A	В	С	D	E F	G	Н	L	Р	Т	U	V
								Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / This threat refers to all	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses	widely known (7.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas		
								with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners		
								that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Support efforts to harvest		
								filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,	timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact		
								maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence	logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
								of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation	monitoring and control (5.3)		
								and pollution-related issues. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in			
								natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood			
								storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1)			
								and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)			
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Residential and				
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff an		Commercial Development / Logging and Wood				
2 Usnea angulata	A beard lichen	Plant	Plant	l b	Talus	7.1.2, 1, 5.3	Harvesting				
									Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
									support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
									production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
								cumbing, nang-guiding / Air contaminant emissions from a point or non- point source.	with more dispersed sources (11), Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate		
									the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they	,	
									support (6.1.3), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution.		
									This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal		
							Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational		vehicles and equipment (9.5).		
3 Porpidia lowiana	A boulder lichen	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	11, 6.1.3, 9.5	Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Airborne Pollutants				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase	•	
								successional habitats. / /	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the		
									negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
									and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
									exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff ar	nd			seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
4 Plagiochasma rupestre	A flapwort	Plant	Plant	I b	Talus	7.3.2, 8.1.2,	Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants /				
									Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
									support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
								, , ,	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
								trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
								outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid		
									logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
								their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
							Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and				
5 Heterodermia erecta	A fringe lichen	Plant	Plant	I b	Boreal Forests	11, 5.3,	Wood Harvesting /				
								Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the		
								9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
								climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
								could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
Polytrichastrum formosum							Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and	change. /			
6 var. densifolium	A haircap moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Boreal Forests	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
				-				e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / /	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
									the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Prohibit open		
									pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could		
									lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of		
									springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on prosystems and about the mechanisms.		
									impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive		
									species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and		
									invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and		
							Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Quarries		plants (8.1.2).		
7 Calvitimela talayana	Alichen	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 3.2.3, 8.1.2	and Sand Pits / Terrestrial Plants				
								e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Threats that are associated with the	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
								introduction of foreign or excess material/energy from point and non-	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support. (6.1.3) Support		
								point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically	legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial		
									sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment. (9),		
								air pollution from cars, water pollution from sewage, agricultural	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
								effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and	support efforts to address the climate crisis. Lobby for legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages "greener" lifestyle choices		
									through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
								separately from the sources activity. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	with more dispersed sources. (11)		
								range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not			
								be related to climate change.			
							Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Pollution	······································			
8 Canoparmelia alabamensis	alichen	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 9, 11	/ Climate Change and Severe Weather				

A	В	С	D	E F	G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
								Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Climate Change and Severe Weather / Airborne Pollutants / Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Air	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5), Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3).		
9 Parmelia neodiscordans	a lichen	Plant	Plant	I b	Talus	11,9.5,6.1.3	Faces Climate Change and Severe Weather / Airborne	, , ,	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5).		
10 Psilolechia clavulifera	A lichen	Plant	Plant	l b	Boreal Forests	11, 9.5,	Pollutants /	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Air contaminant emissions from a point or non-point source. /	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support		
11 Punctelia graminicola	Alichen	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 9.5,	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Airborne Pollutants /		legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5).		
	Auchen	Pidili	rtant		Forests and Woodlands, Clifrf and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams,			or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
12 Acrobolbus ciliatus	A liverwort	Plant	Plant	l b	Creeks and Rivers	5.3, 8.2.4, 11	Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe Weather	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
13 Bazzania nudicaulis	A liverwort	Plant	Plant	I b	Boreal Forests	11, 5.3, 8.2.4	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and regulations to improve water quality and create healthy watershed (7.3.3).		
14 Cephaloziella spinicaulis	A liverwort	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	5.3, 7.3.3,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Natural Erosion and Sedimentation /		Funnant offerte to have at timber such in blu. Avaid lagging mature forests. During		
15 Frullania caulisequa	A liverwort	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Non- tidal Wetlands	5.3, 7.2.5,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Drainage in Forest Environments /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
							Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
16 Lejeunea ruthii	A liverwort	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				

1 Scientific_Name										
	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
	Common_wame	Grouping	rype ner c		Initeal_Code	Threat_Description		r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
				Forests and Woodlands, Boreal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and	change. /	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
17 Marsupella paroica	A liverwort	Plant	Plant I b	Forests, Cliff and Talus Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Riparian and Floodplains, Creeks and Rivers,	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species o	r r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Implement prescribed f burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
18 Nardia lescurii	a liverwort	Plant	Plant III b	Croplands	5.3, 7.3.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Vegetation Succession / Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe	purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
19 Neoorthocaulis attenuatus	A liverwort	Plant	Plant I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 6.1, 11	Weather	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
20 Plagiochila austinii	A liverwort	Plant	Plant II b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.2.4, 11	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe Weather				
							or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3). Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
21 Plagiochila echinata	A liverwort	Plant	Plant I b	Cliff and Talus	5.3, 8.2.4, 11	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe Weather				
							or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
 22 Plagiochila exigua 23 Solenostoma appalachianum 	A livenwort		Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Croplands	5.3, 8.2.4, 11	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe Weather Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		

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	0		U				L L	Threat_Long	Actions		V
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	-		-	
								events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
							Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and				
24 Syzygiella nipponica 25 Hypotrachyna lividescens	A liverwort	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus Cliff and Talus, Non-tidal Wetlands	6.1.3, 9.5,		e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Air contaminant emissions from a point or non-point source. /	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5).		
								events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
26 Hypotrachyna prolongata	A loop lichen	Plant	Plant	l b	Boreal Forests	11, 5.3, 8.2.4	Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics				
								events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
							Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and				
27 Hypotrachyna virginica 28 Polygala cruciata var. cruciat	A loop lichen	Plant			Boreal Forests	71273242	Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
		Fullt	rtant			/ . i. z. f vo. z. j 4. z		firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
29 Campulonus surinamonsia	A moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 5.3, 3.2.3	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood				
29 Campylopus surinamensis <u>30</u> Codriophorus aduncoides	A moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Croplands Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains		Harvesting / Quarries and Sand Pits Logging and Wood Harvesting / Natural Erosion and Sedimentation /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Removal, transport and deposition of sediments that is caused by natural erosional processes. To be distinguished from the transport of sediments that is associated with tides (Threat 4.3.1), or by drainage systems in agriculture (Threat 7.2.5) and forestry (Threat 7.2.6). /	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and regulations to improve water quality and create healthy watersheds (7.3.3).		
31 Conardia compacta	A moss	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 3.2.2,	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Open-Pit Mines /	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding //	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2).		

	Α	В	C	D	FF	G	н		Р	т	U	V
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1 Scient	tific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
										Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
										timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
									of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and		
									9.3) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or	efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on		
										the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources		
									includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of	can be avoided (1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive		
									development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well	species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to		
									as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are	prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts		
									related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)	to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
									Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues. /			
								Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and				
32 Cryph	aea nervosa	A moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 1, 8.1.2	Commercial Development / Terrestrial Plants				
									e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Activities with generally low	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
										the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the		
									purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from	public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in		
										natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to		
										sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural		
									major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events	habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support		
									outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages		
									habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
								Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /		should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
22 0:	um muchlonhe -!··	Amoss	Diant	Diant		Cliff and Talua	6126111	Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe				
33 Dicran	num muehlenbeckii	A moss	Plant	Plant	I D	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 6.1, 11	Weather	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
										The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
									plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to		
										reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
						Ferrets and Mandlenda		Commence in the Fire Desires (Lessies and Mond	(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	rouds and skie trais through post narvest monitoring and control (5.5).		
34 Forsst	troemia producta	A moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 5.3,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
54 101330		7111033	run	i tunt	1 5	ouvannus, ourrand ratus	7.1.2, 0.0,	narvesting,	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The	widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and		
									impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.	invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
										sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support		
										efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts		
										to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation		
										corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way.		
										Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
						Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /				
35 Grimm	nia alpestris	A moss	Plant	Plant	l b	Talus	7.1.2, 8.1.2, 4.1	Roads and Railroads		1 in the state of a state in the state of the state of the state of the state of the big state of the state o		
									e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Activities with generally low	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3). Educate the		
										the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support		
									Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas	legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in		
										natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to		
									(disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. /	sensitive species (6.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.		
									construction, operation and water management asing non-power	Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
								Pagraptional Lisa of Cliffs and Pagis Faces /	dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
								Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Recreational Activities / Water Level Management	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)			
36 Herpe	tineuron toccoae	A moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 6.1, 7.2.1	Using Dams				
									Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
										timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
									of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
										skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
									9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
									climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
									change. /	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
						Forests and Woodlands, Ripariar	n	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and				
37 Heterc	ocladium macounii	A moss	Plant	Plant	I b	and Floodplains	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
										Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support efforts to		
										address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
										trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
									outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests.		
									machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management. excluding	During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
									their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
		1		1	1 1					skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
								Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and		().		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR Ha	abitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	······································			
									or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Removal, transport and deposition of sediments that is caused by natural erosional processes. To be distinguished from the transport of sediments that is associated with tides (Threat 4.3.1), or by drainage	climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
									or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.			
								Logging and Wood Harvesting / Natural Erosion and Sedimentation / Climate Change and Severe				
39 Neckera complanata	A moss	Plant	Plant	1	b Cl	liff and Talus	5.3, 7.3.3, 11	Weather				
· · · ·									Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
		Direct				orests and Woodlands, Cliff and			of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	 timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3). 		
40 Orthotrichum elegans	A moss	Plant	Plant	1	b Ta	alus	5	5.3 Logging and Wood Harvesting / /	Hanvesting trees other forest species in natural environments for timber	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
41 Schlotheimia rugifolia	A moss	Plant	Plant	1	b Cr	roplands	5.3, 8.1.4,		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support enors to narvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging matute forests, buring timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
								Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and		r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
42 Syntrichia amphidiacea	A moss	Plant	Plant	1	b Cl	liff and Talus	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
43 Syrrhopodon incompletus	Amoss	Diant	Plant		b 50	prests and Woodlands	7.2.5, 5.3,		forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber of fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, uselow-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
43 Shinopodon incompletus	Allioss	Flaint	Flain						or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
44 Tuerckheimia svihlae	A moss	Plant	Plant			orests and Woodlands, Cliff and alus		5.3 Logging and Wood Harvesting / /	9.3) / /			
								Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of nantations (Threat 2.2) Includes cutting and the use of	Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
Ulota hutchinsiae var.			-			orests and Woodlands, Boreal		Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial				
45 rufescens	Amoss	Plant	Plant	1	b Fo	orests	11, 5.3, 1		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Supportlegislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
46 Lecanora masana	A Rim Lichen	Plant	Plant	1	b Bo	oreal Forests	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
-					1.07							

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description		_			
1 1								r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During			
1								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and			
1							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation efforts			
1 1							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Air contaminant emissions from a point or non-point source. /	aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as			
1							9.5) 7 All contaminant emissions nom a point of non-point source. 7	more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5).			
47 Parmotrema louisianae	A ruffle lichen	Plant	Plant	I b Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 9.5,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Airborne Pollutants /		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		T tunt	T turit		0.0, 0.0,	Eogenig and Wood Harvesting / Andorre Foldatants/	Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of			
1								transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation			
1								rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.2),			
1							species of early successional habitats. / Construction and	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase	2		
1							maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands			
1							environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those			
1							this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not			
1								classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.			
1								Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered			
1						Roads and Railroads / Vegetation Succession /		(7.2.5).			
48 Carex sp. 3	A sedge	Plant	Plant	I a Non-tidal Wetlands	4.1, 7.3.2, 7.2.5	Drainage in Forest Environments					
1							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
1 1							management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
1 1							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
1 1							maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction			
1 1							impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. /	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments			
1 1								along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally			
1								native species (4.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support			
1 1								invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the			
1								sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support			
1								efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
1				Forests and Woodlands,				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	A:- ! = 4	Diant	Diant	Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and					
49 Viola sp. 1, now V. tenuisecta	A VIOLEL	Plant	Plant	I b Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1, 8.1.2	Railroads / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at proventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
1							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g. putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
1							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
1								widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction			
1							impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. /	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments			
1							implice of fights of way may vary according to their size. 7	along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally			
1	Addison's			Forests and Woodlands, Cliff a	and	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and		native species (4.1).			
50 Clematis addisonii	leatherflower	Plant	Plant	I b Talus, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1,	Railroads /					
							/ Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on			
1							early successional habitats. / Intervention aimed at preventing and	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the			
1							putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires,	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive			
1							controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to			
1							measures.	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed			
1								burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight			
1								reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and			
1								maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure			
1 1								should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).	-		
1 1											
		Dia	Dia			Terrestrial Plants / Vegetation Succession /					
51 Sceptridium jenmanii	Alabama grape fern	Plant	Plant	I b Grasslands, Glades and Barren	15 8.1.2, /.3.2, 7.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime		limit solu alimbias is consitive potenti apoper. Educate the scale dischies as a 20			
1							e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Natural vegetation succession	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitate and the constitue crocket they support (6.1.2). Implement			
1 1							causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level			
1 1						Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /		of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).			
52 Myriopteris alabamensis	Alabama lip fern	Plant	Plant	I b Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 7.3.2,	Vegetation Succession /					
		i idili	i tallit		0.1.0, /.0.2,	* CBCIRIION OUCCESSION /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
1								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression.			
1 1							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
1 1							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk			
1 1							habitats. / Withdrawal of groundwater for human consumption, crop	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Limit the			
1 1							production or other purposes. E.g., pumping water from the water	effects of groundwater withdrawl in sensitive areas. Hydrologic changes could occur over			
1 1							table.	broad areas due to water withdrawl for agricultural or industrial use. Regional			
1 1								management efforts or legislation may be necessary to lessen these negative impacts			
1 1	Alder-leaved			Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		(7.2.7).			
53 Endotropis alnifolia	buckthorn	Plant	Plant	I b tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 7.2.7	Succession / Withdrawal of Groundwater					
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
1 1								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
1 I			1				firshroaks and transhes, and other measures. (Netural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
l l							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation				
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk			
	Allegheny mountain			Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation					

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	D			9			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/watch events outside of the natural range of	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreatior in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive (8.1.2).		
55 Allium allegheniense	Allegheny onion	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Cliff and Talus	6.1, 11, 8.1.2	Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
Prunus alleghaniensis var. 56 alleghaniensis	Allegheny plum	Plant	Plant IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	5.3, 7.3.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Vegetation Succession /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
Polytrichastrum alpinum var.						Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and	could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
57 alpinum	Alpine haircap moss	s Plant	Plant I b	Beaches and Dunes	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
58 Berberis canadensis	American barberry	Plant	Plant II b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants				
				Forests and Woodlands, Ripariar			or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/ruting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
59 Diarrhena americana	American beakgrain	Plant	Plant III b	and Floodplains Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
60 Buchnera americana	American blueheart		Plant I a Plant I a	Croplands Shrublands, Savannas	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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					-		Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	
1 Scientific_Name 62 Castanea dentata	Common_Name	Crouping Plant		COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Insect Pest Epidemics / Suppression in the Fire Regime /	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).			
63 Lygodium palmatum	American climbing fer	m Plant	Plant III I	Forests and Woodlands, Lakes, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, b Croplands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / /	skit drais tillough post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), zuddate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
							Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positivelifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (18.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).			
64 Phragmites americanus	American common reed	Plant	Plant IV o	c Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants / Shoreline Alteration					
	Amprison - I'm	Diget	Diant II	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Riparia and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	n 8.2.4, 5.3, 7.2.1	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection 1 and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).			
65 Ulmus americana	American fly-		Plant III a	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of nantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).			
66 Lonicera canadensis 67 Limnobium spongia	honeysuckle	Plant Plant	Plant IV I	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands,	11, 5.3, 1 7.2.5, 8.2.1, 7.3.2	Development Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Vegetation Succession	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).			

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A	В	C	U	E F	G	п	L	Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COF	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			<u>.</u>	
									r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the		
								9.3) / / Deliberate and illegal harvesting of plants or fungi for personal or commercial purposes or eradication due to prejudices against the	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
								opening F g illegel gethering of American gingong production of your	and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
								parsnip because of its similar appearance of giant hogweed, an invasive	exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
								alien species	seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public (loreign and domestic) on the negative impact		
									that poaching has on species populations and ecosystem health. Support efforts to		
									promote a shift from wild-harvested to nursery-grown products. Increase efforts to monitor illicit activity and increase penalties for violations of the law (5.2.4).		
									nonitor incle activity and increase penalties for violations of the law (3.2.4).		
							Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
68 Panax quinquefolius	American ginseng	Plant	Plant	I D	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 5.2.4	Poaching/Eradication of Terrestrial Plants or Fungi	Intervention aimed at proventing and putting out forget fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g. putting out forest fires, controlled huming, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
								plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to		
								well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport	reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
			_		Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood				
69 Lithospermum latifolium	American gromwell	Plant	Plant	III b	Savannas	7.1.2, 5.3,	Harvesting /				
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
					Riparian and Floodplains,			dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	a dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
					Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes,			(Threat 4.3.3.) / /	about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread		
					Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers,				of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
					Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large				eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally		
	American halfchaff				Tidal Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal		Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial		native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
70 Cyperus neotropicalis	sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.2.1, 8.1.2,	Plants /				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction		
								impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. /	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments		
								impact of rights-or-way may vary according to their size. T	along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally		
									native species (4.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and		
									invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
									efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
					Forests and Woodlands,				sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					Grasslands, Shrublands,				enorts to increase the availability of locally hative seeds and plants (0.1.2).		
					Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and				
71 Gillenia stipulata	American ipecac	Plant	Plant	l a	Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 4.1, 8.1.2	Railroads / Terrestrial Plants	/ Threats that are acceptioned with the introduction of foreign or evenes	Educate the public about the pogative impacts that evotic and invasive species have on		
								/ Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to		
								posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities			
									invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Support		
					Riparian and Floodplains,			from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct	legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and		
					Headwater Streams, Creeks and			correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact	staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning		
					Rivers, Tidal Headwater Streams,			(scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources	infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment		
					Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Ponds,			activity. /	facility upgrades (9).		
72 Nelumbo lutea	American lotus	Plant	Plant	III b	Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	8.1.4, 9,	Aquatic Plants / Pollution /		Desugat boology from constructing dome and service subting dome and the		
								Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / / Threats from	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original bydrology. Tranning of beavers is often percessary to achieve long-tem babitat		
								major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive		
								habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to		
									prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of		
									invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts		
									to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on		
									the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to		
									address the climate crisis. Supportlegislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
									incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
					Discrimente (17)				source (11).		
					Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Non-tidal		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Terrestrial Plants /				
73 Glyceria grandis var. grandi	lis American mannagrag	ss Plant	Plant	l b		8.2.1, 8.1.2, 11	Climate Change and Severe Weather				
, 5 Otycena granuis var. granu		JJ I KAIIL	i tallit		TTCUCIUS	0.2.1, 0.1.2, 11	שמווומני שהמוצה מות שבעבוב אוכלנוופו	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
								forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,		
								associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
								Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-		
									jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams		
									and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is		
Styrax americanus var.	American snowbell	Plant	_		Riparian and Floodplains, Ponds,		Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration		often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
74 americanus			Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1,	by Beavers /				

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	-							Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate evolve and invasive species. Quick of the sale of invasive species.		
Vicia americana var.					Savannas, Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains,				exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
75 americana	American vetch	Plant	Plant	l b	o Croplands	7.3.2, 8.1.2,	Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants /		Inclose and according burning and the starting in activation of the starting in		
Epilobium ciliatum ssp. 76 ciliatum	American willow-herb	Plant	Plant	I b	0 Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 11, 8.2.1	Vegetation Succession / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	successional habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate grisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoration (8.2.1).		
								Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
Wisteria frutescens var. 77 frutescens	American wisteria	Plant	Plant	I h	0 Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	725732	Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation Succession /	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
11 Indescens	American wisteria	i tant	rtant		internative tands, croptands	7.2.3, 7.3.2,		Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages Positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
78 Diplophyllum andrewsii	Andrew's earwort	Plant	Plant	l b		5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
79 Rhynchospora caduca	Angle-stem beaksedge	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Beaches and Dunes, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 11.1.1,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Changes in Vegetation Communities /	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
75 Rilynchospora caduca	Angle-Stem DeakSeuge	Fidili	Fidili	10 1		7.1.2, 11.1.1,		Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
	Angle-stem primrose-				Riparian and Floodplains, Ponds,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. //			
80 Ludwigia leptocarpa	willow	Plant	Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	11.1.1, 8.1.4,	1	Uppresting trace (other forget oppoint in a study of the forget of the forget oppoint in the study of the stu	Support offerts to baryost timber sustainably. Avoid leaving mature forests During		
							Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Ir Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
81 Actaea rubifolia	Appalachian bugbane	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 11, 8.1.2	Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				

1 Scientific_Name	D	Ľ	D		G		L L	Р	T	U	V
1 Scientific_Name				1 1				Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / This threat refers to all	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.3.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
82 Cleistesiopsis bifaria	Appalachian dragonhead pogonia	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands	7.1.2, 1, 7.3.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Residential and Commercial Development / Vegetation Succession				
83 Trichomanes boschianum	Appalachian filmy fe		Plant		Cliff and Talus	6.1, 7.2.1,		natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
		n rent	i ditt			v., / / c. i,			Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3). Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis.Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Appalachian fir	DI+	DI+		Glades and Barrens, Cliff and	61011010	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate				
84 Huperzia appressa 85 Heterodermia appalachensis	Appalachian fringe lichen	Plant	Plant		Talus Forests and Woodlands	6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Air contaminant emissions from a point or non-point source. / Threats from main changes in ecrosystems and evere climate/weather	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
		Plant					Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Residential and Commercial	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11)		
86 Gentiana austromontana Polytrichastrum 87 appalachianum	Appalachian gentian				Forests and Woodlands Boreal Forests, Cliff and Talus	5.3, 11, 1		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Supportlegislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		

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A	В		U		6	Н	L L	P Threat_Long	Actions	U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
	Appalachian hedge-				Riparian and Floodplains, Non-			successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
88 Stachys appalachiana	nettle	Plant	Plant	l b		7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
		T COTIC	T duit			7.0.2, 0.2.1, 7.2.0		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
Gymnocarpium	Annalachian oak fern	Plant	Plant	ll b	Forests and Woodlands	5381211	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
89 appalachianum	Appalachian oak fern	riant	Plant	II b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 11	Climate Change and Severe Weather	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
					Riparian and Floodplains, Creeks		Drainage in Forest Environments / Logging and Wood				
90 Isoetes appalachiana	Appalachian quillwor	t Plant	Plant	l b	and Rivers, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 5.3, 8.2.1	Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers		Company and a data when all and the literature of the second se		
Drepanotejeunea 91 appalachiana	Appalachian threadwort	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains	8.2.4, 5.3,	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detectior and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
5. apparaonana	meadwort	T WITC	r witt		ana riooupiumo	0.2.7, 0.0,		Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
Ageratina altissima var. 92 roanensis	Appalachian white snakeroot	Plant	Plant	III b	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Grasslands, Shrublands	11, 5.3, 1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non- agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
93 Carex austrolucorum	Appalachian woodlar sedge	nd Plant	Plant	III b	Forests and Woodlands	11, 5.3, 1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		

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			_					Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove			
								dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams	as dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers			
							Water Level Management Using Dams / Habitat	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton			
94 Carex aquatilis var. substricta	Aquatic sedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Ponds	7.2.1, 8.2.1,	Alteration by Beavers /	(Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/dramage of habitats caused by beavers /	(8.2.1).			
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. $_{\Gamma}$ The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known. (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging			
								plantations (Threat 2.2) Includes cutting and the use of machinery as	mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are			
									rt designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3),			
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on			
									ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the			
									introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to			
					Forests and Woodlands,				increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
					Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood					
95 Bromus kalmii	Arctic brome	Plant	Plant	l b	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants					
									er Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil			
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and			
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the			
								9.3) / /	negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic			
									and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate			
					Forests and Woodlands,				exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native			
					Grasslands, Savannas, Glades				seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
96 Symphyotrichum urophyllum	Arrow-leaved aster	Plant	Plant	III b	and Barrens	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase			
								successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands			
								that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those			
								erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.			
								(Threat 9.3.2). /	Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered			
					Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal		Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest		(7.2.5).			
97 Spiranthes bightensis	Atlantic ladies tresses	s Plant	Plant	l c	Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.3.2, 7.2.5,	Environments /	Activities with generally low ecological interactions at the target of the	Educate the public on the importance of regrestional investories in such attractions			
								Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation			
								(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of	in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts			
								pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural babitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis			
								more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in	o protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and			
								changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural	encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial			
								vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species	emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).			
					Riparian and Floodplains,			(Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra),				
					Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers,			coral bleaching. /	,			
					Large Rivers, Tidal Creeks and		Recreational Activities / Changes in Vegetation					
98 Heteranthera pauciflora	Atlantic mud-plantain	Plant	Plant	I C	Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers	6.1, 11.1.1,	Communities /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression.			
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to			
								well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transpor	reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along			
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public			
								changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of	on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-			
								the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary			
								_	incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).			
					Forests and Woodlands Nor		Suppression in the Eire Dogime / Legging and Wood					
99 Chamaecyparis thyoides	Atlantic white-cedar	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Non- tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 5.3, 11	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather					
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk			
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage			
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of			
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare			
					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Como Olior	species (4.2).			
100 Pycnanthemum setosum	Awned mountain-min	t Plant	Plant		Grasslands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines					
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power	$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove} \\ \mbox{G} \mbox{ dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers} \end{array}$			
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original			
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton			
					Hoodwater Streams Non Harl		Water Lovel Management Using Dama / Habitat		(8.2.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).			
101 Carex atherodes	Awned sedge	Plant	Plant		Headwater Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 8.2.1, 7.3.2	Water Level Management Using Dams / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Vegetation Succession	successional habitats.				
											1	

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		-							Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
<u>1</u> Sc	entific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in		
Pa 102 rip	onychia baldwinii ssp. ıria	Baldwin's nailwort	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Urban Lands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 3.2.3	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Quarries and Sand Pits	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3). Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
						Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Ponds, Non-			forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). //	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
103 Ele	ocharis baldwinii	Baldwin's spikerush	Plant	Plant	I C	tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.2.5	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Insect Pest	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positivelifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
		Batsam fir	Plant	Plant	I C	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	11, 8.2.4, 5.3	Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
	ckera paupercula var. Ipercula	Balsam ragwort	Plant	Plant	IV b	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 6.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Recreational Activities				
	cus balticus var. littoralis		Plant	Plant	I a	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
								Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest	maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
107 <u>Ca</u>	ex barrattii	Barratt's sedge	Plant	Plant	II b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	821,725,732	Environments / Vegetation Succession	successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Development. maintenance. and presence of the surface	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
	nanthemum opodioides	Basil mountainmint	Plant	Plant	l b	and Barrens, Cliff and Talus,	7.3.2, 4.2, 4.1	Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines / Roads and Railroads	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
109 Dio	hanthelium appalachiense	Bath county witchgras	s Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	t reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation and pollution-related issues.	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
					Forests and Woodlands,		Harvesting / Residential and Commercial				
110 Malaxis bayardii	Bayard's malaxis	Plant	Plant	I b	b Savannas	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Development	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
								shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from and provide (Theory 1). Take difference in the file of the shore the	n include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for a shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impact of recreation in patural areas. Carefully plan		
							Changes in Vegetation Communities / Shoreline	and, to a tesser extent, habitats.			
111 Prunus maritima	Beach plum	Plant	Plant	l c	c Shrublands, Beaches and Dune	s 11.1.1, 7.3.1, 6.1	Alteration / Recreational Activities	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species	r Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
								trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, uselow-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
112 Cuscuta rostrata	Beaked dodder	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Grasslands, Shrubland b Savannas, Croplands		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /		species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
								successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
113 Carex utriculata	Beaked sedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Headwater Streams, Non-tidal b Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments		considered (7.2.5).		
								Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. (8.1.4).		
114 Eleocharis rostellata	Beaked spikerush	Plant	Plant	IV c	Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal c Wetlands	11.1.1, 7.3.2, 8.1.4	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Vegetation Succession / Aquatic Plants				
								a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
115 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry	Plant	Plant	I b	b Cliff and Talus	6.1, 11, 7.3.2	Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Vegetation Succession	8			

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			<u> </u>	
116 Diplachne maritima	Bearded sprangletop	Plant	Plant	Ш с	Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes, Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.3.2, 11.1.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
	sea oprangecop				can change of the canada	,, /.2.0		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
117 Hypericum galioides	Bedstraw St. John's- wort	Plant	Plant	I a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
						,,		Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
					Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2) Includes cutting and the use of	support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to notech binhouslity natural areas from development.		
118 Geum geniculatum	Bent avens	Plant	Plant	l c	tidal Wetlands	11, 5.3, 1	Development				
119 Corallorhiza bentleyi	Bentley's corairoot	Plant	Plant	I c	Forests and Woodlands, Croplands	7.3.2, 4.1, 8.1.2	Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads / Terrestrial Plants	successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Soracorniza ponticyi	Sourcey Scolaroot							/ Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
								natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2).		
100 Electronic L'C.L.	Different	Diag	Diani				Terrestrial Plants / Recreational Activities / Open-Pit				
120 Eleocharis bifida	Bifid spikerush	Plant				812,61,322	Mines	material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9).		
121 Nymphoides aquatica	Big floating heart	Plant	Plant	I C	Ponds, Urban Lands	8.1.4, 9,	Aquatic Plants / Pollution /	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
					Forests and Woodlands, Lakes,		Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
122 Ilex coriacea	Big gallberry	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 7.3.2,	Succession /				

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	o		Turne	T:		Thread On th	Thurst Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Big-headed rush	Plant			Beaches and Dunes, Ponds	<u>Threat_Code</u>	Threat_Description Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial Development		Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
124 Magnolia macrophylla		Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands		.3 Logging and Wood Harvesting / / Pollution / Drainage in Forest Environments /	material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
126 Styrax grandifolius		Plant		IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the Fire Regime /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3). / Intervention aimed at preventing and nutting out forest fire (fire	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).		
127 Cuscuta indecora	Big-seed alfalfa dodder		Plant	I D	Grasslands, Shrublands, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands, Croplands	8.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Terrestrial Plants / Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads	/ Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of- way may vary according to their size.	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
128 Fraxinus biltomoreana	Biltmore ash	Plant	Plant	I c	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Non- tidal Wetlands	8.2.4, 5.3,	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
								ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
129 Fraxinus nigra	Black ash	Plant	Plant	I c	Riparian and Floodplains, Non- tidal Wetlands	8.2.4, 5.3, 8.2.1	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Deliberate and illegal harvesting of plants or fungi for personal or commercial purposes or eradication due to prejudices against the species. E.g., illegal gathering of American ginseng, eradication of cow parsnip because of its similar appearance of giant hogweed, an invasive alien species /	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public (foreign and domestic) on the negative impact that poaching has on species populations and ecosystem health. Support efforts to promote a shift from wild-harvested to nursery-grown products. Increase efforts to monitor illicit activity and increase penalties for violations of the law (5.2.4), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to provent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
130 Actaea racemosa	Black cohosh	Plant	Plant	III a	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 5.2.4, 8.1.2	of Terrestrial Plants or Fungi / Terrestrial Plants				
					Forests and Woodlands, Boreal		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1)		
131 Carex arctata	Black sedge	Plant	Plant	I b		11, 5.3, 1	Development				
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5).		
132 Anzia colpodes	Black-foam Lichen	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 9.5,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Airborne Pollutants /	Construction and maintenance of the second state of the			
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian		Designado in Econot Fusiko monto (1 and 2 and 201	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
Isoetes melanopoda ssp. 133 silvatica	Black-footed quillwor	Plant	Plant	l h	and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 5.3, 8.2.1	Drainage in Forest Environments / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers				
				· U				used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
134 Eleocharis melanocarpa	Black-fruited spikerus	h Plant	Plant	ll b	Ponds	7.2.1, 7.2.5, 1	Development				
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Natural Erosion and	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Removal, transport and deposition of sediments that is caused by natural erosional processes. To be distinguished from the transport of sediments that is associated with tides (Threat 4.3.1), or by drainage systems in agriculture (Threat 7.2.5) and forestry (Threat 7.2.6). / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and regulations to improve water quality and create healthy watersheds (7.3.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
	Blomquist leafy				Talus, Headwater Streams,		Sedimentation / Climate Change and Severe				
135 Lejeunea blomquistii	liverwort	Plant	Plant	l b	Creeks and Rivers	5.3, 7.3.3, 11	Weather				

А	В	с	D	EF	G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
	_							Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
Dichanthelium	Common_Name	Plant	Type Plant	I a	R Habitats Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Non-tidal Wetlands	Threat_Code 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unccessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
					Forests and Woodlands,		Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood	associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	monitoring and control (5.3).		
137 Fraxinus quadrangulata	Blue ash	Plant	Plant	l c		8.2.4, 5.3,	Harvesting /				
138 Dichanthelium caerulescens	Blue panic grass	Plant	Plant	I D	Forests and Woodlands, Beaches and Dunes, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 6.1, 1	Vegetation Succession / Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial Development	successional habitats. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats. whereas recreational activities	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
139 Cardamine flagellifera	Blue Ridge bittercress	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 7.2.1, 8.1.2	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial Plants	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Construction, operation and water management using non- power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Blue Ridge false 'oxglove	Plant	Plant	III D	Forests and Woodlands, Shrublabnds, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 4.2, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service Lines / Terrestrial Plants		Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plant (8.1.2).		
	3lue Ridge purple Manhart's) sedge	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Boreal	11, 5.3, 8.1.2	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and plants (8.1.2).		

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A	В	Ĺ	D		F	6	Н	L L	P Threat Long	Actions	Working Lands Notes
1 Scientific New-	Common Name	Ground	Tumo	Ting		Habitate	Throat Code	Throat Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	iler C	JOK H	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Intervention simple at provide and authing a state of the day	Educate the public op the percently of fire to vertexe and we take to the later and	
									Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.	
										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.	
										The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more	
									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and	
									habitats.	invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support	
										efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the	
										sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support	
										efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement	
										prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level	
										of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).	
					F	Forests and Woodlands.		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /			
142 Packera millefolia	Blue Ridge ragwort	Plant	Plant	ll a		Savannas, Glades and Barrens	712812732	Vegetation Succession			
	Dide Hidge Idgword	i tunt	1 tunt			ouvaninus, otades and barrens	7.1.2, 0.1.2, 7.0.2	regetation ouccession	Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and	
										support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the	
										production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices	
									, , , 。	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along	
									vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early		
						Forests and Woodlands, Boreal			successional habitats. /	with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural	
						Forests, Grasslands, Shrublands,				areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).	
	Blue Ridge St. John's-				C	Glades and Barrens, Non-tidal		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Vegetation			
143 Hypericum mitchellianum	wort	Plant	Plant	ll b	۷ o	Wetlands	11, 7.3.2,	Succession /			
									Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.	
										Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that	
										reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle	
1 1									deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted	
										along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative	
									e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters,	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread	
										(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of	
1 1									concrete walls, shoreline filling	exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to	
										eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of	
										protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline	
										development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives	
1 1										include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1)	
1 1					S	Shorelines, Tidal Headwater				shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).	
					S	Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants			
144 Bacopa caroliniana	Blue water-hyssop	Plant	Plant	l b	L	Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration			
									/ Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on	
										ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the	
									could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive	
										species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to	
										increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on	
									power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and	the important of another time and under the bits to a diversity for and success the figure to	
									since a construction of the second seco	address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-	
									lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary	
										incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed	
										sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.	
					C	Cliff and Talus, Riparian and				Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function	
					F	Floodplains, Shorelines,					
					H	Headwater Streams, Creeks and		Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe		(7.2.1).	
145 Baptisia australis	Blue wild indigo	Plant	Plant	ll c	; F	Rivers, Large Rivers	8.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams			
									Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.	
									management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.	
1 1										The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more	
									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk	
1 1									habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage	
									resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as	
										possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of	
1 1									electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare	
								Suppression in the Size Desizes (March 19	collisions.	species (4.2).	
	Dive fi	Dia	DI			New Adds I Martha 14	74070046	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		····	
146 Eryngium integrifolium	Blue-flower eryngo	Plant	Plant	ı a	1 N	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	/.1.2, /.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines			
1 1									Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.	
1 1										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.	
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more	
									forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature	
1 1									plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to	
									well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport	reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along	
1 1					F	Forests and Woodlands,			(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).	
						Shrublands, Savannas, Beaches		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood			
147 Quercus incana	Bluejack oak	Plant	Plant	ll b			7.1.2, 5.3,	Harvesting /			
	Diacjack Oak	i canc	i dint		. 0	ana Dunos			Natural vegetation succession causing babitat loss for sposios of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase	j
										the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing	
									beavers / e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding	dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of	
										beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Limit rock	
						Forests and Woodlands,				climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility	
						Grasslands, Riparian and		Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3).	
148 Sceptridium oneidense	Blunt-lobe grape fern	Plant	Plant	l b) F	Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 6.1.3	Beavers / Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces			

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A	в					<u> </u>		P P Threat_Long			Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
									n Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		1
								forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,		
								associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural	hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-	1	
								vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and	1	
								beavers	thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the	1	
									understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as	I	
									needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1)	I	·
140 0	Borb	Dia	DI :	<u> </u>	Non-tid=1141-11	705 706 7	Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation		long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).	1	I I
149 Poa paludigena	Bog bluegrass	Plant	Plant	II a	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 7.3.2, 8.2.1	Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove	L	I
									Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Implement	I	1
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level	I	·
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for	r of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably.	1	
								species of early successional habitats. / Harvesting trees/other forest	Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods	1	1
11								species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (r a)	I	I
11								plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport	(5.3).	I	I I
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)		1	•
							Water Level Management Using Dams / Vegetation			1	
150 Stellaria alsine	Bog chickweed	Plant	Plant	l c	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 7.3.2, 5.3	Succession / Logging and Wood Harvesting			I	
								Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Harvesting	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
								trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature	I	·
								outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding	g forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to	I	1
								their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along	I	·
								Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	$_{\sf n}$ roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Discourage the	I	·
								forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic	1	1 I
								associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree	1	1 I
									of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be	1	1 I
									considered (7.2.5).	1	1 I
							Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Logging and Wood			I	l I
151 Coryphopteris simulata	Bogfern	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 5.3, 7.2.5	Harvesting / Drainage in Forest Environments		I	I	
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more	I	i li
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of	1	1
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility	I	
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible.	I	1
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control scalings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to care species	1	1 I
0-010								collisions.	to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).	1	1
Solidago uliginosa var. 152 uliginosa	Boggoldenrod	Plant	Plant		Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines			1	
		. ant						Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.	+1	
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.	1	1 I
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Construction and	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more	I	i li
								maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	widely known (7.1.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In	I	i li
									habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional	1	1 I
								this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-	wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance	1	l I
								way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat	protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Manage utility	1	l I
11								modification/loss, fatal collisions.	rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide	I	l I
									This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species	1	l I
									(4.2).	1	l I
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Drainage in Forest			I	l I
153 Juncus elliottii	Bogrush	Plant	Plant	l a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.2.5, 4.2	Environments / Utility and Service Lines			I	
								Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
									original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat	I	
									restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to	1	
11									prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of	I	
					Forests and Woodlands, Boreal				invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts	I	
					Forests, Non-tidal Wetlands,				to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).	1	
154 Liparis loeselii	Bogtwayblade	Plant	Plant	ll b		8.2.1, 8.1.2,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Terrestrial Plants /				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
11									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate	1	
11									d crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and	1	
								to climate change. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial	I	
									emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Prevent beavers	I	
11									from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original	1	
							Verentetian Company (C)		hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-term habitat restoraton (8.2.1).	I	
155 Enilobium lenter bulle	Bogwillow	Plant	Plant		Non-tidal Wotlanda	732 11 0 2 4	Vegetation Succession / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	12 J	· · ·	I	
155 Epilobium leptophyllum	Bog willow-herb	Plant	Plant		Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 11, 8.2.1	Weather / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Air contaminant emissions from a	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on	+	·
								point or non-point source. /	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support	I	1
11									legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial	I	
			Di	<u> </u> 1			Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Airborne	ġ	sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5).	1	
156 Stereocaulon glaucescens	вопу foam lichen	Plant	Plant	II b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 9.5,	Pollutants /			I	

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^	Б	c		·	0			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping Type	e Tier C	COR Habitats	т	hreat_Code	Threat_Description					
				Riparian and F			Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibitthe sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
157 Oldenlandia boscii	Bosc's bluets	Plant Plan	nt I b	b Shorelines, Ur	Jrban Lands 7	.2.1, 8.1.2,	Plants /					
				Forests and W	Woodlands,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development / Suppression in the Fire	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).			
158 Gaylussacia brachycera	Box huckleberry	Plant Plan	it I t	b Savannas		.3, 1, 7.1.2	Regime					
									Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and plants (8.1.2).			
				Forests and W	Woodlands, Glades		Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate					
159 Asplenium bradleyi	Bradley's spleenwort	Plant Plan	nt II b	and Barrens, O	Cliff and Talus 6	.1.3, 11, 8.1.2	Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants					
				Forests and W	Woodlands, Riparian			used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).			
					ains, Shorelines, Non-		Terrestrial Plants / Water Level Management Using					
160 Dicliptera brachiata	Branched dicliptera					.1.2, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).			
161 Gratiola ramosa	hyssop	Plant Plan	it I a	a Non-tidal Wet	etlands, Croplands 8	.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	and Service Lines					
162 Participant							Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoration (8.2.1).			
162 Rubus setosus	Bristly blackberry	Plant Plan	n I a	a Non-tidal Wet	euanos 7.	.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.2.1	Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers					

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		ç		-		5			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	CORH	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			<u> </u>	
		U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	Type		F	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,				Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
163 Aralia hispida	Bristly sarsaparilla	Plant	Plant				7.1.2, 6.1, 11	Activities / Climate Change and Severe Weather				
										Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages Positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
164 Solidago lancifolia	Broadleaf goldenrod	Plant	Plant			Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Grasslands, Savannas	11 0 1 0	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants /				
										Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the megative impacts that excitic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Broad-tooth hedge-				F	Forests and Woodlands,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and				
165 Stachys latidens Carex bromoides ssp. 166 montana	nettle Brome-like sedge	Plant		111	F	Grasslands, Shrublands Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 11, 8.1.2 11, 8.2.1, 5.3	Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants Climate Change and Severe Weather / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Logging and Wood Harvesting	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
167 Carex buxbaumii	Brown bog sedge	Plant	Plant	11		Forests and Woodlands, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (moving) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
168 Sphagnum fuscum		Plant	Plant				7.2.5, 8.2.1,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers /	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1)		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
169 Juncus pelocarpus	Brown-fruited rush	Plant	Plant	ll a	Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 11.1.1, 3.2.3	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Quarries and Sand Pits				
Bryoerythrophyllum 170 ferruginascens	Bryoerythrophyllum moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers	11, 5.3,	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
							Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
171 Menyanthes trifoliata	Buckbean	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 7.3.2, 8.2.1	Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
172 Pediomelum canescens	Buckroot	Plant	Plant	Ia	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
173 Sideroxylon lycioides		Plant		IV b	Forests and Woodlands,	5.3, 11.1.1,		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
174 Imbribryum gemmiparum	Bud-tipped bryum	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 11,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
175 Trifolium reflexum	Buffalo clover	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		

1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name						The set for a			
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name						Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
		Grouping	Туре Т	ier COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
1 1							maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat		
								restoration (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats		
							this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands		
								and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such		
	Bull bearing water					Habitat Alteration by Regulars / Drainage in Forest		non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
	Bulb-bearing water-	Plant	Plant I	b Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.5,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest				
176 Cicuta bulbifera	hemlock	PidIIi	Pidili I	D Non-tidat wettands	0.2.1, 7.2.3,	Environments /	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
								the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a		
							various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include		
							electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings.		
							collisions / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Discourage the		
							surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
							that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
								done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
								of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
								considered (7.2.5).		
				Grasslands, Non-tidal Wetlands	,	Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines /				
177 Paspalum boscianum	Bull paspalum	Plant	Plant IV	V b Urban Lands	7.3.2, 4.2, 7.2.5	Drainage in Forest Environments				
								r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
1 1								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
1 1							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
							5 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the		
							9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
							climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
1 1							could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
				5			change. /			
179 Cornus considensis	Punchhorry	Plant	Plant I	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal	5.3, 11,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and				
178 Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry	Plant	i tant I	b Forests	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /	Hanyasting tracs (other forest species in natural equirements for timber	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
1 1							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
				Forests and Woodlands,				skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
				Grasslands, Riparian and			9.3) / /	_ 、 、 ,		
179 Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak	Plant	Plant I	b Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	. 5	5.3 Logging and Wood Harvesting / /				
	Burouk	. tunt	i tunt		, ,		Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Discourage the drainage of		
							9.3) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface	wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to		
							waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is			
				Forests and Woodlands,			associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
				Savannas, Riparian and				Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
				Floodplains, Ponds, Non-tidal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Drainage in Forest		(7.2.5).		
180 Muhlenbergia bushii	Bush's muhly	Plant	Plant I	b Wetlands	5.3, 7.2.5,	Environments /				
							Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
							communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which			
1 1							may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
							deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
								g along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support efforts to limit motor vehicle use in natural areas. Minimize construction of ORV trails in natural areas (6.1.1), Educate the		
							recreational motor vehicles. E.g., ATVs, motocross motorcycles,	public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support		
								legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in		
							conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road	natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to		
							networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities			
1 1										
							have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality)			
				Glades and Barrens, Shorelines,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Motor	and, to a lesser extent, habitats.			
181 Polygonum ramosissimum	Bushy knotweed	Plant	Plant IV	 c Tidal Wetlands 	11.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.1	Vehicles / Recreational Activities				
ion oggonam ramosissimull	Saony Knotweed	- tune	i ante i li			· childes / hearean and Activities	Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of		
								transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation		
							to their size. / / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural	rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1),		
1 1							environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
1 1							Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
							debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
1 1							associated erosion (Threat 9.3)	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
							, ,	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to		
								harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low	4	
								impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.		
1 1								Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
1 1								monitoring and control (5.3).		
	Buttercup			Forests and Woodlands, Non-	4.1, 8.1.2, 5.3	Roads and Railroads / Terrestrial Plants / Logging				

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1 Sajantifia No	Common Norro	Crourier	Turne	Tion 000	Habitata	Threat Code	Threat Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
Scientific_Name Scientific_Name Juglans cinerea	Common_Name		Type Plant	Tier COR	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
								Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and functiom (7.2.1).		
84 Cuscuta cephalanthi	Buttonbush dodder	Plant	Plant	l h	Riparian and Floodplains, Non- tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.2, 7.2.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Terrestrial Plants / Water Level Management Using Dams				
					Forests and Woodlands,			or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
85 Penstemon calycosus	Calico beard-tongue	Plant	Plant	l b	Savannas	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
86 Calliergon cordifolium	Calliergon moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.2.4, 11	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe Weather				
	Jone Contraction		· cant					or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
							Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
87 Anemonastrum canadense	Canada anemone	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
		Plant	Plant	I I.	Forests and Woodlands, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 3.2.2, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Open-Pit Mines / Terrestrial Plants				

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<u> </u>	D				6		L	Threat_Long	Actions	÷	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			<u>u</u> 1 1 1	
	_							Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
								successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands		
								that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those		
								erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not		
								(Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
									Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to		
									restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem		
							Vagatation Succession / Drainage in Forest		habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
189 Sanguisorba canadensis	Canada burnet	Plant	Plant	II h	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.2.1	Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers				
	Sanadu Bunifet	, carre	. com					Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
									original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat		
									restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive		
									species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to		
									prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of		
									invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts		
									to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
190 Glyceria canadensis	Canada mannagrass	Plant	Plant	IV b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 8.1.2,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Terrestrial Plants /				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include		
								various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings.		
								collisions / Development maintenance and presence of the surface	Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Support efforts to		
								transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according	limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation		
								to their size.	corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way.		
					Forests and Woodlands,				Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
					Grasslands, Shrublands,		Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines /				
191 Prunus nigra	Canada plum	Plant	Plant	l b	Savannas	7.3.2, 4.2, 4.1	Roads and Railroads				
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and child trails through pact harvest manifering and control (5.2). Educate the public on the		
									skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural babitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
								9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
								climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
								could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	ŀ	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and	onange. /			
192 Taxus canadensis	Canada yew	Plant	Plant	IV b	Talus, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
								Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
								forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,		
								associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). //	hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
									therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-		
									jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams		
									and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1)		
Schoenoplectus	Conhula hula at	Diant	DI+		Dondo	705.001	Drainage in Forget Fraincaster ()		often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
193 etuberculatus	Canby's bulrush	Plant	Plant	I C	runas	7.2.5, 8.2.1 ,	Drainage in Forest Environments / /	/ Hanyasting trace/other forget engoing in natural environments for	Prohibit open nit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting minos in adjoining areas where		
									Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the		
									water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Support efforts to		
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low	-	
								9.3) /	impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.		
					Forests and Woodlands,				Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
	Canby's mountain-				Savannas, Glades and Barrens,				monitoring and control (5.3).		
194 Paxistima canbyi	lover	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	3.2.2, 5.3,	Open-Pit Mines / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
									Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
									original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat		
								0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain		
					Diporton and Electricity			and other measures. /	healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure		
					Riparian and Floodplains,		Habitat Altoration by Populars / Suppression in the		should also be made more widely known (7.1.2)		
195 Carex austrodeflexa	Canebrake sedge	Plant	Plant	ll b	Headwater Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.1.2,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Suppression in the Fire Regime /				
155 Galex austiouellexa	Callen ave Seafe	runt	i tailt		** Glianus	0.2.1, /.1.2,		Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
									Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
								may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
								deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
									along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative		
								e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters,	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
								concrete walls, shoreline filling	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
									exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4). Educate the public on the importance of		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
									development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives		
									include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
					Shorelines Tidal Creaks and				shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
					Shorelines, Tidal Creeks and		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Director				
196 Nunhar lutoa con cogittifolio	Cane fear coattordag	Plant	Plant		Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Urban Lands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
196 Nuphar lutea ssp. sagittifolia	Cape lear spatterdoc	r ∣ridili	Plant	LI C	Lallus	11.1.1, 0.1.4, /.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
Rhynchospora cephalantha							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
197 var. attenuata	Capitate beakrush	Plant	Plant	l t	b Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the		
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the		
								climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
								could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
								change.	exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
									seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural		
									habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages		
									positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions		
									should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
					Forgets and Mandlands Off		Logging and Wood Hongsting (Township) Physics				
198 Micranthos carovena	Carev's cavifrada	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and b Talus		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
198 Micranthes careyana	Carey's saxifrage	ridiil	ridíll	1 0	u Idlus	5.3, 8.1.2, 11	Climate Change and Severe Weather	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
									skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the		
								9.3) / /	negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the		
									mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
									and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
					Francis and the state of the				exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
100 Carey careyona	Caroula codra	Plant	Diant	111 1	Forests and Woodlands, Non-	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Hangesting / Torrostrial Plants /		······································		
199 Carex careyana	Carey's sedge	Plant	Plant	111 [b tidal Wetlands	3.3, 0.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
									skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the		
								9.3) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.)	negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the		
								or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
								includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of	and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
								development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well	seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural		
								as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are	areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
								related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								Excludes transportation- and pottation-related issues.			
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	d	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
200 Heuchera caroliniana	Carolina alumroot	Plant	Plant	l t	b Talus	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development				
									Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For		
									established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection	n	
									and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to		
								environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests use low	.]	
									harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.		
								debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Major changes in an ecosystem	Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
								resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from	monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in		
								natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country	protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis.		
								species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the	Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and		
								boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in	encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial		
								tundra), coral bleaching.	emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
							Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood				
201 Fraxinus caroliniana	Carolina ash	Plant	Plant	l c	c Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetland	s 8.2.4, 5.3, 11.1.1	Harvesting / Changes in Vegetation Communities		The set of		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								maintenance and presence of the surface transportation network. The	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction		
								impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. /	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments		
									along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally		
									native species (4.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and		
									invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
									efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
									sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
									to increase the availability of focury native secus and plants (0.1.2).		
Pseudolycopodiella	Oracline hereit h	Diami	Dia			74044040	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and				
202 caroliniana	Carolina bog clubmos	ร คนสกับ	Plant	1 8	a Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 4.1, 8.1.2	Railroads / Terrestrial Plants				

Δ	R	C	D	F F	G	н	1	D	т	U	V
					U U		<u>р с</u>	Threat_Long	Actions	÷	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
									Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
								may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
								deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative		
								desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters,	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
								concrete walls, shoreline filling	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
									exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of		
									protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
									development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
									shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
									······································		
							Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
203 Phalaris caroliniana	Carolina canary grass	s Plant	Plant	d I	Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding //	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
								e.g., fock cumbing, hang-griding 7 7	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the		
									public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems		
									and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and		
					Forests and Woodlands,				spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support		
					Grasslands, Shrublands,				efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability	,	
					Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /		of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
204 Cocculus carolinus	Carolina coralbead	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus, Croplands	6.1.3, 8.1.2,	Terrestrial Plants /				
									Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
								in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to		
								associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4),		
									Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
					Tidal Headwaters, Tidal Creeks				original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,		
					and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers,				hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
					Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal				therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-	•	
					Wetlands, Urban Lands,				jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
205 Cabomba caroliniana	Carolina fanwort	Plant	Plant	l c	Croplands	8.1.4, 7.2.5,	Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments /				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to		
								well as wood storage and debris management. excluding their transnort	reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3). (This threat refers to	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation		
								all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses	and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
								with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
								that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	resources can be avoided (1).		
								filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,			
								maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence			
								of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation-	•		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	and pollution-related issues.			
Chrysogonum virginianum v	ar. Carolina green-and-						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial				
206 brevistolon	gold	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Development				
								Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For		
									established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection	1	
								grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and	and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to		
									achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on		
								that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to	the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
								climate change. /	address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
									incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	4	Insect Pest Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe		sources (11).		
207 Tsuga caroliniana	Carolina hemlock	Plant	Plant	l b	Talus	8.2.4, 11,	Weather /				
						,,		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as nossible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							Suppression in the Eiro Degime (Megatation	collisions.	species (4.2).		
208 Kalmia carolina	Carolina Jaural	Plant	Plant		Ponds Non tidal Watlanda	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation				
208 Kalmia carolina	Carolina laurel	ridiil	Fidiil	n g	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	/.1.2, /.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				

Image: Section Name Description Descripion Description <thdescription< th=""></thdescription<>	A	В	С	D	E F	G	Н	L	р	Т	U	V
Object Control Control <td< td=""><td>antific Name</td><td>mmon Name</td><td>Grouning</td><td>Type</td><td>Tier COD</td><td>Habitate</td><td>Threat Code</td><td>Threat Description</td><td>Threat_Long</td><td>Actions</td><td>Working_Lands</td><td>Notes</td></td<>	antific Name	mmon Name	Grouning	Type	Tier COD	Habitate	Threat Code	Threat Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
2 2	entific_Name Comr	mmon_Name	Grouping	Туре			Threat_Code		Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filing/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas for development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory		
Optimization Optimization Part Part<												
Image: bit is a section and a processing in the line begins in the					I b (Croplands		Development Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is		
211 Amigen helerie Qardina praine-tredit Part								Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of- way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural		
1 Name Name <t< td=""><td>nispon helleri Caroli</td><td>rolina prairie-trefoi</td><td>il Plant</td><td>Plant</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	nispon helleri Caroli	rolina prairie-trefoi	il Plant	Plant								
Intervention almed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire) Educate the public on the necessary of fire to prescribed for restore and maintain healthy cosystems. Intervention almed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire) Educate the public on the necessary of fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for a swilding entervine widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for a swilding entervine widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding entervine widely known (7.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding entervine widely known (7.1.2.1.2). Inplement prescribed for eas a wilding entervine widely known (7.1.2.2.1.N. N.			Plant	Plant	I b (Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 9.5,		point or non-point source. /	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial		
Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic						Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate exactic and invasive species. Support efforts to increace the availability of locally native exactic and invasive species. seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).									or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions		

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A	Ď		U	с F	6		L L	Threat_Long	Actions		V
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	······@		········	
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the		
								9.3) / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / This threat refers to all	a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support		
								human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses	legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide		
								with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	trese resources can be avoided (1).		
								filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,			
								maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation			
								and pollution-related issues.			
							Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the				
Carya carolinae-	Carolina shagbark						Fire Regime / Residential and Commercial				
215 septentrionalis	hickory	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 7.1.2, 1	Development				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
					Forests and Woodlands,			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	Operating this is	Diani	Diam		Grasslands, Shrublands,	74070640	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		שייבן.		
216 Cirsium carolinianum	Carolina thistle	Plant	Plant	I a	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	/.1.2, /.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forget fire /fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
					Forosto and Wassilssis			electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
	Carolina yellow-eyed	4			Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	collisions.	species (4.2).		
217 Xyris caroliniana	grass	Plant	Plant		Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2. 7.3.2. 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
	0.000			. u	Simao, exacts and Burrells			Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
								plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
								well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation		
								all human settlements (cities towns etc.) or non-agricultural land uses	and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
								with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
								that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	resources can be avoided (1).		
								filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,			
								maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence			
								of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation	•		
							Suppression in the Eiro Dogime / Logging and Ward	and pollution-related issues.			
	Catesby's false				Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial				
218 Calystegia catesbeiana	bindweed	Plant	Plant	I b	Savannas	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Development				
								Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
									skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the		
								9.3) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
								includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of	and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
								development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well	exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
								as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are	seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural		
								related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)	areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
								Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
219 Stylophorum disbullum	Celandine nonny	Plant	Plant	ll b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Residential and Commercial Development				
219 Stylophorum diphyllum	Celandine poppy	i tallit				0.0, 0.1.2, 1		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unccessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	00000013.	species (4.2).		
220 Centunculus minimus	Chaffweed	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
				17		,, .	,,				

Α	B	C	D	E	F G	н	L L	p	т	U	V
	5						-	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
221 Tridens chapmanii	Chapman's purpleten	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas	7.1.2, 3.2.3,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Quarries and Sand Pits /	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
	Chapman's purpletop						Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to arease the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
222 Myriopteris rufa	Chestnut lip fern	Plant	Plant	d II	D Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
223 Cirriphyllum piliferum	Cirriphyllum moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains	5.3, 11,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
224 Pseudognaphalium macounii	Clammy everlasting	Plant	Plant	I b	Grasslands	7.1.2, 4.1, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Terrestrial Plants				
	- uning croidduig							or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	t	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and				
225 Adlumia fungosa	Climbing fumitory	Plant	Plant	III b	Grasslands, Shrublands, Ripariar		Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
226 Rosa setigera	Climbing prairie rose	Plant	Plant	l c	and Floodplains, Croplands	7.3.2, 4.1, 8.1.2	Terrestrial Plants	Homeoning trace/other for the state is a state of the sta	Curport offorts to harvest timber sustainable. Avaid lag to a sustain formation by		
					Expete and Weadless in Mar		Logging and Wood Uppersting (11-bits) for an	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
227 Dryopteris clintoniana	Clinton's wood fern	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands, Non- tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.2.1, 8.1.2	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Terrestrial Plants				

A	В	С	D	E F	G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
								Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping			Non-tidal Wetlands	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
229 Galium bermudense	Coastal bedstraw	Plant		IV c	Forests and Woodlands, Shrublands, Savannas, Beaches	11, 6.1, 1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial Development	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1). Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
230 Rhynchospora stenophylla 231 Triantha racemosa	Coastal bog beaksed		Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
232 Polygonella articulata 233 Sisyrinchium fuscatum	Coastal jointweed	Plant		IV c	Savannas, Beaches and Dunes Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 11.1.1	Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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Scientific_Name	Common_Name			Tier COR		1reat_Code	Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.1) / (Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4). Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
234 Sabatia calycina	Coastal rose-pink	Plant	Plant	IV b	Shorelines, Ponds, Urban Lands 7.2 Grasslands, Shrublands, Glades	2.1, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
235 Cenchrus incertus	Coastal sandbur	Plant	Plant	III c	And Barrens, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Transportation Networks, Croplands 7.3	3.2	Vegetation Succession / /	successional habitats. / /	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
236 Bacopa monnieri	Coastal water-hyssop	Diant	Plant	IV c	Grasslands, Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Urban Lands 7.2	21 11 0 1 4		used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
237 Hydrocotyle bonariensis	Coastal water- pennywort	Plant	Plant			1, 6.1, 1		events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
238 Carex collinsii	Collins's sedge	Plant	Plant	Шь	Forests and Woodlands, Non-	1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
239 Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermea		Plant	I c	Ponds, Tidal Wetlands, Urban	2.1, 7.2.2, 8.2.1		used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused			
	Comb notchwort	Plant	Plant				Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of inlantations (Threat 2.2.) Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
240 Sphenolobus minutus	Compiloteriwort	i tdHt	I ICIII	u lu	11	1, 5.3,	Wood Harvesting /				

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					Ŭ			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description		_		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
Coleataenia longifolia ssp.					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	habitats. /	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
241 combsii	Combs' panic grass	Plant	Plant	IV b	Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Succession /				
								Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase		
								material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are	funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of		
								posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative		
								from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
								correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
								(scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources	exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
								activity. / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and		
								surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified		
								that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that		
									enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
							Pollution / Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest				
242 Utricularia macrorhiza	Common bladderwor	t Plant	Plant	IV b	Ponds, Tidal Wetlands	9, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Environments				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
243 Lachnocaulon anceps	Common bog-buttons	s Plant	Plant	I a	Ponds, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at proventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
Rhynchospora cephalantha	Common bunched				Forests and Woodlands, Ponds,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	cousions.	species (4.2).		
244 var. cephalantha	beaksedge	Plant	Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
								/ Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
								climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
								could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
								change. / Construction, operation and water management using non- power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on		
								excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes	the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to		
								lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
									trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed	4	
									sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.		
									Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function		
Polanisia dodecandra var.	Common clammy-				Riparian and Floodplains,		Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe		(7.2.1).		
245 dodecandra	weed	Plant	Plant	ll b	Shorelines	8.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
					Shrublands, Savannas, Glades			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
246 Dividanthors berbulata	Common puerio massa	Plant	Plant		and Barrens, Shorelines, Non-	71072040	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (112).		
246 Pyxidanthera barbulata	Common pyxie-moss	ridiii	Plant	I a	tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the		
								9.3) / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase		
									prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).		
Symphoricarpos albus var.					Forests and Woodlands,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. /			
247 albus	Common snowberry	Plant	Plant	I b	Savannas	5.3, 7.1.2,	Fire Regime /				
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Α	В	с	D	E F	G	Н	L	P Threat Long	T T		V Notes
1 Scientific Name	Common Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Hahitats	Threat Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	NULES
Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type		nabitats	Initeat_Code	Threat_Description	Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
									dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the		
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is	·	
								surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
								that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). $$ / Major	of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
								changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	considered (7.2.5), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting		
								communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which	natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support		
								may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions		
					Dinarian and Deeded		Water Level Management Using During (During	deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
					Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Ponds, Tidal		Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in	desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching.			
248 Eleocharis palustris	Common spikerush	Plant	Plant		Shorelines, Ponds, Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.2.1, 7.2.5, 11.1.1	Forest Environments / Changes in Vegetation Communities				
	Some opikeruali		- sorts					Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The	widely known. (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction		
								impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / Linear	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments		
								networks for transportation energy and various resources, including	along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally		
								their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to	native species (4.1), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well		
								dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to		
									avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	0				Danda Nan (11) Mt. (1						
249 Frighthus conretation	Compressed	Plant	Plant		Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7124142	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Utility and Service Lines				
249 Erianthus coarctatus	plumegrass	Plant	r'tdilt	l a	Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1, 4.2	naiiioaus 7 Olility and Service Lifles	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas.		
								Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation		
								(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of	in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts		
								pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural		
								more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to	habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support		
								a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages		
								and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of	positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions		
								variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related	should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed		
								to climate change. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss	burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight		
								for species of early successional habitats.	reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
			L.				Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe				
250 Arctoparmelia centrifuga	Concentric-ring liche	en Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	6.1, 11, 7.3.2	Weather / Vegetation Succession		Folyanta the multiple at the pages the office to contain out of the table of the second		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to	-	
								well as wood storage and debris management. excluding their transnort	reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along	3	
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public		
									about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
									about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread		
									of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					Forests and Woodlands,						
					Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood				
251 Astragalus neglectus	Cooper's milkvetch	Plant	Plant	ll b	and Barrens	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants		Managa utility visible of your in a second with the second s		
								Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources,	Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as		
									much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted		
									s use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas		
								to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat	rare species (4.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners		
								conversion that is associated with early phases of development	and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Implement prescribed		
								(deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as	burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight		
								infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are	reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
								related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)			
								Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues. / Natural			
								vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early			
								successional habitats.			
	Coppery St. John's-				Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tidal		Utility and Service Lines / Residential and				
252 Hypericum denticulatum	wort	Plant	Plant		Wetlands	4.2, 1, 7.3.2	Commercial Development / Vegetation Succession				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction		
								impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments		
								refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural	along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1) Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas		
								land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat	native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners		
								conversion that is associated with early phases of development	and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								(deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as			
								infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are			
								related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation, and pollution-related issues			
					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and	Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.			
					Grasslands, Shrublands,		Railroads / Residential and Commercial				
253 Chrysopsis gossypina	Cottony golden-aster	r Plant	Plant		Savannas, Beaches and Dunes,	7.1.2.411	Development				
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A	D					L	Threat_Long	Actions	U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	V
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of		
				Glades and Barrens, Non-tidal		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2).		
254 Carex crawei	Crawe's sedge	Plant	Plant II	b Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 3.2.2	Succession / Open-Pit Mines				
				Riparian and Floodplains, Non-		Drainage in Forest Environments / Logging and Wood	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	1 Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support efforts to harvest timber satinably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
255 Packera crawfordii	Crawford's ragwort	Plant	Plant I		7.2.5, 5.3,	Harvesting /				
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
				Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and				
256 Desmodium ochroleucum	Cream tick-trefoil	Plant	Plant I	Grasslands, Savannas, b Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Railroads / Residential and Commercial Development				
				Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / e.g., rock climbing, hang- gliding	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unccessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3).		
257 Eurybia surculosa	Creeping aster	Plant	Plant I	b Savannas, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 11, 6.1.3	Faces		The second state with the second state of first the second second second state in the state.		
258 Vaccinium crassifolium	Creeping blueberry	Plant	Plant I	Forests and Woodlands, a Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. § Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,,			Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove s dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2).		
259 Echinodorus cordifolius	Creeping burhead	Plant	Plant IV	Forests and Woodlands, Ripariar and Floodplains, Non-tidal b Wetlands, Croplands	7.2.1, 7.2.2,	Water Level Management Using Dams / Beaver Dam Management /	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. /	a		
	Creeping burnead	Flant	rant IV	b Wettands, Croptands	1.2.1, 1.2.2,	Management / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
260 Hypericum adpressum	wort	Plant	Plant I	b Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
200 Hypericum aupressum	MOIL	1 with		s monanda, oropidilua		Basecosion / Baary and Bernice LITES			L	

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	Forests and Woodlands,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description		r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
261 Hexalectris spicata	Crested coralroot	Plant	Plant	IV b		5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
262 Carex cristatella	Crested sedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Riparian and Floodplains, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Non- tidal Wetlands, Croplands	8.2.1, 7.3.2,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Vegetation Succession /	Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
263 Carex crus-corvi	Crowfoot sedge	Plant	Plant	II b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments /	maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
		Fadit	r dnt		Riparian and Floodplains, Ponds,	0.2.1, 7.2.3,		Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
Cardamine pratensis var.					Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Beaver Dam				
264 palustris Rhododendron 265 cumberlandense	Cuckoo-flower	Plant	Plant	III b	 Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Tidal Headwater Streams 	5.3, 11,	Management / Water Level Management Using Dams Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather /	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
266 Hypoxis curtissii	Curtiss' yellow stargrass	Plant	Plant	ШЬ	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal 9 Wetlands	5.3, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
267 Xyris curtissii	Curtiss' yellow-eyed	Plant	Plant	I a	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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	-						-		Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habitats		Threat_Code	Threat_Description					
										Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and			
										support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices			
									or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along			
									outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid			
									machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding	In a single standard for standard burgers have been standard burgers and the standard burgers an			
									their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive			
									······································	species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).			
					Forests and \	Woodlands, Boreal		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and					
268 Tritomaria exsecta	Cut notchwort	Plant	Plant	I b			11, 5.3,	Wood Harvesting /					
									Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
									management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
									transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-	widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plan			
									way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat	communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well			
									modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession	as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural			
									causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).			
										areas at tisk of succession. Increase the level of summine reaching the understory (7.5.2).			
								Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service					
269 Chelone cuthbertii	Cuthbert's turtlehead	Plant	Plant	il a	a Non-tidal We	etlands, Croplands	/.1.2, 4.2, /.3.2	Lines / Vegetation Succession	/Threate that are acceptioned with the introduction of fourier	Educate the public about the possible impacts that quality and investing and in			
										Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to			
									material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are	prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of			
									listed in the other sections (e.g., air pollution from care, water pollution	invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. (8.1.4), Support			
									from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct	legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and			
									correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact	staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning			
					Shorelines, F	Ponds, Non-tidal			(scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources	infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment			
					Wetlands, U				activity. /	facility upgrades (9).			
270 Myriophyllum pinnatum	Cut-leaf water-milfoil	Plant	Plant	IV b			8.1.4, 9,	Aquatic Plants / Pollution /					
									Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
									management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk			
									habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage			
									resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as			
									electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare			
									collisions.	species (4.2).			
								Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		56005 (4.2).			
271 Muhlenbergia expansa	Cut-over muhly	Plant	Plant		b Non-tidal We	etlands, Urban Lands	; 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	/ Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	Educate the public about the negative impacts that evotic and invasive species have on			
										Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the			
									to their size. /	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive			
										species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to			
										increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit			
										the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors.			
										Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using			
	Cylindric-fruited				Riparian and	Floodplains, Ponds,				non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).			
272 Ludwigia glandulosa	primrose-willow	Plant	Plant	IV b		etlands, Croplands	8.1.2, 4.1,	Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads /					
									Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore			
									maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat			
						I Floodplains, Creeks				restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats			
						arge Rivers, Tidal			this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many			
						Rivers, Large Tidal				cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands			
					Rivers, Pond					and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).			
272 Corov do ''	Cumroos lunas inte	Diant	Diami			idal Wetlands, Urban	0.01.705	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest		non januaren areas snoura de considered (7.2.3).			
273 Carex decomposita	Cypress-knee sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	b Lands		8.2.1, 7.2.5,	Environments /	Natural vogotation succession equains habitations for an interview of the l	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at visit of succession.			
										Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing			
									successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of			
									resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage utility			
									electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible.			
									collisions.	This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide			
										to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species			
								Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		(4.2).			
274 Carex venusta var. venusta	Dark green sedge	Plant	Plant	IV b	b Non-tidal We	etlands, Croplands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 4.2	Beavers / Utility and Service Lines					
	_								Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove			
										dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support efforts to			
									used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low	4		
									(Threat 4.3.3.) / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural	impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.			
									environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest			
									Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and	monitoring and control (5.3).			
						Woodlands, Riparian			debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and				
					and Floodpla	ains, Non-tidal		Water Level Management Using Dams / Logging and	associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /				
275 Carex davisii	Davis's sedge	Plant	Plant	l h	b Wetlands, Tie		7.2.1, 5.3,	Wood Harvesting /					

All 2 All	A	В	С	D	E F G	н	L	P	т	U	V
2 A solar Area A F								Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
Note of the second s	1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Construction, operation and water management using non- power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3),Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function7.2.1), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and		
Image: Source of the second	276 Acalypha deamii	Deam's copperleaf	Plant	Plant	and Floodplains, Shorelines, Nor	1-	Management Using Dams / Habitat Alteration by	lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
Normalization Normalinteremalinatinteremalization Normalization <td>Andropogon virginicus var.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Beaches and Dunes,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal</td> <td>Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Andropogon virginicus var.				Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Beaches and Dunes,			management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
2 Automation	277 decipiens	Deceptive bluestem	Plant	Plant	IV b Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems		
Image: Provide State P							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
Norm Norm <th< td=""><td>278 Stenanthium densum</td><td>Dense-flowered can</td><td>nas Plant</td><td>Plant</td><td>I b Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands</td><td>7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2</td><td>Succession / Utility and Service Lines</td><td>Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in</td><td>Discourage the drainage of wetlands and accessized seturated babitats and rectore</td><td></td><td></td></th<>	278 Stenanthium densum	Dense-flowered can	nas Plant	Plant	I b Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and accessized seturated babitats and rectore		
All All <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The</td> <td>hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using</td> <td></td> <td></td>								associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The	hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using		
2019 Rear period Period <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>Drainage in Ecreet Environments / Habitat Alteration</td> <td></td> <td>non-native seed mixes. Francishy locally native species (4.1).</td> <td></td> <td></td>						1	Drainage in Ecreet Environments / Habitat Alteration		non-native seed mixes. Francishy locally native species (4.1).		
A Properties Prove Provide Provi	279 Rubus repens	Dewdrop	Plant	Plant		7.2.5, 8.2.1, 4.1					
202 Debandbelumhavilia Ventor Plant Pl		Difficult creek			Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
 A base base base base base base base base	280 Dichanthelium harvillii		Plant	Plant		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2					
281 Crategus mollis var. mollis Dewny hwrhom Plant I b Grassands, Shrublands 5,3,2,8,1.2 Succession / Terrestrial Plants Intervention all prevention all pr								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species o	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Implement prescribed f burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support		
Image: base base base base base base base base	201 Crataodus mellisura	Downy bouth	Diant	Diant		52722842					
Savainas, Gades and Dancis, Subjects of the regime / vegetadon	zu n orakačgus motus val. motus		Ftail	rtail	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,	0.0, 7.0.2, 0.1.2		management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
zozjenios pilosa powny pilosa rianti i a Gropianos 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2 Succession / Ouluty and Service Lines	282 Phlox pilosa	Downy phlox	Plant	Plant	I a Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				

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~	D			0	п	L	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	•
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive			
								species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).			
	Duranta and th					Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Aquatic Plants /					
283 Arethusa bulbosa	Dragon's-mouth	Plant	Plant I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.2	Vegetation Succession	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
284 Poa languida	Drooping bluegrass	Plant	Plant I b	Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants					
				Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,	7.1.2, 7.0.2, 0,1.2	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest	maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).			
285 Scirpus lineatus	Drooping bulrush	Plant	Plant III b	Croplands	8.2.1, 7.2.5,	Environments /		Current effects to her set timber suctainably. Avaid leasing mature forests During			
								mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to			
286 Trillium flexipes	Drooping trillium	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Residential and Commercial Development					
286 Thuum texpes	Drooping trillium			Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Beaches and Dunes		Vegetation Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Residential and Commercial Development	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. <i>J</i> Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. <i>J</i> This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	sources (11.1.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from			
				bound builds	,, .		Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational numbers away from road natworks	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas.			
						Recreational Activities / Changes in Vegetation		encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).			
288 lva imbricata	Dune marsh-elder	Plant	Plant I c	Shorelines	6.1, 11.1.1, 1	Communities / Residential and Commercial Development					
288 Iva imbricata	Dune marsh-elder	ridfil	rtdiit I C	SHOLEUHES	0.1, 11.1.1, 1	Development			1		

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A	D		5 1		U		L L	P Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	×
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping Typ	e Tier	COR H	labitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description					
									Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
								by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these	widely known (7.1.2), Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from			
								danis may be dismanated by namans. Dismanang of danis result in	the area (7.2.2).			
								habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated				
								sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. /				
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Beaver Dam					
289 Zenobia pulverulenta	Dusty zenobia	Plant Plan	nt I	a N	Ion-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.2.2,	Management /					
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil			
									compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and			
									skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the			
									negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic			
								or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of	and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate			
								development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well	exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native			
								as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are	seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to			
								related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)	planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).			
				F	orests and Woodlands, Riparian			Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.				
Anemone quinquefolia va	ır.				nd Floodplains, Non-tidal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /					
290 minima	Dwarf anemone	Plant Plan	nt III	b W	Vetlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development					
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams.	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation			
									and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data			
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities,	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these			
									resources can be avoided (1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium			
								footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage,	plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive			
								etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent	species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and			
								impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds	invasive species (8.1.4).			
								flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related				
							Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential	issues. /				
291 Utricularia olivacea	Dwarf bladderwort	Plant Plan	nt I	b U	Irban Lands	7.2.1, 1, 8.1.4	and Commercial Development / Aquatic Plants					
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove			
								_	dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data			
									on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these			
								towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological	resources can be avoided (1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic			
								roopinit. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early	and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the			
								phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent	sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support			
								impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds	efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
								flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related				
					horelines, Beaches and Dunes,		Weter Level Menogenerat United Damas (Desidential	issues. /				
292 Helanthium tenellum	Dwarf burhead	Plant Pla	nt I			7.2.1, 1, 8.1.2	Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential and Commercial Development / Terrestrial Plants					
									Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk			
								habitats / Development maintenance and presence of the surface	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support			
									efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation			
				E,	orests and Woodlands,			to their size.	rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).			
					Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation					
293 Quercus prinoides	Dwarf chinquapin oa	k Plant Plan	nt I	b S	avannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Succession / Roads and Railroads					
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands			
								that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those			
									habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not			
									classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered			
									(7.2.5), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely,			
							Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest	lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).			
							Environments / Water Level Management Using					
294 Digitaria serotina	Dwarf crabgrass	Plant Plan	nt I	b U	Jrban Lands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 7.2.1	Dams	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During			
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil			
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and			
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.2) / (Natural vocatation succession causing habitat loss for spacing	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the			
								9.3) / / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic			
									and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate			
									exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at			
				_E	orests and Woodlands,				risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).			
Botrychium simplex var.					Grasslands, Savannas,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /					
295 simplex	Dwarf grape fern	Plant Pla	nt I		hrublands, Glades and Barrens		Vegetation Succession					

А	В	C	D	E	F G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
	5	č						Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
								plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to		
								well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transpor	rt reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation		
								all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land use	and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
								with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	resources can be avoided (1).		
								filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,			
								maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence			
								of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation and pollution-related issues.			
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	and politikan related issues.			
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff	and	Harvesting / Residential and Commercial				
296 Asimina parviflora	Dwarf pawpaw	Plant	Plant	IV b	o Talus	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Development				
								Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the	e Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For		
									established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection	1	
									al and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to		
								environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to		
									d harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.		
								debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to all human	Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
								settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a	monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natura	1	
								substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is	areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
								associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,			
								maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence			
								of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation	n-		
								and pollution-related issues.			
	Dworf rattloonako						Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood				
297 Goodyera repens	Dwarf rattlesnake- plantain	Plant	Plant	I h	Forests and Woodlands	8.2.4, 5.3, 1	Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development				
257 Obdyera repens	ptantain	i tant	i tant	1 5		0.2.4, 0.0, 1	Development	/ / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	n Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where		
								natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the		
								(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of	water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Educate the public		
								pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
								more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to	about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread		
								a lesser extent, habitats.	of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally		
									native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to		
									reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational		
									infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
					Glades and Barrens, Cliff and		Open-Pit Mines / Terrestrial Plants / Recreational				
298 Scutellaria parvula	Dwarf skullcap	Plant	Plant	I b		3.2.2, 8.1.2, 6.1	Activities				
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for	r widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							Water Lovel Management Lloing Dama (Maraturia	modification/loss, fatal collisions.	species (4.2).		
299 Drosera brevifolia	Dwarf sundew	Plant	Plant	IV h	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 7.3.2, 4.2	Water Level Management Using Dams / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
235 Dioscia Dieviloid	Dwan Sunucw	i ani	i tarit	1V D		/.2.1, /.0.2, 4.2	casecosion / oracy and dervice LINES	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
					Forests and Manual -		Suppression in the Fire Desires (Massaction	collisions.	species (4.2).		
300 Morella pumila	Dwarf wax myrtle	Plant	Plant	I a	Forests and Woodlands, Shrublands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
	Divan wax myrite	i ani	i tant	, d		1.1.2, 1.0.2, 4.2	Cuseession / Guary and Gervice Lilles	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-	widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plan		
								way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat	communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well		
								modification/loss, fatal collisions. /	as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to		
									avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that		
									exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species.		
									Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive		
									species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plant		
									(8.1.2).		
					Grasslands, Shrublands, Glac	es	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service				
301 Agalinis auriculata	Earleaf false foxglove	Plant	Plant	l b	and Barrens	7.1.2, 4.2, 8.1.2	Lines / Terrestrial Plants				

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A	в	C	U		r G	п	L	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the		
								9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
								climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
								could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11),		
								change. /	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
									ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
									introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
									species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian				increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					and Floodplains, Headwater		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and				
302 Corallorhiza trifida	Early coralroot	Plant	Plant	l b		5.3, 11, 8.1.2	Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
	Lung conducer	1 turn				010, 11, 01112		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
303 Paspalum praecox	Early paspalum	Plant	Plant	l a	Ponds, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
								Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
									Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
								may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
								deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
								desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. /	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory		
								Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	(7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species		
								successional habitats. /	have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support		
									efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
									sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
					Beaches and Dunes, Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Vegetation				
304 Puccinellia fasciculata	Eastern alkali grass	Plant	Plant	I b		11.1.1, 7.3.2, 8.1.4	Succession / Aquatic Plants				
	Luotorn datad Brado	1 turn				11111, 71012, 01111		Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
									Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
								may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
								deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
					Forests and Woodlands,			desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. /	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in		
					Grasslands, Shrublands, Riparian			Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early			
					and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Vegetation	successional habitats. /	(7.3.2).		
305 Iresine rhizomatosa	Eastern bloodleaf	Plant	Plant	IV b	Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 7.3.2,	Succession /				
								/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
									ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
									introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
									increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to		
								non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It	harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.]	
								includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of	Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
								development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well	monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natura		
								as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are	areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
								related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								באסומעכט ממושטטומנוטויי מוע טטנענוטויירכומוכע ושטעכז.			
	Eastern blue-eyed						Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
306 Collinsia verna	mary	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	8.1.2, 5.3, 1	Residential and Commercial Development				
				. 5		,, _		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses	widely known (7.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas		
								with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners		
								that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Support efforts to harvest		
								filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,	timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact		
								maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence	Minimize the spread of invasive species along reads and skid trails through post harvest		
								of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation	monitoring and control (5.3)		
								and pollution-related issues. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in			
								natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat			
								2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood			
								storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1)			
								and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)			
A					Forests and Woodlands, Beaches		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Residential and				
Amsonia tabernaemontan		Dia	DI	".	and Dunes, Non-tidal Wetlands,	740450	Commercial Development / Logging and Wood				
307 var. tabernaemontana	Eastern blue-star	Plant	Plant	IV b	Urban Lands	7.1.2, 1, 5.3	Harvesting				

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		0				Th	Therest Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CC	DR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
Boltonia asteroides var. 308 glastifolia	Eastern doll's-daisy	Diant	Diant		and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetlands	11 1 1 0 1 4 7 0 1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants / Shoreline Alteration	5			
		Plant			Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades	7.1.2, 4.2, 4.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of- way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss fatal collisions / Development maintenance and	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
				II a	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and		Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4). Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
	Eastern indian				Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
311 Castilleja coccinea 312 Anemone berlandieri	Eastern prairie anemone	Plant	Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unceessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
313 Platanthera leucophaea	Eastern prairie white- fringed orchid	Plant	Plant	I b	Riparian and Floodplains	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5). Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant		
314 Dichanthelium spretum	Eaton's witchgrass	Plant	Plant	I a	Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.2, 5.3	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service Lines / Logging and Wood Harvesting	way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)	communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		

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A	В	ιι		G H	L	Threat_Long	Actions		V
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier COR	Habitats Threat_Code	Threat_Description	····			
						may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / linear networks for transportation pergy and various resources	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
315 Symphyotrichum elliottii	Elliott's aster	Plant	Plant I c	Grasslands, Beaches and Dunes, Tidal Wetlands, Croplands 11.1.1, 4.2, 8.1.2	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Utility and Service Lines / Terrestrial Plants				
				Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Non-tidal Wetlands,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
316 Solidago latissimifolia	Elliott's goldenrod	Plant	Plant II a	Croplands 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems		
217 Sida elliottii var elliottii	Elliottia sida	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Riparian	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
317 Sida elliottii var. elliottii	Elliott's sida	Plant	Plant I b	and Floodplains, Croplands 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in patient cross at risk of succession. Increase		
318 Eleocharis elliptica	Elliptic spikerush	Plant	Plant I b	Headwater Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands 7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.2.1	Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
						Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
319 Ophioglossum engelmannii	Engelmann's adder's tongue	5- Plant	Plant IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus 5.3, 8.1.2, 7.3.2	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Vegetation Succession	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	imber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to create the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
						Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction,	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
320 Sagittaria engelmanniana	Engelmann's arrowhead	Plant	Plant I c	Lakes, Non-tidal Wetlands 8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
						successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
321 Stachys enlingii	Foling's hedge-netting	e Plant	Plant I b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands 7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
321 Stachys eplingii	Epling's hedge-nettle	e Plant	Plant I b	ivon-udat wettands, Croptands 7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Deavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				

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226 Rivenco aliganta beakege Plant I c full Wetange <								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).			
226 Rivenco aliganta beakege Plant I c full Wetange <		Feather-bristled					Changes in Vegetation Communities / Vegetation					
P P	326 Rhynchospora oligantha		Plant	Plant I	c Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 7.3.2, 7.2.5						
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Riparian and Floodplains,and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidalBeaver Dam Management / Water Level Management												
Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Large Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal Beaver Dam Management / Water Level Management					Riparian and Floodplains,							
Large Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal Beaver Dam Management / Water Level Management												
							Beaver Dam Management / Water Level Managemen					
	327 Hottonia inflata	Featherfoil	Plant	Plant III	b Wetlands, Croplands	7.2.2, 7.2.1,						

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	0							Threat_Long	Actions		v Notes
1 Scientific_Name	<u>Common_Name</u>	Grouping	Туре	Ther COP	Habitats Forests and Woodlands,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
328 Desmodium fernaldii	Fernald's tick-trefoil			III b	Grasslands, Savannas Tidal Headwaters, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Tidal Large Rivers,	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Development Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. // e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
329 Asclepias lanceolata	Few-flower milkweed			IV b		11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
330 Rhynchospora rariflora 331 Utrícularia striata	Fibrous bladderwort		Plant		Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	9,8.1.4,7.2.5	Succession / Utility and Service Lines Pollution / Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments		stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and spread of second saturated habitate and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitate.		
Cerastium velutinum var. 332 velutinum	Field chickweed		Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus, Riparian and	8.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams	could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Construction, operation and water management using non- power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
333 Carex conoidea	Field sedge			I b	Grasslands, Non-tidal Wetlands		Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial Plants / Suppression in the Fire Regime	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unccessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2).		

А	В	С	D	E	F G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
	_							Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping Plant	Туре Plant	Tier /	COR Habitats Forests and Woodlands, Boreal b Forests, Non-tidal Wetlands,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
					Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plant	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
 335 Potamogeton robbinsii 336 Potamogeton zosteriformis 		Plant	Plant		c Wetlands Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal c Rivers, Non-tidal Wetlands	9, 8.14, 7.2.5	/ Shoreline Alteration Pollution / Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments	from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact (scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources or bit is a constraint of the sources of the sources of the sources of the source	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
Eleocharis compressa var.	Flattened spikerush		Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Glades and Barrens, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Headwater Streams, Non-tidal	7.2.1, 8.2.1, 3.2.3	Water Level Management Using Dams / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Quarries and Sand Pits	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
Crataegus succulenta var.		Plant	Plant	1	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, b Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unceessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
339 Utricularia radiata	Floating bladderwort	Plant	Plant	111	Headwater Streams, Ponds, Non- tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands, b Croplands	9, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Pollution / Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments	material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and spread sturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats.		
340 Malaxis spicata	Florida adder's-mouth		Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal b Wetlands		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Drainage in Forest Environments /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		

Α	В	C	D	F	F G	н		P	т	U	V
	5			-			L	Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier (COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3)		
341 Carex floridana	Florida sedge	Plant	Plant	IV F	b Forests and Woodlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 3.2.3	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Quarries and Sand Pits				
	runua seuge	Fidilit	Ftant					firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/ruting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
342 Chenopodium foggii	Ford's doosofoot	Plant	Plant		Boreal Forests, Savannas, Glades	s 7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood				
	Fogg's goosefoot	Plant	Ptant		 and Barrens Forests and Woodlands, Ripariar and Floodplains, Non-tidal 	n	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
343 Cardamine dissecta	Fork-leaf toothwort	Plant	Plant	1 1	b Wetlands	11, 5.3, 8.1.2	Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants				
344 Poa palustris	Fowl bluegrass	Plant	Plant	1 1	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Ponds, Non- tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 7.3.2, 8.2.1	Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).	-	
								/ / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their		
								natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats.	placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
Hordeum jubatum ssp.	_						Quarries and Sand Pits / Terrestrial Plants /				
<u>345</u> jubatum	Foxtail barley	Plant	Plant		o Tidal Wetlands, Croplands	3.2.3, 8.1.2, 6.1	Recreational Activities	successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).	2	
1 1	Fragrant ladies'- tresses	Plant	Plant	IV	Tidal Wetlands, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 11.1.1	Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments / Changes in Vegetation Communities				

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347 Abjes fraseri Plant Plant I b Boreal Forests 11, 8.2.4, 5.3 Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In mary cases, original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In mary cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and a special drain gene of practage of special conditions. Policies that enhance proteins. Excludes ension/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In mary cases, hydrology: manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and a special drain age of wetlands and special conditions. Policies that enhance proteins. Policies that enhance proteins. Policies that enhance or original hydrology: mapping of beavers is original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is original hydrology: Trapping of beavers is original hydrology: Trapping of beavers is original hydrology: Trapping of beavers is original hydrology. Trapping of beavers and about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasi	
Fraser's marsh St. Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration	
348 Triadenum fraseri John's-wort Plant II b Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands 7.2.5, 8.2.1, 8.1.2 by Beavers / Terrestrial Plants constant constant second se	
Threats from side or the natural range of variation that could hardsweather events outside of the natural range of variation that could hardsweather events outside of the natural range of variation that could hardsweather or habitats. May on the related to climate change. Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of pl, as weather (Largins call and encourages positive lifestyle choices through more targe-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more there forest. Support efforts to address the climate change. Harvesting their transport (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the used machinery as weather (Largins et along the cosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrat grazing (Threat 8.2.3).	
350 Hypogymnia krogiae Freckled tube lichen Plant I b Boreal Forests 11, 5.3, 8.2.4 Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics	
Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. Construction and maintenance of channels that in surface tenvironments. Excludes early Advised mentation sassociated whith side raises or severe tenvironments. Excludes error songeter tenvironmentation that is associated whith side raises or severe tenvironments. Parket tenvironmentation that is associated whith side raises or severe tenvironments. Parket tenvironmentation tenviron of such non-jurisdictional areas not classified a significational wetal habitats and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Palket environmentate of severe significational areas should be considered (There 19.3.2). / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes in an ecosystem re	
Image: Right and Flood plains, so	
352 Potamogeton friesii Fries' pondweed Plant I c Creeks and Rivers 11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1 / Shoreline Alteration	

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Apple						Forests and Woodlands				incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
Instant										sources (11).		
Normalize New Year No.								Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /				
Image: Second	353 Fallopia cilinodis	Fringed bindweed	Plant	Plant	IV b		7.1.2, 8.1.2, 11					
Aligned biol Aligned biol<									Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
Note: Note: <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public</td><td></td><td></td></th<>										dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public		
Image: Problem Image: Proble									used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system			
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Also Number of the second	354 Bromus ciliatus	Fringed brome grass	Plant	Plant	l b	tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 8.1.2,	Plants /				
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Description Num Num <th< td=""><td></td><td>Fringed meadow</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Forests and Woodlands, Non-</td><td></td><td>Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation</td><td></td><td>species (4.2).</td><td></td><td></td></th<>		Fringed meadow				Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
Image: service in the service intervice int	355 Rhexia petiolata		Plant	Plant	I a		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2					
Res Res <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for</td> <td>Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on</td> <td></td> <td></td>									/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
Image: Section												
Image: Section									the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
Normal Number of the state of										species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
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Image: Single	SSO Phaceda Innuñata	ringeo priacella	ridíll	riani	a 11	riooupiains	0.1.2, J.J,	renestial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forget fire /fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy accounters		
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A Project yetic optic Pro									way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat	communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well		
so de mantes la segura la									modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Construction and maintenance of	as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to		
h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h										avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and		
A Findle years Part												
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327 Must Must Must Must Must Must Must Must										icoung to wellallu haultat loss (7.2.4).		
Selection Result Resu		Fringed yellow-eyed										
Barber Barber<	357 Xyris fimbriata	grass	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 4.2, 7.2.4	Lines / Drainage in Agricultural Environments				
separate												
A Reg B Reg <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>												
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Best Rep Rep <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional</td> <td>of succession Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Manage</td> <td></td> <td></td>									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	of succession Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Manage		
Selenchisma hians Gaping panic grass Plant Plant N<										water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as		
Set Repare Plant I I I Image: Plant Plant Image: Plant Plant												
358 Stanchisma lainas Qaing parice grass Plant V <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Rinarian and Eloodelaine Mo-</td> <td></td> <td>Suppression in the Fire Degime (Megatetian</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						Rinarian and Eloodelaine Mo-		Suppression in the Fire Degime (Megatetian				
Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Non-ti	358 Steinchisma highs	Ganing nanic grass	Plant	Plant			712732721		(UUK SYSICIII (IIIICAL 4.3.3.)			
A problem of the p	556 Stemeniand Illana	Caping partic grass	i tant	rtarit	1 1		,	ouccession / water Level Pidlidgement Using DdIIIS	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats		
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A manual and manual and manual and manual and a manual and a manual and a manu									Construction operation and water management using non-power	maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water		
Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Nanagement Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Vased for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.1) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentations Nanagement Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Nanagement Using Dams / Drainage in Forest <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams</td> <td>levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated</td> <td></td> <td></td>									dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams	levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated		
Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Ma										nabitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those nabitats previously drained. In		
Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation in this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).										many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional		
Changes in Vegetation Communities / Water Levelthat is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).Non-tidal Wetlands, TidalManagement Using Dams / Drainage in Forest									surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	wetiands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance		
								Changes in Vegetation Communities / Water Level		protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
Sparganium eurycarpum Giant bur-reed Plant IV c Wetlands 11.1,7,2.1,7.2.5 Environments												
	359 Sparganium eurycarpum	Giant bur-reed	Plant	Plant	IV c	Wetlands	11.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Environments				

А	В	С	D	E F G	н	L	Р	Т	U		V
1. Opientilia Norra	Ocean North	Onerring	T	an OOD Unkinete	Thursd Orde	Thursd Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name Girgensohn's	Grouping	Туре Ті	er COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1)			
<u>360</u> Sphagnum girgensohnii	peatmoss	Plant	Plant I	b Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1,	by Beavers /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).			
Houstonia nigricans var.	Clade bluets	Plant	Plant I	b Clades and Parrons	712222012	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Open-Pit Mines /					
<u>361</u> nigricans	Glade bluets	Plant	Plant I	b Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 3.2.2, 8.1.2	Terrestrial Plants	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).			
362 Napaea dioica	Glade mallow	Plant	Plant I	b Shorelines, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.2.1	Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers					
				Forests and Woodlands, Ripariar and Floodplains , Non-tidal	n			Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).	-		
363 Euphorbia purpurea	Glade spurge	Plant	Plant II	b Wetlands	8.1.2, 5.3,	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /					
364 Parthenium auriculatum	Glade wild quinine	Plant	Plant II	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, b Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).			
Osmundastrum cinnamomeum var. 365 glandulosum	Glandular cinnamon fern	Plant	Plant I	b Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.5,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments /	maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).			
366 Ludwigia sphaerocarpa	Globe-fruited seedbo			Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal		Vegetation Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. <i>I</i> Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. <i>I</i>	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).			

A	В	С	D	E	F G	Н	L	Р	Т	U	V
					-		-	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational	Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		V
							Activities / Residential and Commercial				
367 Hypoxis sessilis	Glossy-seed star-gras	ss Plant	Plant	l b	Beaches and Dunes	11, 6.1, 1	Development				
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
368 Minuartia godfreyi	Godfrey's stitchwort	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
369 Aletris aurea	Golden colicroot	Plant	Plant	I a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.2, 7.3.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service Lines / Vegetation Succession	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of- way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
370 Lithospermum Caroliniense	Golden puccoon	Plant	Plant	I a	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
					Econotic and Woodloods Discrime		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Torrestrial Picture /		Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control [5.3], Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
371 Hydrastis canadonsis	Goldensool	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
371 Hydrastis canadensis	Goldenseal	Plant		<u>II a</u>	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas,	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development	successional habitats. / / Development, maintenance, and presence	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to invasive species. Support efforts to invasive species and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
372 Valerianella chenopodiifolia	Goosefoot corn-salac	d Plant	Plant	l b	Croplands	7.3.2, 8.1.2, 4.1	and Railroads				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name G	rouping 1	Type Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
							or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
373 Solidago faucibus	Gorge goldenrod Pl	lant F	Plant II b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 11	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe Weather				
							events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
Leptodontium viticulosoides 374 var. sulphureum	Grandfather mountain leptodontium moss Pl	lant F	Plant I b	Boreal Forests	11, 5.3,	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
<u>374</u> vai. suprureurn	reprocontrum moss Pr		rom I D		11, 3.3,		Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
	Granite-loving flatsedge Pl	lant F	Plant I b	Glades and Barrens	6.1, 8.1.2, 3.2.3	Recreational Activities / Terrestrial Plants / Quarries and Sand Pits				
375 Cyperus granitophilus	Grassleaf arrowhead PI			Riparian and Floodplains, Non- tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
377 Cuthbertia graminea	Grasslike roselings Pl			Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
				Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
378 Betula populifolia				Non-tidal Wetlands Shrublands, Savannas, Glades	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
379 Rhynchospora grayi	Gray's beaksedge Pl	lant F	Plant I b	and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				

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	_			-				Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
		Plant	Plant	I b	OR Habitats Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Grasslands, Non-tidal Wetlands	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial Development		F Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
	, ,					-,, ±	· ····	о ,	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shurblands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Riparian and Floodplains,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Browide detailed data and the locations of conditions constraints areas to the second secon		
	Great indian-plantain	Plant	Plant	II b	Shorelines, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of- way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	Great plains ladies'-	Plant	Plant	I h	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 3.2.3, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Quarries and Sand Pits / Utility and Service Lines				
382 Spiranthes magnicamporum 383 Gentianopsis crinita	Greater fringed gentian		Plant	I b		7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
sos contanopais cimita	Stores miged genudi	· unt	ruitt	. v	Hon tract Wettenus		Searces Franciscen Lindigeners		Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For		
384 Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	Plant	Plant	I c	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	8.2.4, 5.3, 8.2.1	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection t and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
				Ib		5.3, 1,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat			

Α	В	C		E F G	н		P	т	U	V
	U						Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping		er COR Habitats Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, b Cliff and Talus	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Open-Pit Mines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2).		
Juniperus communis var.			r conc	Forests and Woodlands,	7.1.(2,) / (3,2,) (2, 2, 2	Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe	pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
387 depressa	Ground juniper	Plant	Plant I	b Savannas	6.1, 11, 8.1.2	Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
							Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and plants (8.1).		
388 Moehringia lateriflora	Grove sandwort	Plant	Plant I	Grasslands, Savannas, a Croplands	4.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Utility and Service Lines / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants				
							or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3). / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities towns etc.)	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to the second se		
						Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
389 Synandra hispidula	Gyandotte beauty	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,	5.3, 8.1.2, 1 6.1, 8.1.2, 3.2.2	Residential and Commercial Development	natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2).		
390 Penstemon hirsulus	Hairy beard-tongue	Plant	Plant III	b Savannas, Orban Lands	6.1, 8.1.2, 3.2.2	Mines	Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
Fimbristylis puberula var.				Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2)	a dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
391 puberula	Hairy fimbry	Plant	Plant I	b tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 8.1.2, 5.3	Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
392 Solidago hispida var. hispida	Hairy goldenrod	Plant	Plant IV	Forests and Woodlands, b Grasslands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession /		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		

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1 Scientific Name	Common Name	Grouping	Type Tier	COR Habitats	Threat Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
	Hairy hedge-nettle		Plant I	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 7.1.2	Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments / Suppression in the Fire Regime	successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).		
			Plant IV	Forests and Woodlands,	6.1.3, 8.1.2,	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding //	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to erradicate exotic and plants (8.1.2).		
				Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
395 Scleria ciliata var. ciliata	Hairy nutrush	Plant	Plant I	a and Barrens, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.2, 8.1.2	Lines / Terrestrial Plants	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
396 Arabis adpressipilis 397 Ludwigia pilosa					7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Mange utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
398 Hypericum setosum	Hairy St. John's-wort	Plant	Plant I	Forests and Woodlands, Non- a tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
			Plant IV	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.1.2, 6.1, 11	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe Weather		Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats Th	nreat_Code	Threat_Description	-		-	
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
400 Baptisia cinerea	Hairy wild indigo	Plant	Plant	I b	Croplands 7.3	1.2, 4.1, 1	Development	Hanvesting trace (other forest species in patural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
					Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.)	Support enores, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
401 Blephilia hirsuta	Hairy wood mint	Plant	Plant	IV b	tidal Wetlands 5.	3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development				
402 Erigenia bulbosa	Harbinger-of-spring	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands 8.	1.2, 5.3, 7.2.1	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Water Level Management Using Dams	timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
Schoenoplectus acutus var. 403 acutus	Hard-stem bulrush	Plant	Plant	I c	Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands 7.2	2.5, 11.1.1, 8.2.1	Drainage in Forest Environments / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees rewards the baced forest right generation for the surger	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
404 Campanula rotundifolia	Harebell	Plant	Plant	I b		1.3, 3.2.3, 8.1.2	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Quarries and Sand Pits / Terrestrial Plants	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding //	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	THEFT	i witt	. witt		0	, 0.2.0, 0.1.2		/ Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
	Hanara''	Direct	Diast		Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Headwater Creeks,	10.11.704	Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe	climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Construction, operation and water management using non- power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
405 Harperella nodosa	Harperella	Plant	Plant	l c		1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier COF	t Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
							Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
							dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
							(Threat 4.3.3.) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities,	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
							towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological	resources can be avoided (1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic		
							footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early	and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
							phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage,	efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
							etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent	sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
							impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds			
							flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues. /			
						Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential				
406 Fimbristylis perpusilla	Harper's fimbry	Plant	Plant I c	Shorelines, Ponds	7.2.1, 1, 8.1.2	and Commercial Development / Terrestrial Plants				
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
							resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
				Forests and Woodlands,			electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
				Grasslands, Shrublands,			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
				Savannas, Ponds, Non-tidal		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
407 Rhynchospora harveyi	Harvey's beaksedge	Plant	Plant I a	Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
							resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
				Forests and Woodlands,			electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
				Grasslands, Savannas, Glades			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
				and Barrens, Non-tidal Wetlands	S,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2)		
408 Cuscuta coryli	Hazel dodder	Plant	Plant II b	Tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support		
							habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological	legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide		
							footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early	detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so		
							phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage,	these resources can be avoided (1).		
							etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent			
							impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds			
							flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related			
						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	issues.			
400 Pasudagaanhalium ballari	Heller's audwood	Diant	Diant I b	Grasslands, Shrublands,	7107001	Succession / Residential and Commercial				
409 Pseudognaphalium helleri	Heller's cudweed	Plant	Plant I b	Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 1	Development	Increased in insect nest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For		
								established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection		
							grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural	and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to		
							environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to		
							Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and	harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low	4	
							debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and	impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.		
							associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
410 Crosscool at half	Hollor's petchase	Plant	Plant L	Forosts and Woodland-	99459	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood		0 0		
410 Crossocalyx hellerianus	Heller's notchwort	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands	8.2.4, 5.3,	Harvesting /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression.		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
							resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
							electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
				Forests and Woodlands,			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
Dichanthelium portoricense	Hamlaak	Diant	Diant IV/	Grasslands, Savannas, Beaches		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		().		
411 ssp. patulum	Hemlock panic gras	s Plant	Plant IV b	and Dunes	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	e.d. rock climbing hand-diding. / Throats from major changes in	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
							e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the		
								public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts		
							be related to climate change. /	to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
								trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
								incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
								sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive		
								species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to		
								prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts		
								to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
				Cliff and Talue. Non-tidal		Pagraptional Lise of Cliffs and Pagk Fages / Oliverty		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
412 Conioselinum chinense	Hemlock parsley	Plant	Plant I c	Cliff and Talus, Non-tidal Wetlands	6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
. 12 Comosculum chillense	. ionitook parsiey	riant	i ani i b	····	0.1.0, 11, 0.1.2	Shange and octors weather / refrestilat rialits				

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					5			Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name 413 Geranium robertianum	Common_Name	Plant		<u>IV</u> b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian	:.3, 6.1,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Recreational Activities /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
					Forests and Woodlands, Shrublands, Savannas, Beaches			or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
414 Zanthoxylum clava-herculis	Hercules'-club Hickey's tree- clubmoss	Plant			Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	11, 6.1, 1		events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
	Hidden-flowered pan	ic			Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Utility and Service Lines / Vegetation Succession /	dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural	Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
416 Dichanthelium cryptanthum		Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	1.2, 7.3.2, 7.2.5		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
417 Leucothoe fontanesiana 418 Oreojuncus trifidus	Highland dog-hobble		Plant		Talus, Riparian and Floodplains Cliff and Talus 6	5.3		purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
Juncus trifidus ssp. 419 carolinianus	Highland rush	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus 6	5.1.3, 11, 8.1.2		ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed source (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		

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				-	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	V
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Plant		Riparian and Floodplains, Non- tidal Wetlands	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Pollution / Drainage in Forest Environments /	Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities listed in the other sections (e.g., air pollution from cars, water pollution from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact (scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources activity. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
	r nu s ponuweed	rulli	ridili	, C	แนลเ พระแสมนร	0, 7.2.0,	i ouution / Dramage in Forest EnVIronments /	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
421 Malvastrum hispidum	Hispid false mallow	Plant	Plant	I h	Grasslands, Glades and Barrens	7.3.2.7.3.3	Vegetation Succession / Natural Erosion and Sedimentation /	successional habitats. / Removal, transport and deposition of sediments that is caused by natural erosional processes. To be distinguished from the transport of sediments that is associated with tides (Threat 4.3.1), or by drainage systems in agriculture (Threat 7.2.5) and forestry (Threat 7.2.6). /	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support legislation and regulations to improve water quality and create healthy watersheds (7.3.3).		
421 Hawasuun nispidum	maple laise matter	T tant	T tant		orassianus, otaues and barrens	7.0.2, 7.0.0,		/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
422 Scutellaria incana	Hoary skullcap	Plant	Plant	II b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.1.2, 5.3,	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
							Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
423 Hierochloe hirta	Holy grass	Plant	Plant	l a	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	Natural vertetation succession causing babitat loss for energies of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
424 Scutellaria galericulata	Hooded skullcap	Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
					Beaches and Dunes, Lakes,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Water Level Management Using Dams / Beaver Dam	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Construction operation and water management using non-nower			
425 Rhynchospora macrostachya 426 Sphenolobopsis pearsonii	Horned beaksedge	Plant	Plant	III b	Ponds, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2	Management Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			·	
									Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
									dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2).		
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a			
								number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by			
								humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the			
								beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also			
								potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow			
							Water Level Management Using Dams / Beaver Dam	in streams farther downstream. /			
427 Eleocharis equisetoides	Horsetail spikerush	Plant	Plant	l b	Ponds, Urban Lands, Croplands	7.2.1, 7.2.2,	Management /				
								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the		
									public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts		
									to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
									trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
									incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
									sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive		
									species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of		
									invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts		
									to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
							Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate				
428 Cyperus houghtonii	Houghton's flatsedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2	Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
								Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase	2	
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing		
									dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of		
									beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
								and to account and an and go by brown (mile a bioliz)	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
									of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
Stachys hyssopifolia var.	Hyssop-leaf hedge-				Grasslands, Beaches and Dunes,	,	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		considered (7.2.5).		
429 hyssopifolia	nettle	Plant	Plant	IV b		7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
								Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase	2	
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing		
									dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of		
									beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
								and to according a man and an anage cyclon (micat croiz)	conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
									of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
					Headwater Streams, Ponds, Non-	-	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		considered (7.2.5).		
430 Carex vesicaria	Inflated sedge	Plant	Plant	l b		7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
									compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Discourage the drainage of		
								excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface	wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to		
									those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas	ا	
								associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
									Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
					Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Drainage in Forest		(7.2.5).		
431 Muhlenbergia glabriflora	Inland muhly	Plant	Plant	l b	tidal Wetlands	5.3, 7.2.5,	Environments /				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase	3	
								, s	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing		
									dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
									drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
								and to according a man and an anage cyclon (micat croiz)	conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
									of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
							Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		considered (7.2.5).		
432 Carex interior	Inland sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that evotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the		
									negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
									and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
									exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
									seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing		
									dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to		
	Interior bushy St.						Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants / Habitat		achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
433 Hypericum interior	John's-wort	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.1.2, 8.2.1	Alteration by Beavers				
									Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
									Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
1 1									choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
									along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support efforts to limit the environmental		
								Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale		
								Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according	herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed		
434 Xyris iridifolia	Iris-leaf yellow-eyed				Ponds, Tidal Wetlands,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Roads and	Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. /	impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			-	
			<i>u</i>					communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
									shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
	Ivy-leaved water				Shorelines, Ponds, Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
435 Ranunculus hederaceus	crowfoot	Plant	Plant	Ib	Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
436 Schistochilopsis incisa	Jagged notchwort	Plant	Plant	l b	Boreal Forests	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
								successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
					Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-		Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest				
437 Paspalum distichum	Joint paspalum	Plant	Plant	I b		7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.1.4	Environments / Aquatic Plants	successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (8.1.4)		
438 Juncus articulatus	Jointed rush	Plant	Plant	l b		7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.1.4	Environments / Aquatic Plants				
					Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
439 Carex juniperorum	Juniper sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	Natural variatation succession equiping babitet loss for appoint of a sub-	Implement prescribed hurping and thinning in natural areas at visit of succession		
					Riparian and Floodplains,		Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines /	successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
440 Iliamna remota	Kankakee globemallo	ow Plant	Plant	l b		7.3.2, 4.2, 4.1	Roads and Railroads				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			<u> </u>	
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Threats from major	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
							changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats.		
							the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May	Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
								n reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
							settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a	along with more dispersed sources (11), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-		
							substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is	quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of		
							associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided		
							filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,	(1)		
							maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence			
							of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation and pollution-related issues.	•		
				Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Climate Change an				
				Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Severe Weather / Residential and Commercial	-			
441 Trifolium virginicum	Kate's mountain clover Plant	Plant	ll b		7.1.2, 11, 1	Development				
							Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
								skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3)		
							9.3) / Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts			
							on the ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in			
				Forests and Woodlands,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest	invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). /			
442 Orthotrichum keeverae	Keever's bristle-moss Plant	Plant	l b	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	5.3, 8.2.4,	Epidemics /				
								r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
							or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the		
							9.3) / /	negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the		
								mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
								and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
				Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and				exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
				Talus, Riparian and Floodplains,				seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
443 Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky coffeetree Plant	Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
							Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
							maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat		
							environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with	restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats		
							this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many		
								cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands		
				Riparian and Floodplains,				and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such		
				Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest		non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
444 Carex reniformis	Kidney sedge Plant	Plant	l b	tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.5,	Environments /				
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2) Support offects to baryest timber sustainably. Avoid leaving		
							forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known. (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are		
							plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
								species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3),		
							(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to	Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development.		
								Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory		
							with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
							that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,			
							maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation			
							of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation and pollution-related issues.			
						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	מווע סטונענטוריובומובע וששעבש.			
						Harvesting / Residential and Commercial				
445 Listera smallii	Kidney twayblade Plant	Plant	III h	Forests and Woodlands	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Development				
	itality indybiade i talit	, tant				Beretopment	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
								Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
							may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
							deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
							desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching, //	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative		
							Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
							events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
							or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
							, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	eradicate exotic and invasive species. (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of		
								protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis.		
								Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and		
								encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial		
								emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
				Shorelines, Tidal Headwaters,						
				Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plant	s			
446 Plantago cordata	King-root Plant	Plant	I c	-	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 11	/ Climate Change and Severe Weather				

	A	В	с	D	E F	G	н	L	р	Т	U	V
									Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scie	ientific_Name C	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COF	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
									Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing		
									beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of		
										beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
									that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
										conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
										done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
										of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
								Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by				
447 Juno	icus nodosus k	Knotted rush	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	Construction operation and water management using non-neuror	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
									Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams	dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1)		
						Shrublands, Shorelines,			used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system			
448 Spir	iranthes laciniata	Lace-lip ladies'-tresses	Plant	Plant	l b	Croplands	7.2.1	Water Level Management Using Dams / /	(Threat 4.3.3.) / /			
									Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
									forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,		
									associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-		
									Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction,	jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams		
									dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power	and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is		
									generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in		
										such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to		
						Riparian and Floodplains, Non-		Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration		restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
449 Rori	rippa aquatica L	Lake cress	Plant	Plant	l c	tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1, 7.2.1	by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams				
									Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
									dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	s dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original		
									(Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoration		
										(8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and		
									forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,		
									associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
										therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-		
								Water Level Management Using Dams / Habitat		jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
45.0 1000	ataa laguatria	Laka guillusat	Plant	Plant		Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers	7.2.1, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
450 1508	etes lacustris L	Lake quillwort	Plan	Plan	1 6	RIVEIS	7.2.1, 0.2.1, 7.2.5	Environments	Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by heavers / Major changes in an	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
									ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat		
									distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten	restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting		
									open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees	natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support		
									towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages		
						Headwater Streams, Non-tidal			permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. /	positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
451 Car	rex lacustris	Lake-shore sedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands, Tidal Headwater Streams	8.2.1, 11.1.1,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Changes in Vegetation Communities /				
431 Cale		Lake-shore seuge	FIGIL	Fidili			0.2.1, 11.1.1,	vegetation communities/	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
									plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to $t_{\rm t}$ reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
										roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public		
									(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
										about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread		
										of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
										eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
						Forests and Woodlands,						
452 5- 1	datropic lanceslate	Lanco loof busithers	Plant	Diant	N/ -	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glados and Parrons	71050010	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood				
452 End	dotropis lanceolata L	Lance-leaf buckthorn	Plant	Plant	IV b	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and		
									habitats.	invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
										efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
										sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement		
										prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level		
						Forests and Woodlands,				of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
1 1						Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /				
			Plant	Plant	I b		7.1.2, 8.1.2, 7.3.2	Vegetation Succession				
453 Orb	pexilum onobrychis	Lance-leaf scurfpea							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
453 Orb	pexilum onobrychis L	Lance-leaf scurfpea							management), E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
453 Orb	pexilum onobrychis L	Lance-leaf scurfpea										
453 Orb	pexilum onobrychis L	Lance-leaf scurfpea							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
<u>453</u> Orb	pexilum onobrychis L	Lance-leaf scurfpea							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
453 Orb	pexilum onobrychis L	Lance-leaf scurfpea							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
453 Orb	pexilum onobrychis L	Lance-leaf scurfpea							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
453 Orbi	pexilum onobrychis L	Lance-leaf scurfpea							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
453 Orbi		Lance-leaf scurfpea				Glades and Barrens, Croplands		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		

A	В	С	D E F	G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
455 Vaccinium macrocarpon	Large cranberry		Plant II a	Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Beaver Dam Management / Climate Change and Severe Weather	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
456 Zigadenus glaberrimus	Large death-camas	Plant	Plant I a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / /	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
						Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
457 Sabatia dodecandra	Large marsh-pink	Plant		Tidal Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains	5.3, 8.2.1,	/ Drainage in Forest Environments	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
459 Cleistesiopsis divaricata	Large spreading		Plant I a	Shrublands, Non-tidal Wetlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
459 Cleistesiopsis divancata 460 Parnassia grandifolia	pogonia Largeleaf grass-of- parnassus	Plant		Croplands Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Succession / Utility and Service Lines Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
Sphagnum macrophyllum va	r.						forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Threats that are	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9).		
461 macrophyllum	Large-leaf peatmoss	Plant	Plant II b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 9,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Pollution /				

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^	5	C	U		5		L	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to		
					Forests and Woodlands, Non-			3.0) /	harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
462 Phlox amplifolia	Large-leaf phlox	Plant	Plant	l b	tidal Wetlands	8.1.2, 5.3,	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
								Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching.	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
					Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-		Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation				
463 Iris versicolor	Larger blue flag	Plant	Plant	IV b	tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 7.3.2, 11.1.1	Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Esupport efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
464 Coreopsis delphiniifolia	Larkspur tickseed				Glades and Barrens, Croplands Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,		Succession / Utility and Service Lines Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
465 Mitreola petiolata	Lax hornpod	Plant	Plant	I b	Urban Lands, Croplands	7.2.5, 8.2.1,	by Beavers / Vegetation Succession / Climate Change and Severe	successional habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate grisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
466 Sceptridium multifidum	Leathery grape fern	Plant	Plant	l a	Grasslands	7.3.2, 11,	Weather /				
467 Triadenum tubulosum	Lesser marsh St. Joh wort	ın's. Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1). Units threat refers to			
468 Hexastylis lewisii	Lewis' heartleaf	Plant	Plant	ll b	Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Development				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	-			
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Development,	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
460 Allium overbilum	Lillydalo onion	Plant	Plant	L b	Forests and Woodlands	71201241	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads				
469 Allium oxyphilum	Lillydale onion	r talit	Plant		TOPESTS and WUUUUdilUS	7.1.2, 8.1.2, 4.1	Koads and Kalifoads	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
470 trichomanoides	Lime homalia moss	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
					Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Quarries and Sand	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
471 Clinopodium arkansanum	Limestone calamint	Plant	Plant			7.1.2, 3.2.3, 8.1.2	Pits / Terrestrial Plants				
								events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2) Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
							Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and				
472 Carex superata	Limestone forest sed;		Plant		Forests and Woodlands	11,5.3,8.1.2	Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
473 Carex purpurifera	sedge	Plant	Plant	III b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /		Televista de la contra de la co		
474 Mimosa microphylla	Little-leaf sensitive- brier	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
475 Quercus virginiana	Live oak	Plant	Plant		Shrublands, Savannas, Beaches and Dunes	5.3, 11.1.1,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Changes in Vegetation Communities /		Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	···-·····		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
							· ·	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
								successional habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance		
								changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural	of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to		
								vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species	address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
								(Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal	incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
								forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra),	sources (11.1.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats		
								coral bleaching. / Construction and maintenance of channels that	and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many		
								drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands		
								(Threat 9.3.2).	and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such		
								(mode of one)	non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
					Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-		Vegetation Succession / Changes in Vegetation				
476 Ludwigia brevipes	Long beach seedbox	Plant	Plant	l b	tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.3.2, 11.1.1, 7.2.5	Communities / Drainage in Forest Environments				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands		
								that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those		
								erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
								(Threat 9.3.2). /	Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
									(7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species		
									have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support		
									efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
									sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
	Long-beaked				Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes,		Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest				
477 Rhynchospora scirpoides	beaksedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Lakes, Ponds, Urban Lands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.1.4	Environments / Aquatic Plants				
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
									dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public		
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
									species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Frombit the sale of invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the		
								that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
									conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
									of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
									considered (7.2.5).		
	Long-beaked						Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic				
478 Ranunculus longirostris	buttercup	Plant	Plant	l c	Headwater Streams, Ponds	7.2.1, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments				
								Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
									Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
								may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
								deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative		
								desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / /	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
								e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
									exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of		
									protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
									development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives		
					Riparian and Floodplains, Creeks				include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
					and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal				store and a definition in the mat place (7.5.1).		
					Creeks and River, Large Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	5			
479 Lobelia elongata	Long-leaf lobelia	Plant	Plant	I b	Rivers, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration		Educate the public on the proposity of fire to write an electric backtory in the state.		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
480 Asclepias longifolia	Long-leaf milkweed	Plant	Plant	l a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known $(7.1.2)$. Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at rick		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support		
								habitats. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2)	efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber		
								environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
								debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
								associated erosion (Threat 9.3)	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation				
481 Pinus palustris	Longleaf pine	Plant	Plant	l a		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 5.3	Succession / Logging and Wood Harvesting				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tior O	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
	Long-leaf wedgegrass		Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	Long-lobed arrowhead		Plant	I c	Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tidal	8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
484 Juncus longii	Long's rush	Plant	Plant	II b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
485 llex collina	Long-stalk holly	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	11, 5.3,	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
Carex pedunculata var.					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and		Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detectior [and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).	~	
486 pedunculata	Long-stalk sedge	Plant	Plant	IV b	Talus Beaches and Dunes, Transportation Network,	8.2.4, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
	tongue	Plant	Plant	I b	Croplands	5.3, 8.1.2, 7.3.2	Vegetation Succession	material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. (8.1.4), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9).		

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								Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
					Boreal Forests, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades			events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
489 Gnaphalium uliginosum	Low cudweed	Plant	Plant	I b	and Barrens, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	11, 4.1, 7.3.2	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Roads and Railroads / Vegetation Succession				
			i cant		Forests and Woodlands,	10,41,1012					
					Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Residential and				
490 Crocanthemum propinquum 491 Polygala ramosa	Low frostweed	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Non-	7.1.2, 1, 7.3.2	Commercial Development / Vegetation Succession Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
						,,		Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
402 Funkin ostut-	Leuraude	Diant	Diast		Non tidel Wetler de	701.010	Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial Plants /		dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
492 Eurybia radula	Low rough aster	Plant	Plant			7.2.1, 8.1.2,		material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. (8.1.4), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9).		
493 Myriophyllum humile	Low water-milfoil	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands,	712 53 812	Aquatic Plants / Pollution / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
494 Ruellia humilis	Low wild-petunia	Plant	Plant	IV b	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	Construction operation and water management using non-newsr	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
495 Steironema hybridum	Lowland loosestrife	Plant	Plant	II b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	72.1	Water Level Management Using Dams / /	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1). Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
496 Plagiothecium latebricola	Lurkingleskea	Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5	Drainage in Forest Environments / /				
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A Second Particle	1 Scientific Name	Common Name	Grouning	Type	Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat Code	Threat Description	Inteat_Lotig		workillg_Lalius	
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Approx 1 Approx 2										widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
Appendix										of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March And Sector 144 March <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>									resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:			
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Image: Source Processing Processi	Parthenium integrifolium var.							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
Image: Section of the section of t	497 mabryanum	Mabry's wild quinine	Plant	Plant	III b	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
Image: Section of the section of th									e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Threats from major changes in	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
Note 1 Note 1 <td></td>												
NUMBER NUMER NUMBER NUMBER									range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not	public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts	;	
A Maria M									be related to climate change. /			
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Market Aussie Market Aussie Value Value Market Aussie										to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Note interview in the second interview interview in the second interview in								Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate				
Apply Service Control Apply Service Contren Apply Service Contren	498 Cladonia coccifera	Madame's pixie-cup	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2					
2 NAME NAME <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Development,</td><td>Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore</td><td></td><td></td></t<>									Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Development,	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
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Algebra									and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along		
a result Name										transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native	2	
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Name Name <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and</td><td></td><td></td></th<>										hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
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Image: Control Vertice										jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
Image: Control Vertice						Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands.		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Roads and Railroads				
Normalization Normalinterantententerantementation Normalization <td>499 Hymenachne hemitomon</td> <td>Maidencane</td> <td>Plant</td> <td>Plant</td> <td>ll b</td> <td></td> <td>8.2.1, 4.1, 7.2.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	499 Hymenachne hemitomon	Maidencane	Plant	Plant	ll b		8.2.1, 4.1, 7.2.5					
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Number of the second	500 Chenopodiastrum simpley	Manle-leaf doosefoot	Plant	Plant	IV b		712812	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /				
a prior Note: <	500 Chenopodiastrum simplex	Prapte-teal gooseroot	i tant	rtant	IV D		7.1.2, 0.1.2,	Suppression in the me negime / renestinat rains /	/ Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their		
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Normal Name										species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
OID And line excle Peter Peter Peter Peter												
OID And line excle Peter Peter Peter Peter								Quarries and Sand Pits / Water Level Management				
Description Part	501 Atriplex glabriuscula	Maritime orach	Plant	Plant	l h	Non-tidal Wetlands	3.2.3.7.21.812					
Image: Single				- sartt					Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems		
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Among sandhills Pant										transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation		
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singe Pant I I Samana, Gades and Barnen 7.2,7.2,4.1 Succession / Roads and Raino / Roads Maccession / Roads <th< td=""><td></td><td>Maroon sandhills</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Grasslande Shrublande</td><td></td><td>Suppression in the Fire Perime / Vorotation</td><td></td><td> , ,</td><td></td><td></td></th<>		Maroon sandhills				Grasslande Shrublande		Suppression in the Fire Perime / Vorotation		, ,		
Here and the server of the server server of the server server of the server server of the server of the server of the server of the server s	502 Euphorbia excerta		Plant	Plant	I h		71273241					
Process and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the Logging and	Joe Euphorbia exsetta	apuige	i tallt	i idilii	i U	Savannas, Gidues dilu Ddileiis	, .1.2, , .3.2, 4.1		Hanvesting trees/other forest species in natural onvironments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
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in a b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b									s.s. / intervention anneu al preventing and putting out forest fire			
Note										a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2)		
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Porests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus, Non-tidal Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the												
Forest and Woodands,Savannas, Glades and Barrens,Cliff and Talus, Non-tidalLogging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the									this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).		-	
Savannas, Glades and Barrens,Cliff and Talus, Non-tidalLogging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the												
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03]Muhlenbergia glomerata Marsh muhly Plant I a Wetlands 5.3, 7.1.2, 7.2.5 Fire Regime / Drainage in Forest Environments												
	503 Muhlenbergia glomerata	Marsh muhly	Plant	Plant	ll a	Wetlands	5.3, 7.1.2, 7.2.5	Fire Regime / Drainage in Forest Environments				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COF	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
		orouping	iyµc					Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
50.4 Lethumus a shustris	March	Diant	Diant		Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal	11 1 1 7 0 0 7 0 5	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Vegetation				
504 Lathyrus palustris	Marsh pea	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands,	11.1.1, 7.3.2, 7.2.5	Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
505 Veronica scutellata	Marsh speedwell	Plant	Plant	l b	Tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	Construction and maintananae of channels that drain outfood waters in	Discourses the drainage of watlands and accepted acturated babitate and rectare		
	March swamp				Riparian and Floodplains, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal		Designado in Ecolor Environmente / Chandras in	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
506 Clematis crispa	Marsh swamp leatherflower	Plant	Plant	IV b		7.2.5, 11.1.1,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Changes in Vegetation Communities /				
					Shorelines, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. //	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. (8.1.4)		
507 Isoetes mattaponica	Mattaponi quillwort	Plant	Plant	ll c		11.1.1, 8.1.4,	/				
508 Eleocharis intermedia	Matted spikerush	Plant	Plant	Ib	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 3.2.3	Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments / Quarries and Sand Pits	successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
509 Carex meadii	Mead's sedge	Plant			Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.) Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
509 Carex meadin 510 Meehania cordata	Meehan's mint	Plant		IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		

A	В	С	D	Е	F G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
		~		-				Threat_Long	Actions		V
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description		Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparial	n		of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
511 Phacelia purshii	Miami-mist	Plant	Plant	IV b	and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
511 Dhua miahaunii	Mishawé sumas	Plant	Diant		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,	710 700 40	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
512 Rhus michauxii	Michaux's sumac	Plant	Plant	I a	Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction,	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
513 Sagittaria brevirostra	Midwestern arrowhead	Plant	Plant	I C	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines	8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
513 Sagittaria previrostra	Midwestern arrownead	Plant	Plant	I C	Shoreunes	8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Environments	/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
	Midwestern							the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low- impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
514 Nabalus crepidineus	rattlesnake-root	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	8.1.2, 5.3,	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
515 Symphyotrichum schistosum	Millboro aster	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 8.1.2, 4.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Development,	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
						, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
516 Clematis viticaulis	Millboro leatherflower	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Terrestrial Plants	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
							Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
517 Rhynchospora miliacea	Millet beaksedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1, 7.2.1	by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier	COR H	labitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
518 Ranunculus laxicaulis	Mississippi buttercup) Plant	Plant I	ar ar	orests and Woodlands, Riparian nd Floodplains, Tidal Creeks nd Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, onds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments		done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
519 Andropogon mohrii	Mohr's bluestem	Plant	Plant I	b n/	/a	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
					orests and Woodlands, Cliff and		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3). / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).		
520 Stewartia ovata	Mountain camellia	Plant	Plant II	b Ta	alus	5.3, 7.1.2,	Fire Regime /				
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
521 Solidago flaccidifolia	Mountain goldenrod	Plant	Plant IV	b Fo	orests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
522 Leptoloma cognatum	Mountain hairgrass	Plant	Plant I		brasslands, Glades and Barrens, proplands	7.3.2, 4.1, 1	Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial Development	successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).	2	
Trillium pusillum var. 523 monticulum	Mountain loving least trillium		Plant I		orests and Woodlands, roplands	11, 5.3, 1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat end to all Marge astillament (clinic struggers).	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier 0	CORH	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
										Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
										support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
										production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
									with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To	with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational		
									be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure	impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to		
									primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more	reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational		
									impost on individuals of a apopias (disturbance, mortality) and to a	infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Implement		
									lesser extent, habitats. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat	prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level		
									loss for species of early successional habitats.	of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
								Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational				
524 Minuartia groenlandica	Mountain sandwort	Plant	Plant	lt	b C	Cliff and Talus	11, 6.1, 7.3.2	Activities / Vegetation Succession		Folyanda dha mulalta na dha tanan dhanna af an da atina and und habta da Ashanada far and		
										Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
										production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
										through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
									outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid		
									machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding	logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are		
									their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) $$ /	designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
										species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
E2E Dioranowojsja arianula	Mountain thatab ====	c Diant	Diant			Forests and Woodlands, Boreal	11 5 2	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and				
525 Dicranoweisia crispula	Mountain thatch mos	s Plant	Plant			Forests	11, 5.3,	Wood Harvesting /	Threats from major changes in accessetems and source elimate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
										support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
										production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
									insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem.	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
									To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat	with more dispersed sources (11), Support early detection efforts to discover and target		
										new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize		
										damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even		
									and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris	at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging		
									management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)	mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are		
										designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
										species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
					F	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Insect Pest				
526 Dryopteris campyloptera	Mountain wood fern	Plant	Plant	IV t	b F	Forests	11, 8.2.4, 5.3	Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting				
										Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
										timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
									of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the		
									9.3) / /	negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the		
										mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
										and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
										exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
										seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
527 Viola glaberrima	Mountain yellow viole	et Plant	Plant	l t	b F	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
										Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
										support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
									with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
									areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To	with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational		
									be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure	impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to		
									primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more	reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infractructure such as trails to avoid impacts to constitue species (6.1). Support logislation		
									impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a	infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
									lesser extent, habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
									(cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial	resources can be avoided (1).		
									ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation,			
									drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and			
									subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure			
									(e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-			
									related issues.			
								Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational				
500 Marca 10		Di la						Activities / Residential and Commercial				
528 Limosella australis	Mudwort	Plant	Plant	1 0	C B	Beaches and Dunes, Ponds	11, 6.1, 1	Development	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out ferent fire (fire	Educate the nublic on the necessity of fire to rectore and maintain healthy approximate		
									Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management) E g nutting out forest fires controlled huming creating	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / /	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
										widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and		
										invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
										efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
						Forests and Woodlands,				sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support		
						Grasslands, Shrublands,				efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
520 Desistence in the K	Maillain 6	Disc	Dia			Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	710010					
529 Dasistoma macrophyllum	Mullein foxglove	Plant	Plant	I K	u C	Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 8.1.2,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /				

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1 Scientific Nome	Common Nomo	Crowning	Tumo	Tier COR	Habitata	Threat Code	Threat Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре		Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Non-tidal	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	/ Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
530 Erythranthe moschata	Muskflower	Plant	Plant	I b	Wetlands Grasslands, Shrublands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal	8.1.2, 8.2.1,	Terrestrial Plants / Habitat Alteration by Beavers /	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2)	2	
531 Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry	Plant	Plant	l b	Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.1.2,	Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants /				
									Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).	3	
532 Amelanchier nantucketensis	Nantuckot shadbush	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Large Tidal Rivers	61211012	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
							Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe	purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
533 Trisetum spicatum	Narrow false oats	Plant	Plant	I C	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 6.1, 11	Weather	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
534 Rhynchospora distans	Narrow-fruited fasciculate beaksedg	e Plant	Plant	I a	Savannas, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availabilit of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).	v	
535 Trichostema setaceum 536 Sparganium acaule	Narrow-leaf blue curl		Plant	II b		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2 8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Succession / Terrestrial Plants Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		

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1 Scientific_Name 537 Eupatorium linearifolium	Common_Name Narrow-leaf bushy thoroughwort	Plant	Type Plant	I b	PR Habitats Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas	Threat_Code 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		Notes
							Climate Change and Severe Weather / Veretation		increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
538 Gentiana linearis	Narrowleaf gentian	Plant	Plant	I b	Boreal Forests, Grasslands	11, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants				
539 Pityopsis microcephala	Narrowleaf golden- aster	Plant	Plant	I b	Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such nor jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams	s	
540 Sphagnum angustifolium	Narrowleaf peatmoss	Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1, 11	Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Climate Change and Severe Weather	the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
541 Sabatia brachiata	Narrow-leaf rose-pink	Plant	Plant	IV b	Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncreasing to by pression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
542 Rhynchospora colorata	Narrow-leaf whitetop sedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Tida Wetlands, Urban Lands	al 7.1.2, 7.2.1, 11.1.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Water Level Management Using Dams / Changes in Vegetation Communities	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more wildely known (7.1.2). Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
543 Andropogon perangustatus	Narrow-leaved bluestem	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.2.1, 11.1.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COF	R Habitats Cliff and Talus, Lakes, Ponds,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Beaver Dam Management / Climate Change and	Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially	Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
544 Juncus brevicaudatus	Narrow-panicled rush	Plant	Plant	ll b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.2, 11,	Severe Weather /				
	Narrow-pod white wild Indigo	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
								events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
								outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
546 Carex ormostachya	Necklace spike sedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	11, 5.3, 8.1.2	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants				
		Plant	Plant	I b		7.3.2, 8.2.1,	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers /	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1)		
548 Nestronia umbellula	Nestronia	Plant	Plant	I h	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 7.1.2, 7.3.2	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
	di und	. unt	rullt			0.0, 7.2.2, 7.0.2		firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
549 Tragia urticifolia 550 Bolboschoenus novae-angliae	Nettle-leaf noseburn			IV b	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers,	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants / Shoreline Alteration	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
220 Domoschoering novae-angliae	vew England Dutrush	rtdill	rtdiit		nudi Welidiius	11.1.1, 0.1.4, 7.3.1		firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Linear networks for transportation energy	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
		Plant	Diant		Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,	71202140	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Habitat Alteration				
551 Juncus caesariensis	New Jersey rush	Plant	Plant	ı b	Croplands	7.1.2, 8.2.1, 4.2	by Beavers / Utility and Service Lines				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
Crataegus succulenta var.					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Vegetation	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Implement prescribed f burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
552 neofluvialis	New River hawthorn	Plant	Plant	l b	and Floodplains	5.3, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Succession / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
553 Hypericum drummondii	Nits-and-lice	Plant	Plant	IV b	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
									r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
					Ferente and Wendlanda, Disarian			of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Browled detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
554 Trillium cernuum	Nodding trillium	Plant	Plant	II b	Wetlands Grasslands, Riparian and	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Nodding wild rye	Plant	Plant	l b		7.3.2, 8.1.2,	Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants /				
556 Scirpus ancistrochaetus	Northeastern bulrush	Plant	Plant	Ib	Ponds	7.2.5, 7.2.7,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Withdrawal of Groundwater /	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Limit the effects of groundwater withdrawl in sensitive areas. Hydrologic changes could occur over broad areas due to water withdrawl for agricultural or industrial use. Regional management efforts or legislation may be necessary to lessen these negative impacts (7.2.7).		
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
557 Ophioglossum pusillum	Northern adder's- tongue	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains	5.3, 8.1.2, 7.3.2	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Vegetation Succession				
	~								Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
558 Galium boreale	Northern bedstraw	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				

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								Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
Scientific_Name S59 Lycopodiella inundata	Common_Name	Grouping	Type	Tier COF	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments /		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
	cubinoss	rtait	Franc			1.5.2, 1.2.3,		used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
560 Scirpus hattorianus	Northern bulrush	Plant	Plant	IV b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.2.1, 7.2.5,	Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments /				
Rudbeckia laciniata var. 561 bipinnata	Northern cut-leaf	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Non- tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 4.2,	Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines /		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
								Flooding/drainage of habitats Caused by beavers / /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
562 Glyceria laxa Eryngium yuccifolium var.	Northern mannagras		Plant	I D	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	8.2.1, 8.1.2,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Terrestrial Plants /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
563 yuccifolium	Northern St. John's-	Plant	Plant	II a	Riparian and Floodplains	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Succession / Roads and Railroads	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
564 Hypericum boreate	wort Northern white	Plant	Plant	n D	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,	11, 6.1, 1	Development Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
565 Rhynchospora alba	beaksedge	Plant	Plant	ll a	Urban Lands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 11.1.1	Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities				

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	ntific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Acuuits	workilig_Lalius	notes
		Northern winged	Grouping	Type Then C	Riparian and Floodplains,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
EGG Lythr			Plant	Plant II a	Shorelines, Non-tidal Wetlands	710010700					
		loosestrife	Plant	<u>Plant II a</u>	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Creeks and	/ 1.1.2, 0.1.2, <i>1</i> .3.2	Vegetation Succession	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. // Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. (8.1.4), implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
		Nuttall's	Diant	Diant I	River, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal	11 1 1 0 1 1 7 0 0	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
	anthemoides	micranthemum		Plant I c	Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.2	/ Vegetation Succession Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
568 Cirsii	um nuttallii	Nuttall's thistle	Plant	Plant I b	tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Development		Educate the public on the respective of fire to restore and maintain healthy securitors		
569 Mars		Oak barrens Barbara	i'S- Plant	Plant I a	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Croplands		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
569 Mars	snattia tegrandii	buttons	Plant	Plant I a	Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Succession / Roads and Railroads	Throats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or evenes	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase		
								Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities listed in the other sections (e.g., air pollution from cars, water pollution from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact (scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources activity. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
570 Potar	mogeton oakesianus	Oakes' pondweed	Plant	Plant I c	Ponds, Urban Lands	9, 7.2.5,	Pollution / Drainage in Forest Environments /				
571 Polyg	gonella polygama	October flower	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 3.2.3	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Quarries and Sand Pits	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
572 Mate	elea decipiens	Old-field milkvine	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		

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573 Sclerolepis uniflora	One-flowered sclerolepis	Plant	Plant	I C	Beaches and Dunes, Ponds,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1). Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
	One-scale spikerush		Plant	l b		7.2.1,8.1.4,1	Plants / Residential and Commercial Development	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
	One-sided shinleaf	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 1,	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
	Orange-fruited horse- gentian	Plant		IV b	Forests and Woodlands,	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5:3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Matteuccia struthiopteris var.	Ostrich fern	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related			
	Oval-flowered panic				Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Residential and Commercial	issues.			
579 Dichanthelium ovale var. ovale	g grass	Plant	Plant	lb	and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 1		timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
580 Silene ovata	Ovate catchfly	Plant	Plant	l b		8.1.2, 5.3,	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
581 Justicia ovata	Ovate water-willow	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Atteration by Beavers /	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Vegetation Succession / Recreational Activities /	successional habitats. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on babitats, whereas recreational activities	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
582 Sporobolus ozarkanus	Ozark dropseed	Plant	Plant	I a	Forests and Woodlands,	7.3.2, 6.1, 8.1.2		management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
Astragalus distortus var. 583 distortus	Ozark milkvetch	Plant	Plant	I b	Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Croplands	7.1.2, 8.1.2, 4.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads				
					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
584 Calopogon pallidus	Pale grass-pink	Plant	Plant	I a		7.1.2,7.3.2,4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
585 Carex pallescens	Pale sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	and Barrens, Riparian and	11, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description		Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
							events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Natural	support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
							vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
				Dingrian and Eleadalaina			successional habitats. /	with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
				Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Non-tidal		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Vegetation		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
586 Hypericum ellipticum	Pale St. John's-wort	Plant	Plant I	b Wetlands	11, 7.3.2,	Succession /				
								r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
							climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
							could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11),		
							change. / Air contaminant emissions from a point or non-point source.	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes		
								industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5).		
587 Physconia subpallida	Pale-bellied Frost Lichen	Plant	Plant I	b Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 11, 9.5	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Airborne Pollutants				
Sor I hjodonia dabpakida					0.0, 11, 0.0		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural babitate. Advocate for and support efforts		
							climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
							change.	trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
								incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
				Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation				
588 Betula papyrifera	Paper birch	Plant	Plant II	b Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 11	Succession / Climate Change and Severe Weather	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
							communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which	Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
							may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
							deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / e.g.,	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public on the importance of		
							shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete	protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
				Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Tidal Creeks and			walls, shoreline filling /	development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
				Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Shoreline		shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
589 Eriocaulon parkeri	Parker's pipewort	Plant	Plant II	c Wetlands	11.1.1, 7.3.1,	Alteration /	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Implement prescribed		
							9.3) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of	f burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight		
							early successional habitats. /	reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
								efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
				Forests and Woodlands,				sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
				Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Riparian and		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Vegetation				
590 Crataegus calpodendron	Pear hawthorn	Plant	Plant I		5.3, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Succession / Terrestrial Plants				
							Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems	(7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
							and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
							variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities,	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality		
							towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological	natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive		
							footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early	species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
							phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent			
							impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds			
				Grasslands, Shrublands,			flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.			
				Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands,		Vegetation Succession / Climate Change and Severe				
591 Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly everlasting	Plant	Plant I	b Croplands	7.3.2, 11, 1	Weather / Residential and Commercial Developmen		r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
							or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Implement prescribed		
							9.3) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of	f burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight		
							early successional habitats. /	reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
								efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
				Forests and Westlesses				sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
				Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Riparian and		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Vegetation				
592 Crataegus pennsylvanica	Pennsylvania hawtho	rn Plant	Plant III	b Floodplains	5.3, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Succession / Terrestrial Plants				

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Scientific_Name Socientific_Name Socientific_Name	Common_Name Perfoliate pondweed	Grouping Plant		Tier COR Habitats Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal IV b Wetlands	9, 8.1.4,	Threat_Description Pollution / Aquatic Plants /	from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact (scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources activity. //	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
	Peters mountain			Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Recreational		The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the parative impacts that protecting and protecting have an econceptor and about the sensitive species (6.1).		
594 Iliamna corei	mallow	Plant	Plant	I a Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 6.1, 8.1.2	Activities / Terrestrial Plants				
Marshallia obovata var. 595 obovata	Piedmont Barbara's- buttons	Plant	Plant	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, I a Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
				Glades and Barrens, Cliff and		Recreational Activities / Terrestrial Plants / Open-Pit	more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapts to sensitive species (6.1). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2).		
596 Phemeranthus piedmontanus	s Piedmont fameflower	r Plant	Plant	I b Talus	6.1, 8.1.2, 3.2.2	Mines				
							Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapts to sensitive species (6.1). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
		Diana	Diana	Cliff and Talus, Ponds, Non-tidal		Recreational Activities / Terrestrial Plants / Quarries				
597 Isoetes piedmontana	Piedmont quillwort	rtdill	Plant	I b Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Non-tidal Wetlands,	6.1, 8.1.2, 3.2.3	and Sand Pits	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plan communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
598 Solidago stricta	goldenrod	Plant	Plant		7.1.2, 4.2, 8.1.2	Lines / Terrestrial Plants				

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	-	_						Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	R Habitats Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	Pine barren gentian Pine barren sandreed	Plant	Plant	I b	Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	Pine barren sandreed	Plant	Plant		Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands		Succession / Utility and Service Lines Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	,,,						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated ension (Threat 9.1). This threat refers to	t reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
602 Stenanthium leimanthoides	Pinebarrens death- camas	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service		Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
603 Amphicarpum amphicarpon 604 Rhynchospora perplexa	grass Pineland beaksedge	Plant	Plant	I a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands Forests and Woodlands, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 4.2, 5.3	Lines / Logging and Wood Harvesting Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unccessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
605 Stipulicida setacea	Pineland scalypink	Plant	Plant	I a	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Beaches and Dunes	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development maintenance and presence of the surface	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		

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		Grouping	Plant	II a	R Habitats Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Croplands	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
been been been been been been been been					Savaininas, Origitainus	7-1-2, 7-0-2, 9-2		used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
607 Drosera capillaris	Pink sundew	Plant	Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 7.3.2, 4.2	Water Level Management Using Dams / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	modification/loss, fatal collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
608 Fleischmannia incarnata	Pink thoroughwort	Plant	Plant	II b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2.		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal				r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Pink valerian Pinnate-lobed coneflower	Plant	Plant	I b		5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	11	Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Piratebush	Plant				7.1.2, 5.3, 8.2.4	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
	Pitcher's stitchwort		Plant	III b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.3.2, 6.1, 8.1.2	Vegetation Succession / Recreational Activities / Terrestrial Plants	successional habitats. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
613 Paspalum bifidum	Pitchfork paspalum	Plant	Plant	l b	Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for	y The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in		
								recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be	protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the		
								distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily	negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure		
								on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on	such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Implement prescribed burning		
								individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent,	and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching		
					Forests and Woodlands,			habitats. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for	the understory (7.3.2).		
					Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime (Regressional	species of early successional habitats.			
614 Crocanthemum bicknellii	Plains frostweed	Plant	Plant	I b	Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 6.1, 7.3.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Recreational Activities / Vegetation Succession				
						,,		11	Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where		
									excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the		
									water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Educate the public		
									about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread		
									of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally		
									native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
615 Muhlenbergia cuspidata	Plains muhly	Plant	Plant	ll b	Cliff and Talus	3.2.2, 8.1.2,	Open-Pit Mines / Terrestrial Plants /				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
					Forests and Woodlands,			electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
					Grasslands, Shrublands,		Comparing in the Fire Desires (Messetation	collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
616 Cyperus plukenetii	Plukenet's flatsedge	Plant	Plant	ll a	Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
						,,		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Construction and	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural	widely known (7.1.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on		
								Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage	agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible.		
								system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat	Water withdrawl for irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to		
								loss for species of early successional habitats.	wetland habitat loss (7.2.4), implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas		
									at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
617 Taxodium ascendens	Pondcypress	Plant	Plant	I b	Headwater Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.2.4, 7.3.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Drainage in Agricultural Environments / Vegetation Succession				
						,		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Increased in insect	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive		
								pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem. To	pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host		
								distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). /	species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial		
									funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Insect Pest				
618 Litsea aestivalis	Pondspice	Plant	Plant	l b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 8.2.4,	Epidemics /		Felunate the multiple as the measuring of fire to restance and excitate in the later.		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities	widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting		
								distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten	natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support		
								open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions		
								towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing	should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about		
								permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. /	the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
									mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the		
									introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
					Tidal Haadwater Otersons Tidal				שייים אין		
					Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Changes in				
619 Coreopsis falcata	Pool coreopsis	Plant	Plant	l b	Rivers, Tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 11.1.1, 8.1.4	Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				

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		. ·						Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation efforts		
	Powdered orange bush				Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and			9.3) / Air contaminant emissions from a point or non-point source. /	aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment. (9.5).		
620 Teloschistes flavicans	lichen	Plant	Plant	l b	Talus	5.3, 9.5,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Airborne Pollutants /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could		
									include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3)		
621 Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie dropseed	Plant	Plant	l b	Savannas	7.1.2, 3.2.3,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Quarries and Sand Pits /				
							Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
622 Steironema quadriflorum	Prairie loosestrife	Plant	Plant	l c	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
623 Silphium terebinthinaceum	Prairie rosin weed	Plant			Savannas, Glades and Barrens Headwater Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Succession / Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
					Headwater Streams, Non-tidal		Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
625 Carex suberecta 626 Croton monanthogynus	Prairie straw sedge Prairie tea	Plant		III b	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments Suppression in the Fire Regime / Open-Pit Mines / Residential and Commercial Development	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation and pollution-related issues.			
Dendrolycopodium 627 dendroideum	Prickly tree-clubmoss	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Grasslands, Non-tidal Wetlands	11, 5.3,	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
			Plant	П Б	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus, Non-	8.1.2, 4.1,	Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads /	/ Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. /	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to Imit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier COR	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			-	
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare present (1.2).		
629 Crotalaria rotundifolia	Prostrate rattlebox	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		species (4.2)		
							Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). //	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
630 Sphagnum portoricense	Puerto Rico peatmos	ss Plant	Plant I b	Urban Lands	7.2.5	Drainage in Forest Environments / /	Increased in insect part density, resulting in large sectors and	Support parks detection offerte to discover and terrat new invaries nexts for support.		
				Riparian and Floodplains, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Bivers Non-tidal Wetlands Tidal		Insect Past Epidemics / Logging and Wood	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).	_	
631 Fraxinus profunda	Pumpkin ash	Plant	Plant I c	Rivers, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	8.2.4, 5.3, 11.1.1	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Changes in Vegetation Communities				
	, angurodi	· un					the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
				Forests and Woodlands,		Open-Pit Mines / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
632 Heuchera hispida	Purple alumroot	Plant	Plant III b	Headwater Streams, Ponds, Non-	3.2.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Terrestrial Plants		stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
633 Utricularia purpurea	Purple bladderwort	Plant	Plant II b	tidal Wetlands, Croplands	9, 7.2.5,	Pollution / Drainage in Forest Environments /	Intervention aimed at provinting and authing a transition of the the	Educate the multiple at the personality of first to sectors and the state of the sectors of the		
Clematis occidentalis var.				Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus, Non-tidal		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
634 occidentalis	Purple clematis	Plant	Plant I b	Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1, 11	Railroads / Climate Change and Severe Weather				
				Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Water Level	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
635 Cardamine douglassii	Purple cress	Plant	Plant IV b	Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	5.3, 7.2.1, 8.1.2	Management Using Dams / Terrestrial Plants				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
636 Sporobolus junceus	Purple dropseed	Plant	Plant	I b	Grasslands, Glades and Barr Croplands	ens, 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	collisions.	species (4.2).		
	Purple fringeless						Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
637 Platanthera peramoena	orchid	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplan	ds 7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
620 Acelesiae sussuseeess	Duple pilloused	Diast	Diant		Forests and Woodlands, Rip; and Floodplains, Ponds, Non		Vegetation Succession / Residential and Commercia	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution- related issues. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
638 Asclepias purpurascens	Purple milkweed	Plant	Plant	IV b	tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.3.2, 1, 4.1	Development / Roads and Railroads	Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
639 Schizachne purpurascens	Purple oatgrass	Plant	Plant	I c	Forests and Woodlands, Bor Forests, Grasslands, Shrubla Savannas, Tidal Wetlands		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
640 Sarraconia purpurea	Purple pitcher plant	Plant	Plant	II a	Savannas, Headwater Strear Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	s, 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
640 Sarracenia purpurea	Purple pitcher plant	PidIIi	Pidili	II d	Polius, Noll-tidat Wettahus	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Only and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
641 Crotalaria purshii	Pursh's rattlebox	Plant	Plant	d 1	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Non-tidal Wetland Croplands	s, 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2)		
642 Ruellia purshiana	Pursh's wild petunia			II b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barret		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier COI	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	······································		·····o		
							Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction,	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore			
								original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat			
							dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power	restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.			
							generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function			
								(7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and			
							forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,			
							associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-			
						Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level		jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).			
C42 Calin diagatar	Duesnusilleus	Diant	Direct I b		001 701 705	Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest		,,			
643 Salix discolor	Pussy willow	Plant	Plant I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Environments	Other activities that contribute to habitat alteration or loss by	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During			
							redeveloping natural systems to improve human welfare. To be	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil			
								compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and			
							(Threats 1.3). / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest				
							fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning,	necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase			
							creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. /	prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as			
				Grasslands, Shrublands,				a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.2.1).			
				Savannas, Cliff and Talus,		Other Ecosystem Modifications / Suppression in the					
644 Populus tremuloides	Quaking aspen	Plant	Plant I b	Croplands	7.3, 7.1.2,	Fire Regime /					
							Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction,	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore			ļ
								original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat			
							dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power	restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.			
							generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function			
								(7.2.1), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions			
							agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts	should be taken since regional water table changes are possible. Water withdrawl for			
								irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to wetland habitat loss			
						Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level	the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	(7.2.4).			
645 Filipendula rubra	Queen-of-the-prairie	Plant	Plant II a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	821721724	Management Using Dams / Drainage in Agricultural Environments					
or on the number of the second	Queen-or-uie-piairie	r tarit	i anti il d	Non-truat wettanus, Cropiallus	0.2.1, /.2.1, /.2.4	Environments	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and			
							habitats.	discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended			
								effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland			
								flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at			
				Forests and Woodlands,				risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).			
Stillingia sylvatica ssp.				Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Quarries and Sand					
646 sylvatica	Queen's-delight	Plant	Plant I a	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 3.2.3, 7.3.2	Pits / Vegetation Succession					
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.			
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk			
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage			
							habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as			
							electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of			
							collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare			
						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).			
647 Ludwigia hirtella	Rafinesque's seedbox	Plant	Plant II a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines					
							Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas.			
							natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation			
							(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of	in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts			
							pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural			
								habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support			
							a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions			
							and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of	should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed			
							to climate change. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	reaching the understory (7.3.2).			
				Glades and Barrens, Cliff and		Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe					
648 Solidago randii	Rand's goldenrod	Plant	Plant II c		6.1, 11, 7.3.2	Weather / Vegetation Succession					
							Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During			
								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil			
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and			
							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the			
							9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address			
							climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping			
							could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11)			
							change. /	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).			
640 Opeophorus rousi	Paulo opur masa	Plant	Plant L	Forests and Woodlands, Boreal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and					
649 Oncophorus rauei	Rau's spur moss	Plant	Plant I b	Forests	5.3, 11 ,	Severe Weather /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to rectore and maintain healthy occurateme			
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g. putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression.			
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more			
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk			
							habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage			
							resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as			
							electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of			
							collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare			
				Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).			
650 Dichanthelium ravenelii	Ravenel's panic grass	Plant	Plant IV b		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines					
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22 Interview Part Part Part Part Part Part Part Part		D				C		1	D			V
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A LANAR AL AL AL ALLAN LANA LANA LANA LA	1 Scientific Name	Common Name	Grouping	Type	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat Code	Threat Description				
I ADARA INTERCACTOR		common_runne	orouping	Type			Inicat_oode		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
a base is a baba is a bab												
Image: Source in the second									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
2 Ausset												
Normal Mark Normal									habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support		
										efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of		
Algebra									to their size.			
Bar Ander Mar Max <										rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
Image: Section in the section in t												
2 PARADEL No. No. <td< td=""><th>651 Ludwigia ravenii</th><td>Raven's seedbox</td><td>Plant</td><td>Plant</td><td>l b</td><td>Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands</td><td>7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1</td><td>Succession / Roads and Railroads</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	651 Ludwigia ravenii	Raven's seedbox	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Succession / Roads and Railroads				
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Al and part of the set of the								Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in	that is associated with this dramage system (Threat 3.3.2). 7			
Image: Section	652 Scirpus flaccidifolius	Reclining bulrush	Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1.7.2.5.					
1 Note: 1 <t< td=""><th></th><td>noouning but don</td><td></td><td>r tant</td><td></td><td></td><td>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</td><td></td><td>Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire</td><td>Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.</td><td></td><td></td></t<>		noouning but don		r tant			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
Image: Source												
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Res Res <th></th> <td></td>												
Image: Participant set in the set in t												
All production Name Number of the second se									collisions.			
22 Interview Part Part Part Part Part Part Part Part						Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
A properties Response for the second se	653 Asclepias rubra	Red milkweed	Plant	Plant	ll a	Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
Image: Section												
Alge Alge <th< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>												
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All All <th>654 Sphagnum rubellum</th> <td>Ked peatmoss</td> <td>Plant</td> <td>Plant</td> <td>II b</td> <td>wetlands</td> <td>7.2.5, 8.2.1,</td> <td>by Beavers /</td> <td>Hanvesting trace (other forest appaies in patient) and the second for the trace</td> <td>Support offerts to beneat timber sustainably. Avaid lastic methods for the D</td> <td></td> <td></td>	654 Sphagnum rubellum	Ked peatmoss	Plant	Plant	II b	wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1,	by Beavers /	Hanvesting trace (other forest appaies in patient) and the second for the trace	Support offerts to beneat timber sustainably. Avaid lastic methods for the D		
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Note									transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may yarv according			
A Ref registery <										and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
A Ref Ref <td< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>												
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S23 Rules alleady survistigings Net many Net many<						Forests and Woodlands, Boreal				only locally native species (4.1).		
R Reference Reference <t< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Forests, Grasslands, Cliff and</td><td></td><td>Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>						Forests, Grasslands, Cliff and		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
Apply Res Res </td <th>655 Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</th> <td>Red raspberry</td> <td>Plant</td> <td>Plant</td> <td>ll b</td> <td>Talus, Ponds, Croplands</td> <td>5.3, 8.1.2, 4.1</td> <td>Roads and Railroads</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	655 Rubus idaeus var. strigosus	Red raspberry	Plant	Plant	ll b	Talus, Ponds, Croplands	5.3, 8.1.2, 4.1	Roads and Railroads				
A Reference Reference <th></th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and			
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See Area Ref Fares Fares <t< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>									this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /			
Network Network <t< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>												
E55 Chelone obligua var. obligua Plant Plant Plant Plant N Valuation of the control spin o												
Space Path I a Shorelines, Lakes, Ponds, Spacession 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2 Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire; fire	CFC Obstant at the second	De des stats a	DI	Dia			001705					
ks ks<	656 Chelone obliqua var. obliqua	Ked turtlehead	Plant	Plant	I b	wetlands	8.2.1, /.2.5,	Environments /	Intervention simple at providing and exiting a state of the state of	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to vertexe and we introduce to the order		
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A BRAN New Name New Nam New Nam New Nam New										herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
Sector Plant I a Company Company <th< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Shorelines, Lakes, Ponds.</td><td></td><td>Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation</td><td></td><td>species (4.2).</td><td></td><td></td></th<>						Shorelines, Lakes, Ponds.		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
Image: series in the series	657 Lachnanthes caroliniana	Redroot	Plant	Plant	l a		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2					
Image: bit image:						· ·		• • • • • • • •	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
Image: Properties and Woodlands, Forests and Woodlands, Firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Construction, The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measures should also be made more Grasslands, Shrublands, Grasslands, Shrublands, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the widely known (7.1.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Riparian and Floodplains, generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 3.3.2) Onversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Suppression in the Fire Regime / Water Level Suppression in the Fire Regime / Water Level Suppression in the Fire Regime / Water Level												
Provide a constraint of con						Forests and Woodlands,			firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Construction,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
Savannas, Glades and Barrens, dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function Riparian and Floodplains, generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) (7.2.1).						Grasslands, Shrublands,			operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the	widely known (7.1.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.		
Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers,generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / (7.2.1).(7.2.1).						Savannas, Glades and Barrens,			dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power	Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function		
Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Suppression in the Fire Regime / Water Level						Riparian and Floodplains,				(7.2.1).		
658 Owner us refractus Reflexed flatsedde Plant IV b. Larde Rivers 71.2.7.2.1 Management I Ising Dame /						Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Water Level				
	658 Cyperus refractus	Reflexed flatsedge	Plant	Plant	IV b	Large Rivers	7.1.2, 7.2.1,	Management Using Dams /				

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								Threat_Long	Actions	8	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	t Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Natural vocatation succession equains hebitat loss for anotics of each	Implement prescribed burning and thinning is natural areas at rick of succession. Increases		
								Natural Vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing		
								beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of		
								surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
								that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
									conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian				of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
					and Floodplains, Headwater		Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		considered (7.2.5).		
659 Carex tetanica	Rigid sedge	Plant	Plant	III b	Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in patural areas at risk		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
					Forests and Woodlands,			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
					Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
660 Dichanthelium annulum	Ringed panic grass	Plant	Plant	III b	and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines		Folyanda dha amblia an dha immantara a fara laval dar ta an an an an an an an an an		
								Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
								communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
								deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
								desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / /	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative		
								e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters,	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
								concrete walls, shoreline filling	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of		
									protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
					Riparian and Floodplains,				development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives		
					Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers,				include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
					Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Creeks				shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
					and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plan	ts			
661 Bolboschoenus fluviatilis	River bulrush	Plant	Plant	ll c	Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration		Discourse the distance of male and an at the transformed by the second sec		
									Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
								forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
								vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-		
								successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and		
								beavers	thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understand (7.2.2) Browert heavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as		
									understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve		
							Drainade in Enrest Environments (Mediateties		long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
662 Pseudobryum cinclidioides	River thyme moss	Plant	Plant	I h	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 7.3.2, 8.2.1	Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers				
				. 5				Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
								communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which			
								may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
								deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
								desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / /	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
								e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
								כסווכובוב שמננס, סווטובנווופ ווננווופ	exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of		
									protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
									development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
									shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
	Diverbent:						Chapter in Versitation Communities (Activity Dise	to			
663 Oenothera riparia	Riverbank evening- primrose	Plant	Plant		Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plan / Shoreline Alteration	15			
						, 0.1.4, 7.0.1		/ Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
								climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
								could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
								change. / Construction, operation and water management using non-	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
								power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural babitats. Advocate for and support efforts to		
								excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes	the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
								lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
					Forests and Woodlands,				incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
					Grasslands, Savannas, Glades				sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.		
					and Barrens, Cliff and Talus,				Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function		
					Riparian and Floodplains,		Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe		(7.2.1).		
664 Solidago rupestris	Riverbank goldenrod	Plant	Plant	l b	Shorelines	8.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams				

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A	C	D E F	6	I H	L L	P Threat_Long	Actions	U Working_Lands	V
1 Scientific_Name	Common Name Grouping	Type Tier COF	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Imeal_LUIIg		WORKINg_Lanus	
	Common_Name Grouping	Type Tiel COP		Threat_Code	Inteat_Description	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Threats from major changes in	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
							the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts		
						be related to climate change. /	to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
						be related to carrie change.	trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
							incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
							sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive		
							species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to		
							prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of		
							invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts		
							to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate				
665 Houstonia montana	Roan mountain bluets Plant	Plant I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2	Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
							Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
							timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
						of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the		
						excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
						climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
						could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
			Forests and Woodlands, Boreal			change. /	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
	Roan mountain		Forests, Grasslands, Glades and		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and				
666 Prenanthes roanensis	rattlesnake-root Plant	Plant II a	Barrens, Savannas	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
							Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
							timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
						of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and child trails through pact harvest manifering and control (5.2). Educate the public on the		
							skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
						9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
						climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
						could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
					Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and				
667 Carex roanensis	Roan mountain sedge Plant	Plant II b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
						Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
							dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation		
							and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
							on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
						towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological	resources can be avoided (1).		
						footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early			
						phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage,			
						etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent			
						impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds			
						flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related			
					Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential	issues. /			
668 Eleocharis robbinsii	Robbins' spikerush Plant	Plant I c	Ponds, Urban Lands	7.2.1, 1,	and Commercial Development /				
					Private Privat	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Harvesting trees/other forest species	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
							the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support efforts		
						2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood	to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use		
							low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and		
						and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in	erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-		
						ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting		
						range of variation that could name species of habitats. They of may not	natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages		
						be related to climate change.	positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions		
					Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Logging		should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
					and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe				
669 Huperzia porophila	Rock clubmoss Plant	Plant I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 5.3, 11	Weather				
				,,		Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
							support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
							production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
						in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
						ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate	with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that		
						grazing (Threat 8.2.3).	exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread.		
							Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species.		
							Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants		
							(8.1.2), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for		
							control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species		
							through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding		
							is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
			Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and	1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial				
670 Cetradonia linearis	Rock gnome lichen Plant	Plant I b		11, 8.1.2, 8.2.4	Plants / Insect Pest Epidemics				
e. o ooraaona anoano				, 0.1.2, 0.2.7					

	Α	В	C	D	F	F	G	н		P	т	U	V
		5								Threat_Long	Actions		Votes
1 S	Scientific_Name C	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR Habitats		Threat_Code	Threat_Description			-	
										/ Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
										climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
										could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
										change. / Construction, operation and water management using non-	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on		
										power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and	the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to		
										excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes	address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
										lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary		
											incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
											sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.		
											Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function		
						Riparian and Flo	oodplains,		Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe		(7.2.1).		
671 Vi	Vitis rupestris R	Rock grape	Plant	Plant	1 0	c Shorelines		8.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams				
										/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
											ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
										the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
										excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
										9.3) /	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to		
											harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low		
											impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
						_					monitoring and control (5.3).		
	Sauda Banka a surviv	De alcale 11 c.c.	Dia	DI			oodlands, Riparian		Township Disease (I and a state of the				
6/2 S	Scutellaria saxatilis R	Rockskullcap	Plant	Plant		b and Floodplains	<u>š</u>	8.1.2, 5.3,	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	Threate from major changes in occurate and source alignets for each	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural hebitate. Advants for and		
											Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
											production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
										with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
										areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat Δ) To	with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational		
										be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure	impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to		
										primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more	reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational		
										impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a	infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation		
										lesser extent, habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements	and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
										(cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
										ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated	resources can be avoided (1).		
										with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation,			
										drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and			
										subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure			
										(e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-			
										related issues.			
									Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational				
672 5	Eleocharis radicans R	Dootod opikoruoh	Diant	Plant		b Beaches and D		11 6 1 1	Activities / Residential and Commercial				
073 EI		Rooted spikerush	Plant	rtaiit		5 Deaches and D	ines	11, 6.1, 1	Development	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
											Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
										firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
										succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
			1		1					habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
1 1										resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
											utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
										resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
									Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
674 P	Pogonia ophioglossoides R	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetla	inds	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
674 Pe	^v ogonia ophioglossoides R	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetla	inds	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
674 P	³ ogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV	b Non-tidal Wetla	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
674 P	³ ogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetla	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments.	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
674 P	² ogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetle	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to endicate exotic and invasive species.		
674 P	Pogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetla	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed		
<u>674 P</u>	² ogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetl	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight		
674 P	² ogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetl	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent		
674 P	² ogonia ophioglossoides f	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetl	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight		
674 P	² ogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetl	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage		
674 P	⁵ ogonia ophioglossoides F	Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant	IV I	b Non-tidal Wetl	ands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent on-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible.		
		Rose pogonia	Plant	Plant		b Non-tidal Wetla		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2		resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible.		
									Succession / Utility and Service Lines	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible.		
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									Succession / Utility and Service Lines	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible. Water withdrawl for irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to wetland habitat loss (7.2.4).		
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									Succession / Utility and Service Lines	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible. Water withdrawl for irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to wetland habitat loss (7.2.4).		
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						b Non-tidal Wetla	ands	8.1.2, 7.3.2, 7.2.4	Succession / Utility and Service Lines Terrestrial Plants / Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Agricultural Environments	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible. Water withdrawl for irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to wetland habitat loss (7.2.4).		
675 G	Geum laciniatum R		Plant	Plant		b Non-tidal Wetla	ands Ial Wetlands, Tidal	8.1.2, 7.3.2, 7.2.4	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible. Water withdrawl for irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to wetland habitat loss (7.2.4). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats are jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that		

A	В	с	D	E F	G	н	L	р	т	U	V
			-					Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
Scientific_Name			Type '	I b	R Habitats Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands, Croplands	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Changes in Vegetation Communities / Water Level Management Using Dams / Natural Erosion and Sedimentation	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3). / Removal, transport and deposition of sediments that is caused by natural erosional processes. To be distinguished from the transport of sediments that is associated with tides (Threat 4.3.1), or by drainage systems in agriculture (Threat 7.2.5) and forestry (Threat 7.2.6).	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and regulations to improve water quality and create healthy watersheds (7.3.3).		
Dichanthelium strigosum var.	Rough-hair panic grass			l b	Grasslands, Non-tidal Wetlands		Residential and Commercial Development / Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments	agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes	Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the megative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
679 Oryzopsis asperifolia	Rough-leaved ricegrass	Plant	Plant	ı b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	5311812	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
Lechea intermedia var.	Round-fruit pinweed		Plant	I b	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
681 Silene rotundifolia	Round-leaf catchfly	Plant	Plant	II D	Cliff and Talus	6.1, 5.3,	Recreational Activities / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	a lesser extent, habitats. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3). Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection		
682 Cornus rugosa	Round-leaf dogwood	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	8.2.4, 5.3,	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natura environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		

A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	L	Р	Т	U	V
						-			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR H	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Activities with generally low	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
										the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support		
									Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas	legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in		
									recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species	natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to		
									(disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. /	sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and		
										invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
										sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support		
										efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					F	Forests and Woodlands,		Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /				
683 Amelanchier sanguinea	Roundleaf serviceberry	Plant	Plant	IV I	b S	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	6.1.3, 6.1, 8.1.2	Recreational Activities / Terrestrial Plants				
									Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
									communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which			
									may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
									desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / /	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative		
									e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters,	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
									concrete walls, shoreline filling	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
										exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of		
										protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
										development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives		
					F	Riparian and Floodplains, Tidal				include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
						Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks				shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
	Round-leaf water-	Dist				and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
684 Bacopa rotundifolia	hyssop	Plant	Plant	1 0	C T	Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas		
									Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation		
									(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of	in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts		
									pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	to sensitive species (6.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at		
										risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate		
									a lesser extent, habitats. / Natural vegetation succession causing	the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
									habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
										species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
					F	Forests and Woodlands,				increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
						Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Recreational Activities / Vegetation Succession /				
685 Trifolium calcaricum	Running glade clover	Plant	Plant	1 ;	a a	and Barrens	6.1, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Terrestrial Plants	Eleading/drainage of babitate sourced by beginster (Therest from the	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as readed to restore		
										Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat		
										restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats.		
									or may not be related to climate change. /	Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
										reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle		
					-	Pinarian and Electrologics, Mar		Habitat Altoration by Populars / Olimpto Obarganad		choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
686 Carex ruthii	Ruth's sedge	Plant	Plant			Riparian and Floodplains, Non- tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 11,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Climate Change and Severe Weather /		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
									Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
										compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
										skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the		
									9.3) / /	negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic		
										and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate		
										exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native		
					F	Forests and Woodlands, Non-				seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
687 Viola edulis	Salad violet	Plant	Plant	111 1	b t	tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
										Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
									or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
										skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the		
									9.3) / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to	importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support		
									vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation	efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of		
									succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2).	heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
									E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea	sources (11, 1, 1) Prohibit the creation of guarries and sand nits in natural areas and		
									levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching.	discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended		
										effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland		
					F	Forests and Woodlands,				flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
						Shrublands, Glades and Barrens,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Changes in				
688 Quercus hemisphaerica	Sand laurel oak	Plant	Plant		b B	Beaches and Dunes, Croplands	5.3, 11.1.1, 3.2.3	Vegetation Communities / Quarries and Sand Pits				

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1 Scientific_Name 689 Quercus margarettae	Common_Name	Grouping			Forests and Woodlands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades	Threat_Code		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Prohibit the creation of quarries and pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
690 Desmodium lineatum	Sand tick-trefoil	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial Development	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
					Riparian and Floodplain,		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Water Level Management Using	changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
691 Salix interior	Sandbar willow	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	8.2.1, 11, 7.2.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
692 Solidago tarda	Sandhill goldenrod	Plant	Plant	III b	Riparian and Floodplains	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 3.2.3	Succession / Quarries and Sand Pits	Intervention simed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
693 Hexastylis sorriei	Sandhill Heartleaf	Plant	Plant		Grasslands, Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession /		Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
694 Hypericum lloydii	Sandhill St. John's-wo	ort Plant	Plant	I b	Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally		
695 Cirsium repandum	Sandhill thistle	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial Development	Land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support legislation and efforts to		
								(cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial	protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can		
								with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and	be avoided (1), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation citety of way. Avoid uping new ratios cond mise. Plant only locally active and the scale of the scal		
								subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution- related issues. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the	transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
					Forests and Woodlands,			surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.			
696 Asclepias tuberosa var. rolfsii	Sandhills butterfly- weed	Plant	Plant	I a	Grasslands, Shrublands,	7.3.2, 1, 4.1	Vegetation Succession / Residential and Commercial Development / Roads and Railroads				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
697 Lilium pyrophilum	Sandhills lily	Plant	Plant	l a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		species (4.2).		
									Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of bachkidd to control capling. Care much have d with bachkidd to control capling.		
698 Carphephorus bellidifolius	Sandy-woods chaffhead	Plant	Plant	I a	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	71273242	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
oso carpnephorus petitidilotius	Channedu	FidIll	rulli	ı d	Savannas, Oldues difü Bäffefis	1.1.2, 1.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Onling drid Service Liffes	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). F.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Exploring for,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction		
								(sand, gravel, etc.). Includes trialing treatment (settling and tailings ponds), site expansion and site reclamation after development. This	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of		
								threat does not include the transportation of resources (threat 4) and acid mine drainage (treat 9.2). Although not a mineral resource, peat harvesting induces impacts on the ecosystem that are similar to	succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
								quarries and sandpits due to the use of similar excavation machinery. E.g., coal mines, mining of various sources of metals (gold, copper,			
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / / Mining and	nickel, magnesium, etc.), quarries, sand pits.			
699 Clematis catesbyana	Satin-curls	Plant	Plant	l b	n/a	7.1.2, 4.1 7, 3.2	Quarrying	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
700 Rhynchospora debilis	Savanna beaksedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								plantations (Threat 2.2), Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
								(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in		
	Savang				Forests and Mondley, 1		Cumprogram in the Fire Destruct (1) and the fire		adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
701 Campylopus carolinae	Savanna campylopus moss	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 5.3, 3.2.3	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Quarries and Sand Pits	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
702 Coreopsis linifolia	Savanna coreopsis	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands, Non- tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		species (4.2).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	··· = · ··•		o	
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
03 Oxypolis ternata	Savanna cowbane	Plant	Plant	I h	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
	on Savanna panic grass					7.2.5, 8.2.1, 7.2.1	Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
DS Ludwigia virgata	Savanna seedbox	Plant	Plant			7.3.2, 4.2, 7.2.5		successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
D6 Cladium jamaicense	Sawgrass	Plant	Plant		Riparian and Floodplains, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetlands, Urban	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	-	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
00 Cladium jamaicense		Plant	Plant		Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non- tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands,		Vegetation Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities /	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		
	go av			-	Headwater Streams, Non-tidal		Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
08 Carex schweinitzii	Schweinitz's sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				

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		- ~				• ••	-	Threat_Long		Working_Lands	Notes
	<u>Common_Name</u>				OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial		Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
	Sea oats	Plant	Plant	IV c	Grasslands, Beaches and Dunes	6.1, 11.1.1, 6.1.1	Development	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Using recreational motor vehicles. E.g., ATVs, motocross motorcycles, snowmobiles.	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1). Support efforts to limit motor vehicle use in natural areas. Minimize construction of ORV trails in natural areas (6.1.1).		
	Seabeach knotweed					11.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Motor Vehicles / Recreational Activities	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Usin, recreational motor vehicles E.g. ATVs motocross motors velocies			
	Sea-beach needlegrass	Plant		IV c	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Residential and Commercial Development / Changes in Vegetation Communities		with more dispersed sources (11), Retrieving data. Wait a few seconds and try to cut or copy again (1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11 1)		
Honckenya peploides ssp.	Sea-beach sandwort					6.1, 11.1.1, 6.1.1	Recreational Activities / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Motor Vehicles	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Using recreational motor vehicles. E.g., ATVs, motocross motorcycles, snowmobiles.	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support efforts to limit motor vehicle use in natural areas. Minimize construction of ORV trails in natural areas (6.1.1).		

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	A	D	L L	νE			L L	P Threat_Long	Actions		V
	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping		DR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Recreational Activities / Changes in Vegetation	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support efforts to limit motor vehicle use in natural areas. Minimize construction of ORV trails in natural areas (6.1.1).		
714	Carex silicea	Sea-beach sedge	Plant	Plant I b	Beaches and Dunes	6.1, 11.1.1, 6.1.1	Communities / Motor Vehicles	Natural vogetation avecagion equaing babitat loss for apopios of early	Implement procerised burning and thinging in natural areas at rick of succession. Increases		
								successional habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thaving permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
74.	Heliotropium curassavicum	Sooride balleterer	Plant	Plant	Beaches and Dunes, Tidal	7 2 2 11 1 1 6 1	Vegetation Succession / Changes in Vegetation				
	var. curassavicum	Seaside heliotrope	Plant	<u>Plant I c</u>	Wetlands	7.3.2, 11.1.1, 6.1	Communities / Recreational Activities	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels,	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
	Plantago maritima var.				Beaches and Dunes, Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	s			
716	uncoides	Seaside plantain	Plant	Plant I c	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Shorelines, Beaches	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration	Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road entruster (1 a which is a climate state from Threat 1 a which is a conducted in matural areas for recreational purposes away from road entruster (1 a which is a climate state from Threat 1 a which is a conducted of the state of the state from Threat 1 a which is a conducted of the state of th	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
717	Eupatorium maritimum	Seaside thoroughwor	rt Plant	Plant I c	and Dunes, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	11, 4.1, 6.1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Roads and Railroads / Recreational Activities				
	Soumpria consistinto			Plant	Grasslands, Shrublands,	710 700 40	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	Seymeria cassioides	Senna seymeria		Plant I a	Savannas, Croplands Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Tidal Large Rivers, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands, Tidal Headwaters, Urban Lands, Croplands		Succession / Utility and Service Lines	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. // e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name Grouping		COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
	Sessile-fruited		Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tida	ı	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest	dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
720 Sagittaria rigida	arrowhead Plant	Plant I	b Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Environments	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
	Gurrile Lochiel Antheli		Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
721 Desmodium sessilifolium	Sessile-leaf tick-trefoil Plant	Plant II	a Grasslands, Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
722 Eriocaulon aquaticum	Seven-angled pipewort Plant	Plant I	Riparian and Floodplains, Ponds b Urban Lands	, 7.2.1	Water Level Management Using Dams / /	dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / /	s dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
			Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creek and Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal		Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove s dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
723 Micranthemum umbrosum	Shade mudflower Plant	Plant II	c Wetlands	7.2.1, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments				
						or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Pr Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
			Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by	,			
724 Ponthieva racemosa 725 Oenothera argillicola	Shale barren evening- primrose Plant	Plant IV	b tidal Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, a Cliff and Talus, Croplands	5.3, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
						Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
			Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	g Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
726 Boechera serotina	Shale barren rock cress Plant	Plant I	a Cliff and Talus, Croplands	7.1.2, 8.1.2, 7.3.1	Shoreline Alteration				

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	_							Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
	Sharp-leaf St. John's-			III b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Ponds, Croplands	Threat_Code 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and		Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial				
	Sharp's blindleaf moss	Plant	Plant	I b		7.2.1,8.1.2,8.2.4	Plants / Insect Pest Epidemics	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
	Sharp's homaliadelphus moss	Plant	Plant	l h	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus	5.3, 11,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather /				
	Sharp-scaled mannagrass	Plant	Plant	IV b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.2.1, 1,	Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential and Commercial Development /	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues. /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
					Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
				IV c	Forests and Woodlands,	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	/ Shoreline Alteration Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	Shining Ladies'-tresses			I b	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Non-tidal Wetlands,	7.3.2, 7.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man- made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		

А	В	С	D	E	F G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
								Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
734 Pyrola elliptica	Shinleaf	Plant	Plant	l b		5.3, 1, 11	Severe Weather				
	Short-beaked						Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
735 Rhynchospora nitens	beaksedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Urban Lands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.1.4	Environments / Aquatic Plants				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of- way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Short-bristled umbrella						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service				
736 Fuirena breviseta 737 Gymnopogon brevifolius	sedge Short-leaf beard grass	Plant		I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	7.1.2, 4.2, 8.1.2	Lines / Terrestrial Plants Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
	2							Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
738 Helenium brevifolium	Short-leaf sneezeweed	Plant	Plant	a	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
	Short-leaved witchgrass	Plant				7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		

A	В	С	D	E	F G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
1 Scientific_Name	Common Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier Co	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
			- , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /		mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
740 Symphyotrichum shortii	Short's aster	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development		Current offerte to be used timber suctainably. Avaid leaving meture forgets. During		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /		mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to the section of the s		
741 Boechera dentata	Short's rock cress	Plant	Plant	l b		5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development				
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Riparian and Floodplains, Beaches and Dunes,		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest	maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
742 Carex shortiana	Short's sedge	Plant	Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.5, 8.1.2	Environments / Terrestrial Plants	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
Chaerophyllum procumbens 743 var. shortii	Short's spreading chervil	Plant	Plant	III b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Glades and Barrens, Riparian and Floodplains, Non- tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 7.2.1	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Water Level Management Using Dams		timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management) E.g. putting out forest fires controlled burning creating	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
744 Eurybia spectabilis	Showy aster	Plant	Plant	IV b	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 4.1, 7.3.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Vegetation Succession	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Non-		Increased Grazing by Vertebrates / Vegetation	e.g., increased grazing by white-tailed deer and snow geese. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Encourage proper deer herd management through legislation and engagement with hunters. The latter may include incentives, higher bag limits, and manipulation of sex ratios through harvest. Control populations using more aggressive methods in areas where hunting is not normally allowed but lethal methods are still deemed practical (8.2.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
745 Cypripedium reginae	Showy lady's-slipper	Plant	Plant	l b	tidal Wetlands	8.2.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Succession / Terrestrial Plants				

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1 Colontifie News	Commer N	Cr	Tur	Tion	Hobitata	Threat Orde	Threat Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name				Grasslands, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Non-	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).	2	
746 Desmodium canadense	Showy tick-trefoil	Plant	Plant		tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.1.2,	Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
747 Platanthera shriveri	Shriver's frilly orchid	Plant	Plant		Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 4.1,	/				
748 Stewartia malacodendron	Silky camellia	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus, Non-tidal Wetlands		5.3 Logging and Wood Harvesting / /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
749 Cornus obliqua Carex canescens var. 750 disjuncta	Silky dogwood	Plant Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal	8.2.4, 11, 7.2.1 8.2.1, 7.2.1, 11.1.1	Insect Pest Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Water Level Management Using Dams / Changes in Vegetation Communities	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1). r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3). Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
751 Ribes glandulosum	Skunk currant	Plant	Plant	IV b		5.3, 11, 8.1.2	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to erradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
Chamaecrista fasciculata var. 752 macrosperma	Sleepingplant	Plant	Plant		Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants / Shoreline Alteration	5			

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
				Forests and Woodlands, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Ponds,		Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
753 Iris prismatica	Slender blue iris	Plant	Plant III b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.2.5, 8.2.1,	by Beavers /				
						Descentional Activities / Descentional Use of Oliffe	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
754 Myrionteris gracilis	Slender lip fern	Plant	Plant I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1, 6.1.3, 8.1.2	Recreational Activities / Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Terrestrial Plants				
754 Myriopteris gracilis	Stender up tern	Ptant			0.1, 0.1.3, 8.1.2		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
755 Cobatia componulato	Clander march nink	Diant	Diant II a	Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal	71070040	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		Species (4.2).		
755 Sabatia campanulata	Slender marsh-pink			Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
757 Nabalus autumnalis	Slender rattlesnake-	Plant	Plant I a	Grasslands, Shrublands,	712 732 42	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
757 Nabalus autumnalis	root	Plant	Plant I a	Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
Cyperus odoratus var.	Slander and addr	Diant	Plant I b	Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	701 700	Water Level Management Using Dams / Beaver Dam	dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3) / Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow	dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2).		
758 engelmannii	Slender sand sedge	Plant	Plant I b	Urban Lands	7.2.1, 7.2.2,	Management /	Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by heavers / Construction and	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore		
Carex lasiocarpa var. 759 americana	Slender sedge	Plant	Plant I b	Headwater Streams, Ponds, Non- tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.5,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments /	maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest	original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Elymus trachycaulus ssp.	Slenderwheaterase	Plant	Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands,	712732012	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation				
760 trachycaulus	Slender wheatgrass	Plant	Plant I b	Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Succession / Terrestrial Plants				

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A	В	C	U	E F	6		L	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
									Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
									support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
									through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
								To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat	with more dispersed sources (11), Support early detection efforts to discover and target		
								8.2.3). / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.)	new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize		
								or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It	damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)		
								includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of	methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas		
								development (derorestation, mung/excavation, dramage, etc.), as well	from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners		
								as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)	and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.			
							Climate Change and Severe Weather / Insect Pest				
	Slender wood				Forests and Woodlands, Boreal		Epidemics / Residential and Commercial				
761 Cinna latifolia	reedgrass	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests, Non-tidal Wetlands	11, 8.2.4, 1	Development				
									Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public		
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the		
								surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
								that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
									conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
									of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian				considered (7.2.5).		
	Slender-leaf false				and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic				
762 Physostegia leptophylla	dragonhead	Plant	Plant	III b	Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
								collisions.	species (4.2).		
763 Desmodium tenuifolium	Slim-leaf tick-trefoil	Plant	Plant	I a	Forests and Woodlands, Non- tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
765 Desmodium tenunotium	Sum-tear tick-trefoit	Plan	Plant	I d	liuai wellanus, Cropianus	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Othery and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
								collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
	Small dragonhead				Grasslands, Savannas,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
764 Cleistesiopsis oricamporum	pogonia	Plant	Plant	l b	Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the		
									public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems		
									and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and		
									spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support		
									efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					Grasslands, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Begime (Magatation		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
765 Sporobolus neglectus	Small dropseed	Plant	Plant	l b		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants				
					Forests and Woodlands, Boreal	,,		e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Air contaminant emissions from a	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
					Forests, Riparian and			point or non-point source. /	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support		
					Floodplains, Headwater Streams,				legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing air pollution. This includes industrial		
766 Cordoming -l	Small mountain	Diant	Diant		Creeks and Rivers, Non-tidal	613.05	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Airborne		sources as well as more dispersed sources such as personal vehicles and equipment (9.5)		
766 Cardamine clematitis	bittercress	Plant	Plant	I b	Wetlands	6.1.3, 9.5,	Pollutants /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns,	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support		
								etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological	legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so		
								footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage,	these resources can be avoided (1).		
								etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent			
								impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds			
								flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related			
					Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	issues.			
Pseudognaphalium helleri ss		Diag	Diani		Grasslands, Shrublands,	7107001	Succession / Residential and Commercial				
767 micradenium	Small rabbit tobacco	riant	Plant	a D	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	/.1.2, /.3.2, 1	Development				

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	5	c	5 2		0			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name 768 Sesuvium maritimum				COR H	labitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Using recreational motor vehicles. E.g., ATVs, motocross motorcycles, snowmobiles.	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapts to sensitive species (6.1). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support efforts to limit motor vehicle use in natural areas. Minimize construction of ORV trails in natural areas (6.1.1). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
769 Elatine minima	Small waterwort P	Plant	Plant I	c Sr	horelines	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants / Shoreline Alteration	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1). Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
770 Platanthera blephariglottis	Small white fringed orchid P	Plant	Plant II	a No	Ion-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
	Small white lady's-						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Open-Pit Mines /	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / /	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2) Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
771 Cypripedium candidum					rasslands, Glades and Barrens		Terrestrial Plants Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Besidential and Commercial Development		mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
772 Isotria medeoloides	Small whorled pogonia P				orests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development		r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Non-		Threat_Description	-	Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of rights-of-way. Improve erosion and sedimentation standards to minimize impacts to water quality. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid planting non-native seed mixes when stabilizing soils after disturbance (9.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
774 Cardamine micranthera	bittercress	Plant	Plant	l b		9.3.2, 8.1.2,	Soil Erosion, Sedimentation / Terrestrial Plants /				
77. Omene sub-su-su-	Small-flower halfchaff		Diat	II b	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Ponds,	014.010	Aquatia Diasta / Targattial Diasta /	//	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
775 Cyperus subsquarrosus	sedge	Plant	Plant		b Urban Lands	8.1.4, 8.1.2,	Aquatic Plants / Terrestrial Plants /	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Harvesting trees/other forest species	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
Heuchera parviflora var.	Small-flowered						Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Logging	in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
776 parviflora	alumroot	Plant	Plant	IV b	b Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 5.3,	and Wood Harvesting /		Austidate the other set to a set of the set		
	Small-fruited summer				Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Non-		Beaver Dam Management / Habitat Alteration by	Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver- created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
777 Carex aestivaliformis	sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	o tidal Wetlands	7.2.2, 8.2.1, 11	Beavers / Climate Change and Severe Weather	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
							Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by	that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
778 Juncus brachycephalus	Small-headed rush	Plant	Plant	ll b	b Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
779 Thalictrum macrostylum	Small-leaf meadowrue	e Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
							Recreational Activities / Terrestrial Plants / Quarries	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
780 Portulaca smallii	Small's purslane	Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	6.1, 8.1.2, 3.2.3	and Sand Pits				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	111-04-20115		working_Lanus	
		orouping	Type			Intel_Jour		natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
					Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large		Recreational Activities / Terrestrial Plants / Quarries				
781 Diamorpha smallii	Small's stonecrop	Plant	Plant	l b	Tidal Rivers	6.1, 8.1.2, 3.2.3	and Sand Pits				
					Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,				Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
782 Cuscuta polygonorum	Smartweed dodder	Plant	Plant	<u> </u> <u>b</u>	Urban Lands	7.3.2	Vegetation Succession / /		the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9).		
783 Schoenoplectiella smithii	Smith's bulrush	Plant	Plant	I c	Shorelines, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 9,	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Pollution /				
784 Monarda brevis	Smoke hole bergamot	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	3.2.2, 8.1.2,	Open-Pit Mines / Terrestrial Plants /	/ / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2). Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the		
785 Parmelia omphalodes	Smoky crottle	Plant	Plant	II b	Cliff and Talus	6.1, 3.1.1,	Recreational Activities / Onshore Oil Development /	(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
786 Pellaea glabella ssp. glabella		Plant		IV b	Cliff and Talus, Transportation Networks	6.1.3, 6.1,	Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Recreational Activities /	purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
	Smooth false	Diast	Diazż		Riparian and Floodplains,	701010	Water Level Management Using Dams / Terrestrial	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
787 Spermacoce glabra	Smooth purple coneflower	Plant	Plant	I c	Shorelines Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Croplands	7.2.1, 8.1.2,	Plants / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
					F	Riparian and Floodplains, Non-			or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control [5.3], Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
789 Viola pallens	Smooth white violet	Plant	Plant	IV I			5.3, 8.1.2, 11	Climate Change and Severe Weather				
									material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
790 Potamogeton bicupulatus	Snailseed pondweed	Plant	Plant	1	c F	Ponds	9, 7.2.5,	Pollution / Drainage in Forest Environments /				
									or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
791 Trillium nivale	Snow trillium	Plant	Plant	1 1	b F	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /				
792 Silene nivea	Snowy campion	Plant	Plant			Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Headwater Streams	81211721	Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Water Level Management Lising Dams	could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Construction, operation and water management using non- power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
792 Silene nivea	Snowy campion	Plant	Plant		u 8	Shorelines, HeadWater Streams	0.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
					C S F	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Water Level Management Using Dams / Habitat Alteration by	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support enores to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging infature forests, buring timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
793 Carex conjuncta	Soft fox sedge	Plant	Plant		b t	tidal Wetlands	5.3, 7.2.1, 8.2.1	Beavers	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire /fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to rectore and maintain healthy executions		
	Southeastern stiff				C	Grasslands, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
794 Solidago rigida var. glabrata	goldenrod	Plant	Plant	1 1	b (Croplands	7.1.2, 4.2, 7.3.2	Lines / Vegetation Succession				

А	В	С	D	E F	G	н	L	Р	т	U	V	
					-			Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes	
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).			
795 Triglochin striata	Southern arrowgrass	Plant	Plant	IV c	Shorelines, Non-tidal Wetla Tidal Wetlands	nds, 11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants / Shoreline Alteration	3				
					Savannas, Glades and Barr	ens,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).			
796 Penstemon australis	Southern beard-tongu	e Plant	Plant	l b	Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Succession / Roads and Railroads	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.			
797 Utricularia juncea	Southern bladderwort	Plant	Plant	I b	Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tid Wetlands, Croplands	al 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of tire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species to shoreline dave to built on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives			
798 Typha domingensis	Southern cattail	Plant	Plant	III c	Tidal Wetlands		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants / Shoreline Alteration	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1). Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).			
799 Leersia hexandra	Southern cutgrass	Plant	Plant	l b	Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tida Wetlands	al 7.2.5, 8.2.1,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers /					
							Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest Epidemics / Residential and Commercial	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high- quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).			
800 Hexastylis contracta	Southern heartleaf	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.2.4, 1	Development					

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A	В	Ĺ	D	EF	6	Н	L L	P Threat_Long	T Actions	U Working_Lands	V Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			Torking_Lanus	
					Forests and Woodlands,		Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Logging and Wood	outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.1), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
801 Cypripedium kentuckiense	Southern lady's-slip	per Plant	Plant	l b	Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 5.3, 7.2.5	Harvesting / Drainage in Forest Environments		Managemente la classica de construction distribuir de la classica de construction de construct		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian			used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
					and Floodplains, Headwater		Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic				
802 Platanthera flava	Southern rein-orchis			III b	Streams, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments Suppression in the Fire Regime / Habitat Alteration by Beavers /	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
805 Solidago Salicina	golueniou	Pidlii	PldIIl	u u	Non-tidat Wettands	7.1.2, 0.2.1,	by Beavers /	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas.		
	Southern seaside				Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Recreational Activities / Changes in Vegetation	more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Largescale industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed.		
804 Euphorbia bombensis	spurge	Plant	Plant	ll c	Beaches and Dunes	6.1, 11.1.1, 11	Communities / Climate Change and Severe Weather				
805 Yucca aloifolia	Spanish dagger	Plant	Plant	I c	Beaches and Dunes	11, 6.1, 1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial Development	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution- related issues.	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
806 Tillandsia usneoides	Spanish-moss	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Lakes, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	5.3, 1,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development /	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		

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1 Scientific Name	Common Nomo	Crowning	Tumo	Tier COR	Habitata	Threat Code		Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
i Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal			Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
807 Alnus rugosa	Spindle-fruited panic	Plant			Forests and Woodlands,	8.2.1, 8.1.2, 11	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unceessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1). Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
808 Dichanthelium fusiforme	grass	Plant		IV b	Headwater Streams, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Headwater Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers,			material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
809 Potamogeton spirillus	Spirat pondweed	Plant	Plant		Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	9,8.1.4,		used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
810 maculatum	Spotted joe-pye-weed		Plant	l b		72.1,8.1.2,7.3.2		timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).	•	
811 Prosartes maculata 812 Scirpus divaricatus	Spotted mandarin	Plant				8.1.2, 5.3,		used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
813 Arabis patens	Spreading rockcress		Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-	5.3, 8.1.2, 1		or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.)	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		

Image: Source	V	U	Т	Р	L	н	G	F	E	D	с	В	A
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Number Numer Numer Numer <td></td> <td></td> <td>Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners</td> <td>management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)</td> <td>Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and</td> <td>Threat_Code</td> <td>Habitats</td> <td>r COR</td> <td>Tier</td> <td>Туре</td> <td>Grouping</td> <td>Common_Name</td> <td></td>			Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and	Threat_Code	Habitats	r COR	Tier	Туре	Grouping	Common_Name	
Image: Section Control Notice Contro Notice Control <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Development</td><td>7.1.2, 4.1, 1</td><td>Forests and Woodlands</td><td>b</td><td>1</td><td>Plant</td><td>Plant</td><td>Spreading sandwort</td><td>814 lanuginosa</td></t<>					Development	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Forests and Woodlands	b	1	Plant	Plant	Spreading sandwort	814 lanuginosa
Image: Section in the sectin in the section in the section			Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal									
N Number			Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During	Hanvecting trees other forest species in natural environments for timber	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Wetlands, Croplands	b	1	Plant	Plant	Spring bartonia	815 Bartonia verna
Intervention and a group weight gas group of the theorem of the term of a share matter heading weight gas group of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and weight gas group of the term of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and weight gas group of the term of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and weight gas group of the term of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and weight gas group of the term of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and weight gas group of the term of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and weight gas group of the term of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and weight gas group of the term of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and the share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure. Hold as determined and the share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure should als be there of a share measure. Hold as determined and the share measure should als be there of a share measure should als be than a research of the term of a share measure should als be than the research of the term of a share measure should als be than the research of the term of a share measure should als be there of a share there of a share measure should als be there of a share measure should alshare measure should als be there of a share there of a sha			timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /	5.3.8.1.2	Forests and Woodlands	b	IV	Plant	Plant	Spring coralicont	816 Corallorhiza wisteriana
Image: state in the state						5.5, 0.1.2,		b		rtant	Tanc	Spring coraciour	
Image: space spac			The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal		7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Grasslands, Savannas,		1	Plant	Plant	des Squarehead	817 Tetragonotheca helianthc
1818 Roippa sessiiffora Plant I <thi< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original</td><td>successional habitats. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></thi<>			the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original	successional habitats. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-									
Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes ension/sedimentation that associated with this drainage system (Thread 3.2.1). Threats that are associated with this drainage system (Thread 3.2.1). Threats that are associated with this drainage system (Thread 3.2.1). Threats that are associated with this drainage system (Thread 3.2.1). Or by drainage systems in agriculture (Threat 7.2.6).				3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /		732721	Shorelines Urban Lands	h		Plant	s Plant	Stalkless vellow cres	818 Borinna sessiliflora
Rivers Ponds Non-tidal Drainage in Forest Environments / Pollution / Natural			original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Support legislation and regulations to improve water quality and create healthy watersheds	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities listed in the other sections (e.g., air pollution from cars, water pollution from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact (scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources activity. / Removal, transport and deposition of sediments that is caused by natural erosional processes. To be distinguished from the transport of sediments that is associated with tides (Threat 4.3.1), or by drainage		T-0-6, T-6-6,							
819 Lemna trisulca Star duckweed Plant Plant I c Wetlands 7.2.5, 9, 7.3.3 Erosion and Sedimentation				t l	Drainage in Forest Environments / Pollution / Natura Frosion and Sedimentation	7.2.5.9 733	Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal			Plant	Plant	Star duckweed	819 Lemna trisulca
Object Construction Natural vegetation succession causing habitat toss for species of earty successional habitats. Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the usand and maintenance of chamels that areas and maintenance of chamels that design and maintenance of chamels that tareas and maintenance of chamels that sufficient and associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the usand restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously draited habitats. 820 Maianthemum stellatum plume Plant Plant plant plant plant that bitals previously draited supervised previously draited supervised supervised plantenance protection. plume			the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to	successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Non-						

А	В	с	D	E	F G	н	L	Р	Т	U	V
	6				. 0			Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			-	
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
								successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of		
								beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
								that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
									conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
									of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
921 Carov storilis	Storilo codro	Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	722 021 725	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
821 Carex sterilis	Sterile sedge	Plant	r tallt			7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Construction,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									widely known (7.1.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function		
								dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	(7.2.4), Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the		
								Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions		
								agricultural environments. Evolutes the use/management of sulverte	should be taken since regional water table changes are possible. Water withdrawl for		
									irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to wetland habitat loss		
							Suppression in the Fire Regime / Water Level	the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	(7.2.4).		
822 Triantha diutinosa	Sticky false asphodel	Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.2.1, 7.2.4	Management Using Dams / Drainage in Agricultural Environments				
822 Triantha glutinosa	Sticky laise asphouel	rtarit	rulli		NUT-HUAL WELLAHUS	/.1.2, /.2.1, /.2.4	LINIUIIIICIUS	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas.		
								natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation		
								(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of	in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts		
									to sensitive species (6.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at		
									risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as		
								a lesser extent, habitats. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction,	necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
								operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the			
								dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power			
								generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)			
					Savannas, Cliff and Talus,		Personal Activities (Versetation Succession)				
823 Solidago racemosa	Sticky goldenrod	Plant	Plant	h	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines	6.1, 7.3.2, 7.2.1	Recreational Activities / Vegetation Succession / Water Level Management Using Dams				
	,		. and	. 5				Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
									support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
								or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / /	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
					Forests and Woodlands, Boreal				through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
824 Spinulum annotinum	Stiff clubmoss	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests, Grasslands, Shrublands, Non-tidal Wetlands		11 Climate Change and Severe Weather / /				
			. ant					Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Manage utility rights of way in a manner that preserves native plant		
								transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of- way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat	widely known (7.1.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well		
								modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession	as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to		
								causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural		
					Forests and Woodlands,				areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
825 Solidado ridida var ridida	Stiff coldoprod	Plant	Diant		Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	71242722	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service				
825 Solidago rigida var. rigida	Stiff goldenrod	Plant	Plant	ii a	and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 4.2, 7.3.2	Lines / Vegetation Succession	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands		
								that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those		
								erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not		
								(Threat 9.3.2). /	classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
Stenanthium gramineum var.							Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest		(7.2.5).		
-	Stout featherbells	Plant	Plant	III b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.5,	Environments /				
								Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase		
								material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are	funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of		
								posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility ungrades (9). Educate the public about the negative		
								listed in the other sections (e.g., air pollution from cars, water pollution from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct	stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
								correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
								(scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources	exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
								activity. / /	eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
827 Potamogeton strictifolius	Straightleaf pondweed	Plant	Plant	l c	Headwater Streams, Tidal Rivers	9, 8.1.4,	Pollution / Aquatic Plants /	Construction operation of durate and the second state			
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Implement		
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level		
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for	of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and		
					Riparian and Floodplains,			species of early successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats	remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is		
020	Channes 1 -	Disa	DISC		Shorelines, Large Rivers, Ponds,	701 700 05 5	Water Level Management Using Dams / Vegetation	caused by beavers	often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
828 Carex straminea	Straw sedge	Plant	Plant	l b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 7.3.2, 8.2.1	Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	Threats from major changes in access tams and source climate lunother	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
									support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
								or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / /	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
									through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
	0.00	Di			01///				with more dispersed sources (11).		
829 Sullivantia sullivantii	Sullivantia	Plant	Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus		11 Climate Change and Severe Weather / /				

A	В	C D	E F	G	н	L	Р	т	U	V
							Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name Grou	ping Type	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest		
							on the ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in	populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest		
							invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Threats from major changes in	Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection		
							ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis.		
							range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and		
							be retated to cumate change.	encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial		
								emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
	Sullivant's leafy	Dist		-	5000444	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest				
830 Plagiochila sullivantii	liverwort Plant	Plant	I D	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 8.2.4, 11	Epidemics / Climate Change and Severe Weather	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
							9.3) / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
							could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
							change. /	scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
831 Entodon sullivantii	Sullivant's silk moss Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains	n 5.3, 11,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather /				
	FldIIL	r tarit		ana i toouptanio	5.0, 11,		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
							management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support		
							transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according	efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of		
							to their size.	transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation		
				Forests and Woodlands,		Suppression in the Fire Degime (Megatation		rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
832 Rudbeckia heliopsidis	Sun-facing coneflower Plant	Plant		Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads				
				· · ·				Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
								the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a		
							various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings.		
							collisions. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are	Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the		
							conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road	public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support		
							networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a	legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to constitue register (c1).		
							source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality)	sensitive species (6.1).		
				Forests and Woodlands,			and, to a lesser extent, habitats.			
	Susquehanna sand			Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines /				
833 Prunus susquehanae	cherry Plant	Plant	l a	and Barrens, Cliff and Talus	7.3.2, 4.2, 6.1	Recreational Activities	Intervention simed at preventing and putting out foract fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
							firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
							habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
							electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
							collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
834 Mitreola sessilifolia	Swamp bornpod	Diant		Lakos Croplanda	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
034 milleola 5855111011a	Swamp hornpod Plant	Plant	ı d	Lakes, Croplands	/.1.2, /.3.2, 4.2		Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
								the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands		
							that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those		
							erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
							(moaco.o.z). /	Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
								(7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species		
								have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
								species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
								increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
				Riparian and Floodplains, Non-		Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest				
835 Pedicularis lanceolata	Swamp lousewort Plant	Plant	IV b	tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.1.2	Environments / Terrestrial Plants	Construction operation and water management with the	Educate the public shout the perative impacts that evotic and invasive session have a		
							/ Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to		
							used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of		
							(Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Manage		
								water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers from		
								constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology.		
								Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
Asclepias incarnata var.				Riparian and Floodplains, Non-		Aquatic Plants / Water Level Management Using				
836 incarnata	Swamp milkweed Plant	Plant	IV b	tidal Wetlands	8.1.4, 7.2.1, 8.2.1	Dams / Habitat Alteration by Beavers				

1	В	С	D	E F	G	Н	L	Р	Т	U	V
1 Scientific Name	Common Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
		Cooping	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1),. Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
37 Helonias bullata	Swamp-pink	Plant	Plant	I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.5, 5.3	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments / Logging and Wood Harvesting				
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian	h		used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1),. Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).	~	
38 Rhododendron arborescens	Sweet azalea	Plant	Plant		and Floodplains, Shorelines, Creeks and Rivers	7.2.1, 5.3, 8.1.2	Water Level Management Using Dams / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants				
339 Myrica gale	Sweet gale	Plant	Plant		Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 7.3.2,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation Succession /	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
	Course alignees a	Direct	Diant		Foreste and W/and and a	5.0.4	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and				
1400 Monotropsis odorata	Sweet pinesap Sweet-scented india	Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Non		Commercial Development / Water Level Management Using Dams / Vegetation	dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
341 Senecio suaveolens	plantain	Plant	Plant		tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Succession / Terrestrial Plants				
								or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands,	1		related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues. /			
12 Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-shrub	Plant	Plant		Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands, Transportation Networks,		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development /				
342 Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-shrub	Plant	Plant	l b	Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands,	5.3, 1,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Residential and Commercial Development /	Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues. / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development. maintenance. and presence of the surface	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		

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	Common_Name			Tier C	Forests and Woodlands,	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1). Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
844 Drymocallis arguta	Tall cinquefoil	Plant	Plant	l c	Savannas, Glades and Barrens	6.1, 11, 8.1.2	Weather / Terrestrial Plants	Intervention aimed at proventing and putting out forget fire (fire	Educate the public on the passacity of fire to restare and maintain healthy associations		
Sporobolus compositus var.					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Utility and Service	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
845 compositus	Tall dropseed	Plant	Plant	ll a	Croplands	7.1.2, 4.2,	Lines /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
846 Dalahini um anch i su	Tell lodesus	Direct	Diasé		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Croplende	710 50 010	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature for the fourth the presented with the increase the debt and the debt and the second secon		
846 Delphinium exaltatum	Tall larkspur	Plant	Plant	ll b	Croplands	7.1.2, 5.3, 8.1.2	Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timbe	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
Milium effusum var.	Tall millet drass	Plant	Plant	N/ b	Forests and Woodlande	53 11	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and		timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
847 cisatlanticum	Tall millet grass	Plant	Plant	IV b	Forests and Woodlands	5.3, 11,	Severe Weather /	Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas.		
848 Suaeda linearis	Tall sea-blite	Plant	Plant	IV c	Beaches and Dunes, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetlands	6.1, 11.1.1, 6.1.1	Recreational Activities / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Motor Vehicles	natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Using recreational motor vehicles. E.g., ATVs, motocross motorcycles, snowmobiles.	Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Support efforts to limit motor vehicle use in natural areas. Minimize construction of ORV trails in natural areas (6.1.1).		
849 Dichanthelium scabriusculum	Tall swamp panic grass	s Plant	Plant	III b	Forests and Woodlands, Non- tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands	4.2, 7.3.2, 7.2.5	Utility and Service Lines / Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest Environments	Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		

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Scientific_Name	Comm	on_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			-	
						Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Roads and Railroads / Vegetation Succession /	to their size. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a	Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
0 Cirsium altissimum	Tall thi	stle	Plant	Plant	l b	Wetlands	4.1, 7.3.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development				
1 Xyris platylepis	Tallye	low-eyed grass	Plant	Plant	Ш а	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
		, , ,							Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
2 Cyperus acuminatus	Taper-	ipflatsedge	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.1.2,	Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants /	successional habitats. / /	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2)		
		1 0							Structures (dams) built by beavers create habitats for a number of	Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2),		
								Beaver Dam Management / Vegetation Succession /	cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).		
3 Eriophorum virginicum	Tawny	cottongrass	Plant	Plant	IV b	Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.2.2, 7.3.2, 7.1.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime	Major changes in an ecocyctom resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of coal level rise in protecting natural babitate		
									Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) /	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Eriocaulon decangulare v						Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Water Level				
4 decangulare		gled pipewort	Plant	Plant	II a	Wetlands	11.1.1,72.1,8.12	Management Using Dams / Terrestrial Plants	ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
5 Cystopteris tennesseens	sis fern		Plant	Plant	l b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2	Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants				
										Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
6 Potamogeton tennesseer	ensis Tennes	see pondweed	Plant	Plant	l c	Headwater Streams	9, 8.1.4,	Pollution / Aquatic Plants /				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier C	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			<u> </u>	
1 Scientific_Name 857 Stellaria corei	Common_Name			OR Habitats Forests and Woodlands	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Residential and Commercial Development	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
858 Sagittaria filiformis	Threadleaf Arrowh	ead Plant	Plant I c	Ponds, Tidal Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4,	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. //	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
859 Rhynchospora filifolia	Thread-leaved beaksedge	Plant	Plant I b			Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2). Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2). Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
Triphora trianthophora var				Forests and Woodlands, Riparia and Floodplains, Non-tidal	an	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Insect Pest	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
860 trianthophora	Three birds orchid		Plant I b	Wetlands, Croplands	5.3, 8.2.4, 8.1.2	Epidemics / Terrestrial Plants	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues. /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
862 Melica nitens	Three-flower meli		Plant I b	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Cliff and Talus	8.1.2, 7.1.2, 5.3	Terrestrial Plants / Suppression in the Fire Regime /	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes suffiging and the use of machinery, as	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known. (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		

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								Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR Habitats	S	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted advocate for and support efforts to address the climate risk of the state of the s		
863 Carex trisperma	Three-seed sedge	Plant	Plant	IV b Ponds, N	lon_tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 11,	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Climate Change and Severe Weather /		along with more dispersed sources (11).		
	Three-toothed			Grasslan	nds, Glades and Barrens,		Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe	more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
864 Sibbaldiopsis tridentata	cinquefoil	Plant	Plant	II c Cliff and	l lalus	6.1, 11,	Weather /	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Threats from major changes in	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
								ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Three-toothed whip			Forests a	and Woodlands, Boreal		Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Climate				
865 Bazzania tricrenata	liverwort	Plant	Plant			6.1.3, 11, 8.1.2	Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants	Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / /	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
066 Cogittorio or -tul-to	Tidal arrowheed	Diant	Diant		es, Tidal Wetlands,	11 1 1 0 1 4	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	3			
866 Sagittaria spatulata 867 Ctenium aromaticum	Tidal arrowhead	Plant Plant	Plant	I c Urban La Savanna:	ıs, Non-tidal Wetlands,	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	/ Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
					and Woodlands,			/ Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
868 Zanthoxylum americanum	Toothache tree	Plant	Plant	IV b Savannas	IS	8.1.2, 7.3.2,	Terrestrial Plants / Vegetation Succession /	Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
							Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential		s dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
869 Cyperus dentatus	Toothed flatsedge	Plant	Plant	I b Shoreline	es, Ponds	7.2.1, 1,	and Commercial Development /				

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~						L L	Threat_Long	Actions	U Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name Gro	ouping Ty	pe Tier CO	R Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	······································		··········	
				Forests and Woodlands,			e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / /	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and plants (8.1.2), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3).		
				Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /				
870 Desmodium cuspidatum	Toothed tick-treefoil Pla	int Pl	lant II b	Riparian and Floodplains	6.1.3, 8.1.2, 3.2.3	Terrestrial Plants / Quarries and Sand Pits				
							dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
						Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential				
871 Schoenoplectus torreyi	Torrey's bulrush Pla		lant I b	Grasslands, Savannas, Glades	7.2.1, 1,	and Commercial Development / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
872 Pycnanthemum torrei	Torrey's mountainmint Pla	int Pl	lant I b	and Barrens, Non-tidal Wetlands	s 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
						Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest	successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
873 Juncus torreyi	Torrey's rush Pla	int Pl	lant I b	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.1.4	Environments / Aquatic Plants				
874 Turritis glabra	Tower mustard Pla		lant I b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Croplands	8.1.2, 4.1, 7.3.2	Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads / Vegetation Succession	to their size. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
				Riparian and Floodplains, Ponds	s,	Water Level Management Using Dams / Drainage in	used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
875 Steironema radicans	Trailing loosestrife Pla		lant I b	Non-tidal Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens, Cliff and Talus, Croplands	7.2.1, 7.2.5,	Forest Environments / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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	Common Name	Crourier		Tion 000	Habitata			P Threat_Long	Actions		V
1 Scientific_Name Botrychium 877 angustisegmentum	Common_Name Triangle grape fern		Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Boreal Forests, Grasslands, Riparian and	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Climate Change and Severe Weather / Vegetation Succession / Logging and Wood Harvesting	Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / / e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3). Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
					Streams, Tidal Creeks and Rivers,		Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
878 Bacopa innominata	Tropical water-hyssop	9 Plant	Plant		Large Tidal Rivers, Tidal Wetlands			maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
879 Platanthera herbiola	Tubercled rein orchid	Plant	Plant		and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest Environments				
Calopogon tuberosus var. 880 tuberosus	Tubercied fein orchid		Plant		Shrublands, Non-tidal Wetlands,			management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unccessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
881 Lithospermum tuberosum				III b	Forests and Woodlands,	7.1.2, 5.3,	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
882 Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hairgrass		Plant	I b	Cliff and Talus, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.1.2, 6.1.3		successional habitats. / / e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to prevent the advance of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3).		
883 Quercus laevis	Turkey oak	Plant			Forests and Woodlands,			management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce uncessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/ruting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		

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				_				Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	agricultural environments. Excludes the use/management of culverts (Threat 7.2.3). Excludes erosion/sedimentation that are associated with the drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution barrier to dispersal habitat modification/loss	Minimize drainage of agricultural habitats and adjacent non-arable lands to the extent possible. A broader perspective of the effects of drainage on agricultural regions should be taken since regional water table changes are possible. Water withdrawl for irrigation can also lower water tables on a regional scale, leading to wetland habitat loss (7.2.4), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to		
					Forests and Woodlands, Shrublands, Riparian and			a number of species; however, these dams may be dismantled by humans. Dismantling of dams result in habitat loss by drying-out the beaver-created basin and flooding lands downstream. It could also potentially cause loss of accumulated sediments due to increased flow in streams farther downstream.	rare species (4.2), Avoid destruction of beaver dams and do not remove beavers from the area (7.2.2).		
Bartonia paniculata ssp.					Floodplains, Ponds, Non-tidal		Drainage in Agricultural Environments / Utility and				
884 paniculata	Twining bartonia	Plant	Plant	IV b	Wetlands	7.2.4, 4.2, 7.2.2	Service Lines / Beaver Dam Management	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
					Riparian and Floodplains, Non-		Drainage in Forest Environments / Habitat Alteration	forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1)		
885 Sphagnum contortum	Twisted peatmoss	Plant	Plant	l b	tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 8.2.1,	by Beavers /				
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development maintenance and presence of the surface	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2),Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way.		
					Forests and Woodlands,				Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
886 Solidago tortifolia	Twisted-leaf goldenrod	Plant	Plant	l b	Grasslands, Savannas, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.1	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads				
	Two-flowered				Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,		Pollution / Aquatic Plants / Drainage in Forest	material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities listed in the other sections (e.g., air pollution from cars, water pollution from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact (scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources outbilly. If Construction and many and the second batt durin	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
887 Utricularia geminiscapa	bladderwort	Plant	Plant	III b		9, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Environments				
					Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes, Creeks and Rivers, Large Rivers, Tidal Creeks and Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal			events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
888 Cyperus diandrus	Umbrella flatsedge	Plant	Plant	I b	 Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Non- 	1	11 Climate Change and Severe Weather / / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2) Includes cutting and the use of	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
889 Diphylleia cymosa 890 Smilax ecirrata	Umbrella leaf	Plant				11, 5.3, 8.1.2, 5.3,	Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /	the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/ruting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		

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1 Sajantifia Nama	Common Nome	Grouping	Tumo T		Habitats	Threat Code	Threat Deparimin	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name				Riparian and Floodplains, Creeks and Rivers, Ponds, Non-tidal	Threat_Code	Threat_Description Suppression in the Fire Regime / Residential and Commercial Development / Climate Change and		should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11)		
891 Boltonia montana	Valley doll's-daisy	Plant	Plant I	b	Wetlands	7.1.2, 1, 11	Severe Weather	Intervention simple at proventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Residential and				
892 Carex polymorpha 893 Carex vestita				b	Savannas Forests and Woodlands, Non-	7.1.2, 1, 7.3.2	Commercial Development / Vegetation Succession Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Roads and Railroads	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size.	transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
					Forests and Woodlands,		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Vegetation		Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
894 Vaccinium myrtilloides	Velvetleaf blueberry	Plant	Plant I	b		11, 7.3.2,	Succession /				
									Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prohibit the creation of quarries and sand pits in natural areas and discourage their placement in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
895 Adiantum capillus-veneris	Venus'-hair fern	Plant	Plant I	b	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and Talus	5.3, 3.2.3, 8.1.2	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Quarries and Sand Pits / Terrestrial Plants				
896 Callitriche palustris	Vernal water-starwort				Headwater Streams, Lakes,	7.2.1, 8.2.1, 11.1.1	Water Level Management Using Dams / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Changes in Vegetation Communities	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching.	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
897 Burmannia biflora	Violet burmannia	Plant	Plant	I	a Non-tidal Wetlands, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines		species (4.2).		
		Plant	Plant		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Savannas, Glades	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
898 Zornia bracteata	Viperina	Plant	Plant	I	a and Barrens, Croplands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
Silphium perfoliatum var.					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Riparian and			forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / /	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
899 connatum	Virginia cup-plant	Plant	Plant	ш	b Floodplains	7.2.5, 8.1.2,	Drainage in Forest Environments / Terrestrial Plants /	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
					Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		
900 Lithospermum virginianum	Virginia false gromwell	Plant	Plant	II	a Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian			or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of	Support ends a sub-impact logging methods that are designed induce torests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
Trillium pusillum var.					and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /				
<u>901</u> virginianum	Virginia least trillium	Plant	Plant	II		5.3, 8.1.2, 1	Residential and Commercial Development	successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Development. maintenance. and presence of the surface	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
902 Ripariosida hermaphrodita	Virginia mallow	Plant	Plant	I	c Shorelines, Croplands	7.3.2, 4.2, 4.1	Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines / Roads and Railroads				
	-				Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tidal		Soil Erosion, Sedimentation / Natural Erosion and	activities, regardless of the presence of local drainage systems (threat 7.2.4 and 7.2.5). / Removal, transport and deposition of sediments that is caused by natural erosional processes. To be distinguished from	Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of rights-of-way. Improve erosion and sedimentation standards to minimize impacts to water quality. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid planting non-native seed mixes when stabilizing soils after disturbance (9.3.2), Support legislation and regulations to improve water quality and create healthy watersheds (7.3.3).		
903 Isoetes virginica	Virginia quillwort	Plant	Plant	1	b Wetlands	9.3.2, 7.3.3,	Sedimentation /				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the		
								(cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial	locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can		
								ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation,	be avoided (1).		
								drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and	,		
								subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure			
								(e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-			
								related issues. /			
					Grasslands, Riparian and		Vegetation Succession / Residential and Commercia				
904 Rosa virginiana	Virginia rose	Plant	Plant	1	b Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 1,	Development /				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Harvesting trees/other	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
								plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to		
									reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian			(Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
				.	and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood				
905 Betula lenta var. uber	Virginia roundleaf birc	h Plant	Plant	I	a Wetlands	7.1.2, 5.3,	Harvesting /				
								Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove		
									s dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
								used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
								(Threat 4.3.3.) / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological			
								footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early			
								phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage,			
								etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent			
								impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds			
								flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related			
								issues. /			
							Water Level Management Using Dams / Residential				
906 Helenium virginicum	Virginia sneezeweed	Plant	Plant	1	b Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 1,	and Commercial Development /				
								/ Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
								climate/weather events outside of the natural range of variation that	ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
								could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate	introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
								change. / Construction, operation and water management using non-	species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
								power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on		
								excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes	the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to		
								lock system (Threat 4.3.3.)	address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-		
									trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed		
									sources (11), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat.		
					Diporton and Deside later				Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function		
					Riparian and Floodplains,		Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Source		(7.2.1).		
007 Spiraea virginiana	Virginia spirada	Plant	Plant		b Rivers, Large Tidal Rivers	8.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Water Level Management Using Dams				
907 Spiraea virginiana	Virginia spiraea	rtant	ridili	-	nivers, Laige Huat Rivers	0.1.2, 11, 7.2.1	weather / water Level Pidlidgement Using Dams	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
								habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
								resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
								electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
					Forests and Woodlands,			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
					Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
908 Cirsium virginianum	Virginia thistle	Plant	Plant	Ш	b Savannas	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
								e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / /	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
									the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Prohibit open		
									pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could		
									lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of		
									springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.3), Educate the public about the negative		
11									impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms		
									of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive		
									species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and		
					Foredsts and Woodlands,				invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
	Virginia white-hair	DI VI		.	Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Quarries		r · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
909 Clematis coactilis	leatherflower	Plant	Plant	11	b Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 3.2.3, 8.1.2	and Sand Pits / Terrestrial Plants				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR	Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	-		-	
						Grasslands, Shrublands,		Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted alog with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1). Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
	Virginian beach					Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Activities / Residential and Commercial				
910 Lechea maritima var. virginic	a pinweed	Plant	Plant	111	<u>c </u>	Beaches and Dunes	11, 6.1, 1	Development	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / / This threat refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
					1	Beaches and Dunes, Ponds,		Water Level Management Using Dams / Aquatic				
911 Eleocharis vivipara 912 Paspalum dissectum	Viviparous spikerush Walter's paspalum	Plant	Plant	1	:	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands,	7.2.1, 8.1.4, 1	Plants / Residential and Commercial Development		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
913 Carex striata var. brevis	Walter's sedge	Plant	Plant	IV		Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Beaches and Dunes, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	8.2.1, 7.2.5, 7.3.2	Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments / Vegetation Succession	maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with	Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
914 Schoenoplectus subtermina		Plant	Plant				725,821,	Drainage in Forest Environments / /	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / /	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non- jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
915 Equisetum fluviatile	Water horsetail	Plant	Plant				7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments	successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
916 Didiplis diandra	Water purslane	Plant	Plant	1		Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines, Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands, Tidal Wetlands, Urban	7.2.1, 8.2.1, 8.1.4	Water Level Management Using Dams / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Aquatic Plants	Construction, operation and water management using non-power dams. Includes the dismantling of man-made dams and excludes dams used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system (Threat 4.3.3.) / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers /	Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier CO	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
		ereuping			Initial_Court		Construction, operation and water management using non-power	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
							used for power generation (Threat 3.3.1) but excludes lock system	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
							(Threat 4.3.3.) / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
							transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
							way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
							modification/loss, fatal collisions.	species (4.2).		
	\/	Direct		Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes		Water Level Management Using Dams / Vegetation				
917 Drosera intermedia	Water sundew	Plant	Plant IV b	Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlands	7.2.1, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Hanyacting tracs (other forget species in patural environments for timber	r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During		
								timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil		
							of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and		
							excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Discourage the drainage of		
							9.3) / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface	wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to		
							waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas		
							associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). /	not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
							Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
								(7.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to		
				Forests and Woodlands, Riparia	an			restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
010 Delivirene hadrette de		Direct	Diant	and Floodplains, Headwater	50 705 004	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Drainage in Forest				
918 Peltigera hydrothyria	Waterfan	Plant	Plant I b	Streams, Creeks and Rivers	5.3, 7.2.5, 8.2.1	Environments / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	Construction and maintenance of channels that drain ourfees waters in	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated babitate and roctage		
							Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases,		
								hydrologic conditions to those naticals previously dramed. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
							an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities	therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-		
							distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten	jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Educate the public on the importance of		
							open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees	sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address		
							towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing	the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping		
							permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. /	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-		
								scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1),		
								Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread (boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to		
								prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of		
								invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4).		
				Handwater Streams, Tidal						
	Water plantain			Headwater Streams, Tidal Headwater Streams, Ponds, Tid		Drainago in Forest Environments / Changes in				
919 Ranunculus ambigens	Water-plantain crowfoot	Plant	Plant I b	Wetlands	7.2.5, 11.1.1, 8.1.4	Drainage in Forest Environments / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants				
					,,,		Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
								support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
							or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Harvesting	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
							trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
							outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	with more dispersed sources (11), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid		
								logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
							their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) /	species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
				Forests and Woodlands,						
020 Poa saltuonsis	Weak bluegrees	Plant	Plant II b	Grasslands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	11, 5.3,	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Logging and				
920 Poa saltuensis	Weak bluegrass	Plant	Plant II b		11, 0.0,	Wood Harvesting /	e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Natural vegetation succession	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on		
							causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Implement		
				Forests and Woodlands,			<u> </u>	prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level		
				Savannas, Glades and Barrens,		Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces /		of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
921 Yucca flaccida	Weakleaf yucca	Plant	Plant I b	Cliff and Talus	6.1.3, 7.3.2,	Vegetation Succession /				
								Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
								support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
							or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Increased in	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
							insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem.	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Support early detection efforts to discover and target		
								with more dispersed sources (11), Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize		
							8.2.3). /	damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)		
								methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even		
						Climate Change and Severe Weather / Insect Pest		at small scales (8.2.4).		
922 Leptoscyphus cuneifolius	Wedge flapwort	Plant	Plant I b	Boreal Forests	11, 8.2.4,	Epidemics /				
							Threats from major changes in ecosystems and severe climate/weather	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
								support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the		
							or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / /	production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
								through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
				Forests and Woodlands,				with more dispersed sources (11).		
923 Toxicodendron rydbergii	Western poison ivy	Plant	Plant I b	Savannas, Cliff and Talus	1	1 Climate Change and Severe Weather / /				
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
				Forests and Woodlands,			firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
				Grasslands, Savannas, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation	succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
		Diant	Plant I b	and Barrens	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Suppression in the File Regime / Vegetation				
924 Symphyotrichum pratense	Western slivery actor									

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier CO	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description				
								ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natura environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2).	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages		
Corallorhiza maculata var. 925 occidentalis	Western spotted coralroot	Plant	Plant	I b	Forests and Woodlands	8.2.4, 5.3, 11	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather	/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management.	positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11). Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low		
					Forests and Woodlands,			9.3) /	impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/ruting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Gentianella quinquefolia var. 926 occidentalis	Western stiff gentian	Plant	Plant	I b	Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	3 7 7 5 3 0 1 7	Open-Pit Mines / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants				
	Western sun gentran	ront				52.2, 55, 51.2		Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding /	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Helianthus occidentalis ssp. 927 occidentalis	Western sunflower	Plant	Plant	I b	Riparian and Floodplains, Shorelines	6.1, 6.1.3, 8.1.2	Recreational Activities / Recreational Use of Cliffs and Rock Faces / Terrestrial Plants				
Descurainia pinnata var. 928 brachycarpa	Western tansy mustard			IV b	Grasslands, Shrublands,. Savannas, Glades and Barrens,	8.1.2, 4.1,	Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads /	to their size. / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support		
Erysimum capitatum var. 929 capitatum	Western wallflower	Plant	Plant	II b	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, Savannas, Glades and Barrens	7.1.2, 8.1.2, 11	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants / Climate Change and Severe Weather		efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
930 Metzgeria consanguinea	Whiskered veilwort	Plant	Plant	I b	Boreal Forests	5.3, 11,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Climate Change and Severe Weather /	could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. /	particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large- scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		

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						-			Threat_Long	Actions		Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier C	COR Habita		[hreat_Code		natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Threats from major changes in ecosystems on decirco (impat/wirker of	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
931 Heuchera alba	White alumroot	Plant	Plant	l b		its and Woodlands, Cliff and , Croplands 6	6.1, 11, 8.1.2	Recreational Activities / Climate Change and Severe Weather / Terrestrial Plants	Increased in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the	Support early detection efforts to discover and target new invasive pests for control. For		
022 Eravinus amoricana	White sch	Plant	Plant		Savanı Riparia	its and Woodlands, nnas, Cliff and Talus, ian and Floodplains, Non- Motlande	22452021	Insect Pest Epidemics / Logging and Wood	ecosystem. To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat 8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and	established invasive pest populations, minimize damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even at small scales (8.2.4). Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoration (8.2.1).		
932 Fraxinus americana	White ash	Plant	Plant	I C	tidal W	Wetlands 8	3.2.4, 5.3, 8.2.1	Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
933 Sisyrinchium atbidum	White blue-eyed-grass	Plant	Plant		a Sayan	nnas, Glades and Barrens	710 730 810	Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Terrestrial Plants	management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. /	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1).		
									or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). For nutring out forest fires controlled burning creating	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unceessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
Verbesina virginica var. 934 virginica	White crownbeard	Plant	Plant	IV b		ts and Woodlands, slands, Savannas	5.3, 7.1.2, 1	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Residential and Commercial Development				
					Forest	its and Woodlands, Glades		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Recreational		Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
935 Anticlea glauca	White death-camas	Plant	Plant	IV b	o and Ba	arrens, Cliff and Talus	7.1.2, 6.1, 8.1.2	Activities / Terrestrial Plants		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
Symphyotrichum ericoides 936 var. ericoides	White heath aster	Plant	Plant	IV b		slands, Shrublands,	7.3.2, 4.2, 8.1.2	Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines / Terrestrial Plants				
Joo val. elicolues	winne nedtii dStef	riaill	FidIII	UV D	, Ictobla	and3 .	/ .J.∠, 4.∠, 0.1.∠	reneatildt Flaina				

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			_				Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
1 Scientific_Name 937 Streptopus amplexifolius	Common_Name			Fier COR Habitats c Cliff and Talus, Shorelines	Threat_Code	Activities /	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks (Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats. / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trapping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
029 Aconitum reclientum	White monkshood	Plant	Plant II	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal I b Wetlands, Non-tidal Wetlands	5.3, 8.2.1, 11	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by	habitats. May or may not be related to climate change.	support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).		
938 Aconitum reclinatum		renc	i din I		0.0,02.1,11	Beavers / Climate Change and Severe Weather	Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat- trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
939 Eleocharis albida	White spikerush	Plant	Plant II	Shorelines, Beaches and Dunes, II b Tidal Wetlands, Urban Lands	7.3.2, 11.1.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Changes in Vegetation Communities / Drainage in Forest Environments				
940 Erythronium albidum	White trout lily	Plant	Plant II	Forests and Woodlands, Riparian and Floodplains, Non-tidal I b Wetlands	8.1.2, 5.3, 7.2.1	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting / Water Level Management Using Dams		Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Manage water levels in such a way as to maintain suitable habitat. Conversely, remove dams as necessary to restore original water levels and function (7.2.1).		
941 Erigeron vernus	White-top fleabane			Forests and Woodlands, Beaches and Dunes, Non-tidal Wetlands, I b Croplands			may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. /	preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2).		
942 Collinsonia verticillata	Whorled horsebalm	Plant	Plant I	Forests and Woodlands, Cliff and b Talus	53, 8.1.2,	Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants /		r Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
							Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation communities distinguished from natural vegetation succession, which may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in a transmission of the second		
943 Scleria verticillata	Whorled nutrush	Plant	Plant II	Beaches and Dunes, Non-tidal a Wetlands, Croplands	11.1.1, 7.3.2,	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Vegetation Succession /	successional habitats. /			

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1 Scientific Man	Common Nama	Grounder	Turne	Tion Coop	Habitate	Throat Code	Throat Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	10(5)
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR	ndDitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	/ / Activities with generally low each sized increases that are a set of the	Drahihit anan nit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting minas in adjaining areas where		
									Prohibit open pit mining in natural areas. Avoid siting mines in adjoining areas where		
								natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	excavation could lead to unintended effects. The latter could include alteration of the		
								(Threat 4). To be distinguished from Threat 1.3, which is a source of	water table, loss of springs or overland flow, and pollution (3.2.2), Educate the public		
								pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities have a	about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and		
									about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread		
								a lesser extent, habitats.	of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
									eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally		
									native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Educate the public on the importance of recreational		
									impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to		
									reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational		
									infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1).		
					Glades and Barrens, Cliff and		Open-Pit Mines / Terrestrial Plants / Recreational				
944 Sedum pulchellum	Widow's-cross	Plant	Plant	l b	Talus	3.2.2, 8.1.2, 6.1	Activities				
								Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands		
								that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those		
								erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not		
								(Threat 9.3.2). /	classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
									Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
									(7.2.5), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species		
									have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
									introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
									species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
									increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
					Disputer and State data in the		Versite Company to 10 stores to 7				
		-			Riparian and Floodplains, Non-		Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest				
945 Ribes americanum	Wild black currant	Plant	Plant	I b	tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.5, 8.1.2	Environments / Terrestrial Plants				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the drainage of wetlands		
								that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those		
								erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not		
								(Threat 9.3.2). /	classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection.		
					Forests and Woodlands, Riparian				Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered		
					and Floodplains, Non-tidal		Vegetation Succession / Drainage in Forest		(7.2.5).		
946 Echinocystis lobata	Wild cucumber	Plant	Plant	l b	Wetlands	7.3.2, 7.2.5,	Environments /				
								Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Harvesting	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
								trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber	widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and		
								outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support		
								machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding	efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the		
								their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)	sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support		
									efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts		
									to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use		
									low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and		
					Forests and Woodlands,				erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-		
					Grasslands, Shrublands,				harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
					Savannas, Riparian and		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants /				
947 Camassia scilloides	Wild hyacinth	Plant	Plant	I b		7.1.2, 8.1.2, 5.3	Logging and Wood Harvesting				
						,,		Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in	Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas.		
								natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks	Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation		
									in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts		
									to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural		
								more impact on individuals of a species (disturbance, mortality) and to	areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to		
									planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
								a lesser extent, habitats. / This threat refers to all human settlements			
								(cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses with a substantial			
								ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion that is associated			
								with early phases of development (deforestation, filling/excavation,			
								drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use, maintenance and			
								subsequent impacts that are related to the presence of infrastructure			
								(e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation- and pollution-			
								related issues. /			
							Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial				
948 Cartrema americanum	Wild olive	Plant	Plant	l b	Forests and Woodlands	6.1, 1,	Development /				
									Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
								successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing		
								beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of		
								surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
								that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
									conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
					Riparian and Floodplains,				of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
Symphyotrichum praealtum	.				Headwater Streams, Non-tidal		Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		considered (7.2.5).		
949 var. angustior	Willow-leaf aster	Plant	Plant	l b		7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
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A	В	L L		r G		L	P Threat_Long	Actions	U Working_Lands	V Notes
1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Type Tier	OR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			<u>u </u>	
							Major changes in an ecosystem resulting in changes to vegetation	Educate the public on the importance of sea level rise in protecting natural habitats.		
								Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that		
							may threaten open-country species (Threat 7.3.2). E.g., migration of deciduous trees towards the boreal forest rising sea levels	reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted		
							deciduous trees towards the boreal forest, rising sea levels, desertification, thawing permafrost (in tundra), coral bleaching. / /	along with more dispersed sources (11.1.1), Educate the public about the negative		
							e.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters,	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread		
							concrete walls, shoreline filling	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of		
								exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to		
								eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Support legislation and efforts to limit shoreline		
								development. Encourage alternatives to shoreline hardening projects. Alternatives		
								include living shorelines and larger restoration projects that could negate the need for		
								shoreline alteration in the first place (7.3.1).		
				Non-tidal Wetlands, Tida	al	Changes in Vegetation Communities / Aquatic Plants	5			
950 Ludwigia alata	Winged seedbox	Plant	Plant I I	Wetlands	11.1.1, 8.1.4, 7.3.1	/ Shoreline Alteration				
								Discourage the drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore		
							forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation that is	original hydrologic conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and		
							associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber	therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-		
							outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of	jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5), Support efforts to harvest timber		
							machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management, excluding	sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging		
							their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) $$ /	methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and		
							Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by beavers	control (5.3), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as		
				Riparian and Floodplains	5.			needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve		
				Headwater Streams, Cre				long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1).		
				Rivers, Large Rivers, Pon		Drainage in Forest Environments / Logging and Wood				
951 Isoetes hyemalis	Winter quillwort	Plant	Plant I I	tidal Wetlands	7.2.5, 5.3, 8.2.1	Harvesting / Habitat Alteration by Beavers				
								Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and		
								support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices		
							insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem.	through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along		
							To distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing (Threat	with more dispersed sources (11), Support early detection efforts to discover and target		
							8.2.3). / Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments	new invasive pests for control. For established invasive pest populations, minimize		
							for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting	damage to host species through detection and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Substantial funding is needed to achieve effective detection and control, even		
							and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris	at small scales (8.2.4), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging		
							management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3)	mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are		
								designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive		
								species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3).		
						Climate Change and Severe Weather / Insect Pest				
952 Alectoria fallacina	Witch's-hair lichen	Plant	Plant I I	Boreal Forests	11, 8.2.4, 5.3	Epidemics / Logging and Wood Harvesting	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
								Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
								The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
							forest species in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature		
							plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as	forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along		
							well as wood storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1) and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / This threat refers to	reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Support legislation		
							all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural land uses	and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data		
							with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat conversion	on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these		
							that is associated with early phases of development (deforestation,	resources can be avoided (1).		
							filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as infrastructure use,			
							maintenance and subsequent impacts that are related to the presence			
							of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window) Excludes transportation and pollution-related issues.	•		
						Suppression in the Fire Regime / Logging and Wood				
				Forests and Woodlands,		Harvesting / Residential and Commercial				
953 Eleocharis wolfii	Wolf's spikerush	Plant	Plant I I	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 5.3, 1	Development				
							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
							management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
							succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
							habitats. /	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Educate the		
								public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems		
								and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support		
								efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability		
				Forests and Woodlands,				of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
				Grasslands, Shrublands,		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation				
954 Lilium philadelphicum	Wood lily	Plant	Plant IV I	Savannas, Glades and B	arrens 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 8.1.2	Succession / Terrestrial Plants				
								Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
							successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Transing of		
							beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
							that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
								conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
								done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
								of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).		
955 Equisetum sylvaticum	Woodland horsetail	Plant	Plant	Non-tidal Wetlands	7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
JJJ Equise uni sylvalloum	wooddanu n0158tdll	i tdill	ran I I	Non-dual WelldHus	1.3.2, 0.2.1, 1.2.3	Deavers / Dramage III FUIESt EIIVIIUIIIIIEIItS				

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	~	D	L L	U				L	Threat_Long	Actions	U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	V
1 Scientific	c_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier	COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description			········	
	_								/ Harvesting trees/other forest species in natural environments for	Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on		
										ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the		
									the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management	, introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive		
										species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to		
									9.3) /	increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to		
										harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion.		
						-				Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest		
						Forests and Woodlands Grasslands, Savannas,	adaa			monitoring and control (5.3).		
956 Fragaria ve	escavar americana	Woodland strawberry	Plant	Plant		b and Barrens	8.1.2, 5.3,	Terrestrial Plants / Logging and Wood Harvesting /				
550 Hagana ve	esca var. americana	woodtand strawberry	Ttant	T tant			0.1.2, 0.0,		Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
									habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
									resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
						Forests and Woodlands			electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
						Grasslands, Shrublands			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
						Savannas, Glades and B		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
957 Carpheph	norus tomentosus	Woolly chaffhead	Plant	Plant	l á	a Non-tidal Wetlands, Cro	lands 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
										Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase		
									successional habitats. / Flooding/drainage of habitats caused by	the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Prevent beavers from constructing dams and remove existing dams as needed to restore original hydrology. Trapping of		
									beavers / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	beavers is often necessary to achieve long-tem habitat restoraton (8.2.1), Discourage the		
										drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitat restoration (0.2.1), Discourage the		
									that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
										done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
						Forests and Woodlands	Ponds,			of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
						Non-tidal Wetlands, Tid		Vegetation Succession / Habitat Alteration by		considered (7.2.5).		
958 Carex pell	lita	Woolly sedge	Plant	Plant	IV I		7.3.2, 8.2.1, 7.2.5	Beavers / Drainage in Forest Environments				
		_							Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Development,	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									maintenance, and presence of the surface transportation network. The	widely known (7.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction		
									impact of rights-of-way may vary according to their size. / This threat	and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments		
									refers to all human settlements (cities, towns, etc.) or non-agricultural			
									land uses with a substantial ecological footprint. It includes habitat	native species (4.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas		
									conversion that is associated with early phases of development	from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
									(deforestation, filling/excavation, drainage, etc.), as well as			
									infrastructure use, maintenance and subsequent impacts that are			
									related to the presence of infrastructure (e.g., birds flying into window)			
						Forests and Weedlands		Suppression in the Fire Degime / Deade and	Excludes transportation- and pollution-related issues.			
						Forests and Woodlands		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Roads and Railroads / Residential and Commercial				
959 Aristida la	anosa	Woolly three-awn grass	s Plant	Plant	IV I	Grasslands, Shrublands b Savannas	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Development				
555 Anstida ta	11030	woody three-awn gras.	3 1 tant	rtant		b Savannas	7.1.2, 4.1, 1	Development	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
										Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
									habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
									resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
									electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of		
						Forests and Woodlands			collisions.	herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
						Savannas, Shorelines, P		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		species (4.2).		
960 Rhynchos	spora wrightiana	Wright's beaksedge	Plant	Plant	l a	a Non-tidal Wetlands	7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				
									Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources,	Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as		
										much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted		
									dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Natural	use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of		
									vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early	succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Discourage the		
									successional habitats. / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain surface waters in forest environments. Excludes	drainage of wetlands and associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic		
									erosion/sedimentation that is associated with this drainage system	conditions to those habitats previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is		
									(Threat 9.3.2).	done in areas not classified as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree		
									(of protection. Policies that enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be		
										considered (7.2.5).		
						Ponds, Non-tidal Wetlar	s,	Utility and Service Lines / Vegetation Succession /				
961 Dichanthe	elium wrightianum	Wright's panic grass	Plant	Plant	111 1		4.2, 7.3.2, 7.2.5	Drainage in Forest Environments				
									Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.		
									management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.		
									firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more		
									succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk		
									habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage		
						_			resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts:	utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as		
						Forests and Woodlands			electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal	possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare		
						Savannas, Riparian and	1		collisions.	species (4.2).		
			DI L		I. I	Floodplains, Shorelines		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation		·····		
962 Mnesithea	a rugosa	Wrinkled jointgrass	Plant	Plant	á	a tidal Wetlands, Croplan	5 7.1.2, 7.3.2, 4.2	Succession / Utility and Service Lines				

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1 Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Grouping	Туре	Tier COR Habitats	Threat_Code	Threat_Description	Threat_Long	Actions	Working_Lands	Notes
963 Stachys matthewsii	Yadkin herke-nettia	Plant	Plant	Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, No L b tidal Wetlands		Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines / Terrestrial Plants		Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2),Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2).		
963 Stachys matthewsii 964 Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon	Plant	Plant	I b tidal Wetlands Forests and Woodlands, Shrublands, Savannas, Beau IV b	ches 11, 6.1, 1	Climate Change and Severe Weather / Recreational Activities / Residential and Commercial Development	events outside of the natural range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not be related to climate change. / Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural	Educate the public on the importance of protecting natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11), Educate the public on the importance of recreational impacts in protecting natural areas. Support legislation and implement strategies to reduce the negative impacts of recreation in natural areas. Carefully plan recreational infrastructure such as trails to avoid imapcts to sensitive species (6.1), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
965 Geum aleppicum	Yellow avens	Plant	Plant	Forests and Woodlands, Savannas, Riparian and I b Floodplains, Non-tidal Wetk		Logging and Wood Harvesting / Terrestrial Plants / Residential and Commercial Development	or fiber outside of plantations (Threat 2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood storage and debris management,	Support efforts to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support legislation and efforts to protect high-quality natural areas from development. Provide detailed data on the locations of sensitive species to planners and regulatory agencies so these resources can be avoided (1).		
Paronychia virginica var.	Yellow nailwort		Plant	Glades and Barrens, Cliff an		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Terrestrial Plants / Roads and Railroads	firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / / Development,	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Educate the public about the negative impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and about the mechanisms of spread. Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species. Support efforts to increase the availability of locally native seeds and plants (8.1.2), Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1).		
966 virginica 967 Spiranthes ochroleuca	Yellow nodding ladies	5'-		Forests and Woodlands, Grasslands, Shrublands, III b Savannas, Glades and Barre		Utility and Service Lines / Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession	dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions. / Intervention	Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2), Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).		
967 Spirantnes ochroteuca 968 Sarracenia flava	Yellow pitcher plant		Plant	Savannas, Glades and Barre Savannas, Non-tidal Wetlan I b Savannas		Suppression in the Fire Regime / Vegetation Succession / Utility and Service Lines	Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats. / Linear networks for transportation energy and various resources, including their rights-of-way. Possible impacts: electrocution, barrier to dispersal, habitat modification/loss, fatal collisions.	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems. Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression. The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2), Manage utility rights-of-way in a manner that preserves native plant communities as much as possible. This may include mechanical methods (mowing) as well as the targeted use of herbicide to control saplings. Care must be used with herbicide to avoid impacts to rare species (4.2).		

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<u> </u>	b	C	U	-		9			L	Threat Long	Actions	Working Lands	0	Notes	v
1 Scientific Name	Common Name	Grouping	Type	Tier	COR Habi	itats	Threat Code	Threat Descrip	ntion	Incur_cons		Working_Lands			
	Common_Name	orouping	Type	1101		luis	Inicat_oouc	Inicat_Descrip		Development, maintenance, and presence of the surface	Support efforts to limit the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance of				
											transportation corridors. Avoid broad-scale herbicide treatments along transportation				
											rights-of-way. Avoid using non-native seed mixes. Plant only locally native species (4.1),				
										species of early successional habitats. /	Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk of succession. Increase				
											the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).				
969 Carex flava	Yellow sedge	Plant	Plant		h Non-	tidal Wetlands	4.1, 7.3.2,	Boads and Bail	roads / Vegetation Successio	n/					
	Touton bougo	- tunt	. tunt	· ·	5 11011			noudo una nan		Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess	Support legislation efforts aimed at regulating and reducing water pollution. Increase				
										material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are	funding and staff for water quality compliance. Increase funding for the repair of				
										posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities	malfunctioning infrastructure and lessening pollution through projects such as				
											stormwater treatment facility upgrades (9), Educate the public about the negative				
. I										from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct	impacts that exotic and invasive species have on ecosystems and mechanisms of spread				
										correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact	(boats, aquarium plants, etc.). Support efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of				
. I										(scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the sources	exotic and invasive species. Prohibit the sale of invasive species. Support efforts to				
										activity. / / Construction and maintenance of channels that drain	eradicate exotic and invasive species (8.1.4), Discourage the drainage of wetlands and				
										surface waters in forest environments. Excludes erosion/sedimentation	associated saturated habitats and restore original hydrologic conditions to those habitats				
										that is associated with this drainage system (Threat 9.3.2).	previously drained. In many cases, hydrologic manipulation is done in areas not classified				
										······································	as jurisdictional wetlands and therefore with a lesser degree of protection. Policies that				
					Ripar	rian and Floodplains,					enhance protection of such non-jurisdictional areas should be considered (7.2.5).				
						water Streams, Ponds, Non-	-	Pollution / Aqu	atic Plants / Drainage in Fores	t					
970 Ranunculus flabellaris	Yellow water crowfoot	Plant	Plant	П	c tidal	Wetlands, Urban Lands	9, 8.1.4, 7.2.5	Environments	Ū.						
										e.g., rock climbing, hang-gliding / Harvesting trees/other forest species	Limit rock climbing in sensitive natural areas. Educate the rock climbing community on				
										in natural environments for timber or fiber outside of plantations (Threa	t the fragility of cliff habitats and the sensitive species they support (6.1.3), Support efforts				
										2.2). Includes cutting and the use of machinery, as well as wood	to harvest timber sustainably. Avoid logging mature forests. During timber harvests, use				
										storage and debris management, excluding their transport (Threat 4.1)	low-impact logging methods that are designed to reduce soil compaction/rutting and				
										and associated erosion (Threat 9.3) / Threats from major changes in	erosion. Minimize the spread of invasive species along roads and skid trails through post-				
										ecosystems and severe climate/weather events outside of the natural	harvest monitoring and control (5.3), Educate the public on the importance of protecting				
										range of variation that could harm species or habitats. May or may not	natural habitats. Advocate for and support efforts to address the climate crisis. Support				
										be related to climate change.	legislation that reduces the production of heat-trappping particulates and encourages				
											positive lifestyle choices through monetary incentives. Large-scale, industrial emissions				
								Recreational U	se of Cliffs and Rock Faces / L	ogging	should be targeted along with more dispersed sources (11).				
					Fores	sts and Woodlands, Cliff and	t	and Wood Harv	esting / Climate Change and	Severe					
971 Diplophyllum taxifolium	Yew-leaved earwort	Plant	Plant	1	b Talus	5	6.1.3, 5.3, 11	Weather	0						
										Intervention aimed at preventing and putting out forest fire (fire	Educate the public on the necessity of fire to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.				
. I										management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating	Support efforts to increase prescribed burning and reduce unecessary fire suppression.				
. I										firebreaks and trenches, and other measures. / Natural vegetation	The use of prescribed fire as a wildfire preventative measure should also be made more				
. I										succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional	widely known (7.1.2), Implement prescribed burning and thinning in natural areas at risk				
					Fores	sts and Woodlands,		Suppression in	the Fire Regime / Vegetation	habitats. /	of succession. Increase the level of sunlight reaching the understory (7.3.2).				
972 Tradescantia subaspera	Zigzag spiderwort	Plant	Plant	IV	b Sava	nnas	7.1.2, 7.3.2,	Succession /							