

## **Appendix 7. Nominee Species List**

This list of species nominated for consideration as potential planning targets was derived from various conservation plans, lists, and organizations, as well as expert and public comments. For the purposes of developing a Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy for the State of Alaska, we consider this list to represent our species of greatest conservation need. We will consider adding and deleting species as plans and lists of other organizations are updated.

Conservation Status:

A Key to Abbreviations (with organizations listed in alphabetical order)

### AA WATCH LIST. Audubon's Alaska WatchList.

- PT – population trend
- RA – relative abundance
- BD – breeding distribution
- TB – threats during breeding season
- ND – nonbreeding distribution (migration & winter)
- (ND) – nonbreeding distribution primarily outside Alaska
- TN – threats during nonbreeding season
- (TN) – threats during nonbreeding season are outside Alaska
- \* – species also recognized by National Audubon Society

### ABC GREEN LIST. American Bird Conservancy.

Green List species are those with scoring sums (i.e., Population Trend + Population Size + Maximum Threat score [breeding or nonbreeding] + Maximum Distribution score (breeding or nonbreeding)) > 14, or those with a sum of 13 with a Trend score of 5. Details of scoring can be found in the Species Assessment Handbook by Arvind Panjabi, located on the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory web site (<http://www.rmbo.org/>)

Across-the-board high scores put birds in the highest concern category. High trend and threat scores with low size and distribution scores put birds into the widespread but vulnerable list, while the opposite, high size and distribution and low (or unknown) trend and threats, constitute the third category. The “rules” that govern what is or is not “high” are not set in stone, but were open to interpretation by knowledgeable ornithologists. American Bird Conservancy took these rules developed by Partners in Flight for landbirds and applied them to the entire North American avifauna (D. Pashley, pers. comm.).

Green List species are shown with codes indicating the factor(s) that contribute(s) to their need for conservation action:

- D – declines
- HCC – highest continental concern
- HT – high threats
- LPS – low population size
- MA – moderately abundant
- RD – restricted distribution

AFS. American Fisheries Society.

Conservation Dependent – reduced but stabilized or recovering under a continuing conservation plan

Endangered – high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (years)

Vulnerable – a decline in productivity over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations— with the percent decline that triggers the vulnerable status calibrated to the productivity of the species

ASCP. Alaska Shorebird Conservation Plan (March 2000).

SOHC – Species of High Concern: Populations of these species are known or thought to be declining, and have some other known or potential threat as well. Species are identified as SOHC using the following criteria:

PT = 4 or 5 and either RA, BD, TB, or TN = 4 or 5

RA = 4 or 5 and either TB or TN = 4 or 5

AI = 5 and RA >3 for regional lists only

PT = Population trend and population trend uncertainty; a measure of the component of vulnerability reflected by the direction and magnitude of changes in population size over the past 30 years. 4 = Apparent population decline, or significance test has medium or low power (<0.8) and comprehensiveness is low; or, no date but informed estimates about population trend possible; 5 = Significant population decline ( $p < 0.10$ ), or no information about population trend.

RA = Relative abundance; a measure of the component of vulnerability that reflects the abundance of breeding individuals of a species, within its range, relative to other species. 4 = 25,000 - < 150,000 individuals; 5 = < 25,000 individuals.

BD = Breeding distribution; a measure of the component of vulnerability that reflects the global distribution of breeding individuals of a species during the breeding season. 4 = 2.5-4.9% of North America; 5 = <2.5% of North America (212,880 square miles).

TB = Threats during breeding season; an evaluation of the component of vulnerability that reflects the effects of current and future extrinsic conditions on the ability of a species to maintain healthy populations through successful reproduction. 4 = Significant potential threats exist (e.g., oil spills) but have not actually occurred; 5 = Known threats are actually occurring (e.g., significant loss of critical habitat), and can be documented.

TN = Threats during nonbreeding season; an evaluation of the component of vulnerability that reflects the effects of current and future extrinsic conditions on the ability of a species to maintain healthy populations through successful survival over the nonbreeding season. 4 = Significant potential threats exist (e.g., oil spills) but have not actually occurred. Concentration results in high potential risk. 5 = Known threats are actually occurring (e.g., significant loss of critical habitat) and can be documented. Concentration results in actual risk.

AI = Area importance; scores are based on knowledge of distributions, expert opinion, and data on distributions for species where they are available. Species are ranked on a relative scale within each Bird Conservation Region. The regional prioritization system uses the same criteria

as for national priorities, with the additional rule that species can be assigned to a different category based on their area importance within the region. Species that are highly imperiled are included wherever they occur.

BC. British Columbia, Provincial Red and Blue List (2002)

RED – extirpated, endangered, or threatened

BLUE – vulnerable

YELLOW – not at risk

ACC – accidental

BPIF. Boreal Partners in Flight

Species of conservation priority are those species ranking > 17 using the species prioritization process found in Landbird Conservation Plan for Alaska Biogeographic Regions, Version 1.0 (October 1999), pp. 10–13. Species of conservation priority are shown with a letter indicating the factor(s) that contribute(s) to their need for conservation action:

B – boreal North America monitoring responsibility

F – potential negative response to loss of forest cover

G – global monitoring responsibility

T – decreasing population trend

W – nonbreeding habitat threats

BLM. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Interior

S–Sensitive: BLM Manual Section 6840 defines sensitive species as ". . . those species that are: (1) under status review by the FWS/NMFS; or (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (4) those inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitat."

CITES. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (as of July 2002)

Protection Status: Value assigned to the species from the Protective Appendix according to the Convention on International Trade in Endangerment of Species (CITES). Values include: A1 = Appendix I (species that are most endangered, threatened with extinction, and for which commercial international trade is generally prohibited), A2 = Appendix II (species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction at this time, but that may become threatened unless commercial international trade is controlled), A3 = Appendix III (species included by request of a country that regulates its trade, and for which cooperation of other countries is needed to prevent exploitation).

COSEWIC. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (as of November 2002)  
(for definitions, see [www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct0/Assessment\\_process\\_tbl2\\_e.cfm](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct0/Assessment_process_tbl2_e.cfm))

XT – extirpated; a species no longer existing in the wild in Canada, but occurring elsewhere

E – endangered; a species facing imminent extirpation or extinction

T – threatened; a species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed

SC – special concern; a species that is sensitive to human activity or natural events

NAR –not at risk

DD – data deficient

C – candidate; a species that is suspected of being in some COSEWIC category of risk of extinction or extirpation at the national level, before being examined through the status assessment process

PS – partial status (applies only to portion of species' range)

GRANK. NatureServe, a network of natural heritage programs, and The Nature Conservancy (as of November 2001) Global Status (throughout its range)

GX - presumed extinct - not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery

GH - possibly extinct - missing; known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery

G1 – critically imperiled - at very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors

G2 – imperiled - at high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors

G3 – vulnerable - at moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors

G4 – apparently secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors

G5 – secure - common; widespread and abundant

GNR – unranked - global rank not yet assessed

GU – unrankable - currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends. Whenever possible, the most likely rank is assigned and the question mark qualifier is added (e.g., G2?) to express uncertainty, or a range rank (e.g., G2G3) is used to delineate the limits (range) of uncertainty.

G#G# - range rank - A numeric range rank (e.g., G2G3) is used to indicate the range of uncertainty in the status of a species or community. Ranges cannot skip more than one rank (e.g., GU should be used rather than G1G4).

G#? – inexact numeric rank—denotes inexact numeric rank (e.g., G2?)

G#Q - questionable taxonomy - taxonomic distinctiveness of this entity at the current level is questionable; resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies or hybrid, or the inclusion of this taxon in another taxon, with the resulting taxon having a lower-priority conservation priority

G#T# - infraspecific taxon (trinomial) - The status of infraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a “T-rank” following the species’ global rank. Rules for assigning T-ranks follow the same principles outlined above for global conservation status ranks. For example, the global rank of a critically imperiled subspecies of an otherwise widespread and common species would be G5T1. A T-rank cannot imply the subspecies or variety is more abundant than the species as a whole—for example, a G1T2 cannot occur. A vertebrate animal population, such as those listed as distinct population segments under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, may be considered an infraspecific taxon and assigned a T-rank; in such cases a Q

is used after the T-rank to denote the taxon's informal taxonomic status. At this time, the T rank is not used for ecological communities.

IUCN. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (as of 2002)

IUCN Conservation Status: EX = extinct, EW = extinct in wild, CE = critically endangered, E = endangered, VU = vulnerable, LR = lower risk, DD = data deficient, NE = not evaluated, CD = conservation dependent, NT = near threatened, LC = least concern. According to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, Version 3.1 (found at <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/redlists/RLcats2001booklet.html>), a taxon is Critically Endangered “when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.” Similarly a taxon is Endangered “when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for, or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.”

NAWCP. Waterbird Conservation for the Americas: The North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, Version 1 (2002).

Highly Imperiled – This includes all species with significant population declines and either low populations or some other high risk factor. Species are identified as Highly Imperiled using the following criteria:

PT = 5 and either PS, TB, TN, or BD = 5.

High Concern – Species that are not Highly Imperiled. Populations of these species are known or thought to be declining, and have some other known or potential threat as well. Species are identified as of High Concern using the following criteria: PT = 4 or 5 and either PS, TB, TN, or BD = 4 or 5; or PS = 4 or 5 and either TB or TN = 4 or 5

PT = Population trend. 4 = apparent population decline; 5 = biologically significant population decline.

PS = Population size. 4 = 480–5800 individuals; 5 = up to 480 individuals.

TB = Threats to Breeding. 4 = Significant potential threats exist, but have not actually occurred; concentration not a risk; 5 = Known threats are actually occurring and can be documented; concentration results in actual risk.

TN = Threats to Nonbreeding. This factor rates the threats know to exist for each species during their nonbreeding season. The scores are the same as for the Threats to Breeding factor, but without the additional risk due to concentration during breeding.

BD = Breeding Distribution. 4 = local (450,000 km<sup>2</sup> - 1,500,000 km<sup>2</sup>); 5 = highly restricted (up to 450,000 km<sup>2</sup>)

NOAA. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration – Fisheries (Formerly called National Marine Fisheries Service).

Same as USFWS (below) Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, NOAA – Fisheries is responsible for listed anadromous and marine fishes and marine mammals other than sea otter, manatees, and dugongs.

SOA. State of Alaska.

E = Endangered. A species or subspecies of fish or wildlife is considered endangered when the Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game determines that its numbers have decreased to such an extent as to indicate that its continued existence is threatened. In making this determination the commissioner shall consider:

- 1—the destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment of its habitat;
- 2—its overutilization for commercial or sporting purposes;
- 3—the effect on it of disease or predation;
- 4—other natural or man-made factors affecting its continued existence.

SSOC = State Species of Concern. On May 25, 1993, the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game established a new administrative list of Species of Concern to complement the Alaska Endangered Species List. A State Species of Concern is defined as any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife native to the State of Alaska that has entered a long term decline in abundance or is vulnerable to a significant decline due to low numbers, restricted distribution, dependence on limited habitat resources, or sensitivity to environmental disturbance.

SRANK. NatureServe, a network of natural heritage programs, and The Nature Conservancy (as of November 2001) subnational/state status (status in Alaska)

SX – presumed extirpated; not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that species will be rediscovered

SH – possibly extirpated; some possibility that species may be rediscovered, but its presence may not have been verified in the past 20–40 years

S1 – critically imperiled; extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making species especially vulnerable to extirpation

S2 – imperiled; rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making species very vulnerable to extirpation

S3 – rare or uncommon; restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making species vulnerable to extirpation

S4 – not rare, long-term concern; uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors

S5 – widespread, abundant, secure

SNR - species not ranked; conservation status not yet assessed

SU - unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends

S#S# - a numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species

S#B - conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species

S#N – conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species

Note: A breeding status is only used for species that have distinct breeding and/or nonbreeding populations in the state. A breeding-status S-rank can be coupled with its complementary nonbreeding-status S-rank if the species also winters in the state.

S#? – inexact or uncertain; the ? qualifies the character immediately preceding it in the S-rank.

S#Q – questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority. Distinctiveness of this entity as a taxon at the current level is questionable; resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies or hybrid, or inclusion of this taxon in another taxon, with the resulting taxon having a lower-priority (numerically higher) conservation status rank.

S#T# – infraspecific taxon (trinomial) – the status of infraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a “T-rank” following the species’ state rank. Rules for assigning T-ranks follow the same principles outlined above. For example, the state rank of a critically imperiled subspecies of an otherwise widespread and common species would be S5T1. A T subrank cannot imply the subspecies or variety is more abundant than the species; for example, a S1T2 subrank should not occur. A vertebrate animal population (e.g., listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act or assigned candidate status) may be tracked as an infraspecific taxon and given a T rank; in such cases a Q is used after the T-rank to denote the taxon's informal taxonomic status.

USFS. United States Forest Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

Sensitive – Designated due to conservation threat.

SSI – Species of Special Interest, selected due to rarity; lack of information or knowledge; suspected conservation concerns; or unique habitat characteristics, and not otherwise captured as a Management Indicator Species.

TNF – Tongass National Forest

CNF – Chugach National Forest

USFWS. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

[<http://Alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/endangered/pdf/AK%20SPP%20List%206-04.pdf>]

BCC – Bird of Conservation Concern

LE – Listed Endangered. An “endangered species” is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

LT – Listed Threatened. A “threatened” species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

PS – Partial Status (applies only to portion of species’ range; typically indicated in a “full” species record where an intraspecific taxon or population has U.S. ESA status, but the entire species does not; see [www.natureserve.org/explorer](http://www.natureserve.org/explorer).) See associated footnotes in table below to determine if the Alaska population is included.

C – Candidate species. A “candidate species” is one for which there is sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support proposals to list as threatened or endangered.

PT – Proposed threatened

To help conserve genetic diversity, the ESA defines “species” broadly to include subspecies, and (for vertebrates) “distinct populations.”

<b>Fish Nominees</b>								
<b>Group</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>GRANK</b>	<b>SRANK</b>	<b>COSEWIC</b>	<b>IUCN</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>AFS</b>
Freshwater Fish	Pacific lamprey	<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	G5	S4S5				
Freshwater Fish	river lamprey	<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	G4	S3				
Freshwater Fish	western brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra richardsoni</i>	G5	S1?			Sensitive	
Freshwater Fish	Alaskan brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra alaskense</i>	GNR	SNR				
Freshwater Fish	Siberian brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra kessleri</i>	GNR	SNR				
Freshwater Fish	Arctic lamprey	<i>Lampetra japonica</i>	G4	S4S5				
Saltwater Fish	big skate	<i>Raja (Dipturus) binoculata</i>	G4	SNR	C	LR		Vulnerable
Freshwater Fish	green sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	G3	S4N				Endangered
Freshwater Fish	white sturgeon	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	G4	S3S4				Not assessed
Freshwater Fish	lake chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	G5	S4S5				
Freshwater Fish	longnose sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	G5	S5				
Freshwater Fish	Alaska blackfish	<i>Dallia pectoralis</i>	G5	S5				
Freshwater Fish	pond smelt	<i>Hypomesus olidus</i>	G5	S5				
Saltwater Fish	surf smelt	<i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i>	G5	S5				
Saltwater Fish	capelin	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	GNR	SNR				
Saltwater Fish	rainbow smelt	<i>Omersus mordax</i>	G5	S5				
Saltwater Fish	longfin smelt	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	G5	S4S5				
Saltwater Fish	eulachon	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	G5	S3S4				
Freshwater Fish	Bering cisco	<i>Coregonus laurettae</i>	G4	S4	SC			
Freshwater Fish	broad whitefish	<i>Coregonus nasus</i>	G5	S4S5		DD		
Freshwater Fish	humpback whitefish	<i>Coregonus pidschian</i>	G5	S5		DD		
Freshwater Fish	pygmy whitefish	<i>Prosopium coulteri</i>	G5	S4				
Freshwater Fish	round whitefish	<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>	G5	S4				
Freshwater Fish	trout-perch	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	G5	S3				
Saltwater Fish	Arctic cod	<i>Boreogadus saida</i>	GNR	S4S5				
Freshwater Fish	threespine stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	G5	S5				
Freshwater Fish	threespine stickleback, Cook Inlet	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	G5T1Q	S1				
Freshwater Fish	ninespine stickleback	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>	G5	S4S5				
Saltwater Fish	sharpnose sculpin	<i>Clinocottus acuticeps</i>	G5	S5				
Freshwater Fish	coastrange sculpin	<i>Cottus aleuticus</i>	G5	S5				
Freshwater Fish	prickly sculpin	<i>Cottus asper</i>	G5	S5				



Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	COSEWIC	IUCN	BLM	AFS
Freshwater Fish	slimy sculpin	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>	G5	S5				
Freshwater Fish	Pacific staghorn sculpin	<i>Leptocottus armatus</i>	G5	S5				
Saltwater Fish	fourhorn sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i>	G5	S5				
Freshwater Fish	shiner perch	<i>Cymatogaster aggregata</i>	G5	S4S5				
Saltwater Fish	prowfish	<i>Zaprora silenus</i>	GNR	SNR				
Saltwater Fish	Pacific sandfish	<i>Trichodon trichodon</i>	G5	S5				
Saltwater Fish	Pacific sand lance	<i>Ammodytes hexapturus</i>	GNR	SNR				
Saltwater Fish	Forage fish	Cottid Family <sup>1</sup>						
Saltwater Fish	Forage fish	Hemipterid Family <sup>1</sup>						
Saltwater Fish	Forage fish	Rhamphocottid Family <sup>1</sup>						
Saltwater Fish	Forage fish	Stichaeid Family <sup>1</sup>						
Saltwater Fish	Forage fish	Pholid Family <sup>1</sup>						
Saltwater Fish	Forage fish	Myctophidae <sup>2</sup>						

<sup>1</sup> See Forage Fish Occurring in Intertidal/Shallow Subtidal Areas template in Appendix 4

<sup>2</sup> See Nearshore Occurrence of Pelagic Forage Fish template in Appendix 4

<b>Amphibian Nominees</b>					
Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	IUCN
Amphibian	Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	G4	S2?	
Amphibian	Long-toed salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	G5	S2?	
Amphibian	Northwestern salamander	<i>Ambystoma gracile</i>	G5	S2?	
Amphibian	Rough-skinned newt	<i>Taricha granulosa</i>	G5	S2?	
Amphibian	Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	G4	S2?	NT
Amphibian	Wood frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	G5	S3S4	

**Reptile Nominees**

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	NOAA	COSEWIC	IUCN	CITES	BC
Sea turtle	Green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	G3		LT		E	A1	
Sea turtle	Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	G2	SAN	LE	E	CE	A1	RED
Sea turtle	Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	G3	SAN	LT		E	A1	ACC
Sea turtle	Olive Ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	G3		LT		E	A1	







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Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	SOA	USFWS	COSEWIC	BLM	USFS	ABC Green List	AA WatchList	BPIF	NAWCP	ASCP
Falcons	Black Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius suckleyi</i>	G5T2?	S3?B, S3?N										
Falcons	Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	G5	S3								B		
Falcons	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	G4	S3B										
Falcons	American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	G4T3	S3B	SSO C	Delisted		Sensitive			RA, (TN)			
Falcons	Peale's Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus pealei</i>	G4T3	S3				Sensitive	Sensitive		RA, (TN)			
Falcons	Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	G4T3T4	S3S4B	SSO C	Delisted		Sensitive			RA, (TN)			
Rails and Coots	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	G5	S3B										
Rails and Coots	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	G5	S3N										
Plovers	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	G5	S5B						??				
Plovers	American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	G5	S5B, SAN		BCC				MA, D, HT				
Plovers	Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	G5	S5B, SAN		BCC				RD, LPS	RA, BD, ND, *			SOHC
Plovers	Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	G4G5	S3B										
Plovers	Eastern Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus stegmanni</i>	G4G5T4	S3B										
Plovers	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	G5	S3B, S3N										
Plovers	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	G5	S3B										
Oystercatchers	Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	G5	S3S4B, S3?N		BCC				RD, LPS	RA, TB, ND, *			SOHC
Sandpipers	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	G5	S2N										
Sandpipers	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	G5	S5B						MA, D, HT				

















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Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	SOA	USFWS	COSEWIC	BLM	USFS	ABC Green List	AA WatchList	BPIF	NAWCP	ASCP
Wagtails, Pipits	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	G5	S5B										
Waxwings	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	G5	S5B, S5N								B		
Wood Warblers	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	G5	S3B	SSO C			Sensitive			PT, ND	G		
Wood Warblers	MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	G5	S4B								W		
Wood Warblers	Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	G5	S3B										
Wood Warblers	Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	G5	S3B	SSO C			Sensitive	SSI - CNF			F		
Wood Warblers	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	G5	S3B										
Wood Warblers	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	G5	S3B										
Wood Warblers	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	G5	S3B										
Tanagers	Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	G5	S3B										
Sparrows	American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	G5	S5B, S3N										
Sparrows	Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	G5	S3N, S5N										
Sparrows	Giant Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia maxima</i>	G5T4	S4										
Sparrows	Amak Island Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia amaka</i>	G5T2	S2										
Sparrows	Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	G5	S3N										
Sparrows	White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	G5	S5B, S3N										
Sparrows	Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	G5	S5B, S3N								G		
Sparrows	Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	G5	S5B, S3N										
Sparrows	Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	G5	S3S4B							RA, (ND), *	G, W		

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Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	SOA	USFWS	COSEWIC	BLM	USFS	ABC Green List	AA WatchList	BPIF	NAWCP	ASCP
Sparrows	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	G5	S2N										
Sparrows	McKay's Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i>	G3	S3				Sensitive		RD, LPS	RA, BD, *	G		
Grosbeaks	Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	G5	S5B,S5N										
Blackbirds	Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	G5	S3B, SAN										
Blackbirds	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	G5	S3B, S2N										
Blackbirds	Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	G5	S4B						MA, D, HT		G, T		
Finches	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	G5	S2N										
Finches	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	G5	S5B, S3N										
Finches	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	G5	S5										
Finches	White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	G5	S5								B		
Finches	Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	G5	S5B, S5N								B		
Finches	Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	G5	S5		LC								

<sup>1</sup>Alaska's population of Steller's Eider is part of this listing.

<sup>2</sup>Alaska's population of Marbled Murrelet is not part of this listing.





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Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	SOA	USFWS	NOAA	COSEWIC	IUCN	CITES	BLM	USFS
Mustelids	marten	<i>Martes caurina caurina</i>										
Mustelids	ermine	<i>Mustela erminea alascensis</i>										
Mustelids	ermine, Prince of Wales	<i>Mustela erminea celenda</i>	G5T4?	S4?								
Mustelids	ermine	<i>Mustela erminea initis</i>										
Mustelids	ermine, Kodiak	<i>Mustela erminea kadiacensis</i>	G5T4?	S4?								
Mustelids	ermine	<i>Mustela erminea salva</i>										
Mustelids	ermine, Suemez Island	<i>Mustela erminea seclusa</i>	G5T2?Q	S2?Q								
Walrus	walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	G4	S4				NAR	LR	A3		
Seals	bearded seal	<i>Erigrathus barbatus</i>	G4G5	SNR								
Seals	elephant seal	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	G5	SNR						A2		
Seals	northern fur seal	<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	G3	S3								
Seals	harbor seal , Pacific	<i>Phoca vitulina richardsi</i>	G5T5Q	S4S5	SSOC						Sensitive	
Seals	ribbon seal	<i>Phoca fasciata</i>	G5	SNR								
Seals	ringed seal	<i>Phoca hispida</i>	G5	SNR								
Seals	spotted seal	<i>Phoca largha</i>	G4G5	SNR								
Seals	Steller's sea lion, Western Alaska Population	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	G3	SNR	SSOC		LE	NAR				
Seals	Steller's sea lion, Eastern Alaska Population	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	G3	S2	SSOC		LT	NAR				
Bears	brown bear, Kenai population	<i>Ursus arctos kenai</i>			SSOC							
Bears	polar bear	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	G4	S3				SC	LR	A2		
Whales	beluga whale, Cook Inlet	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i> , pop. 4	G4T1	S1	SSOC		C					
Whales	blue whale, North Pacific	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> , pop. 2	G2	S2B	E		LE					
Whales	bowhead, Western Arctic	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i> , pop. 2	G2	S2	SSOC		LE	E				
Whales	fin whale, Northeast Pacific	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> , pop. 2	G3G4	S2B			LE					
Whales	gray whale, Eastern Pacific	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> , pop. 4	G4	S3B			Delisted	XT, NAR				
Whales	humpback whale, Western and Central North Pacific	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> , pop. 1	G3	S2B	E		LE					
Whales	minke whale, Northern	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	G5	SNR						A1		



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Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	SOA	USFWS	NOAA	COSEWIC	IUCN	CITES	BLM	USFS
Rodents	northern flying squirrel, Prince of Wales	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus griseifrons</i>	G5T2?Q	S2?Q					E			
Rodents	beaver, Admiralty	<i>Castor canadensis phaeus</i>	G5T3	S3								
Rodents	meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	G5	S5?								
Rodents	southern red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	G5	SNR								
Rodents	southern red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi phaeus</i>	GNR	SNR								
Rodents	southern red-backed vole, Revillagigedo Island	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi solus</i>	G5T3Q	S3Q					DD			
Rodents	southern red-backed vole, Gapper's	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi stikinensis</i>	G5T2T3	S2S3								
Rodents	southern red-backed vole, Wrangell Island	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi wrangeli</i>	G5T2T3	S2S3								
Rodents	northern red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus</i>	G5	SNR								
Rodents	northern red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus insularis</i>	G5T3	S3								
Rodents	northern red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus orca</i>	G5T3	S3								
Rodents	northern red-backed vole, Glacier Bay	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus glacialis</i>	G5T3	S3								
Rodents	northern red-backed vole, St. Lawrence Island	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus albiventer</i>	G5T3	S3								
Rodents	brown lemming	<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	G5	SNR								
Rodents	brown lemming, Nunivak Island	<i>Lemmus trimucronatus harroldi</i>	G5T4	S4								
Rodents	brown lemming, black- footed	<i>Lemmus trimucronatus nigripes</i>	G5T3	S3								
Rodents	northern bog lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	G4	S4								
Rodents	collared lemming	<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	G3	S3								
Rodents	collared lemming, St. Lawrence Island	<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus exsul</i>	G5T4	S4					DD			
Rodents	collared lemming	<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus peninsulae</i>										
Rodents	collared lemming, Stevenson's	<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus stevensoni</i>	GNR	SNR								
Rodents	collared lemming, Unalaska	<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus unalascensis</i>	G5T3	S3					DD			





<b>Invertebrate Nominees</b>					
Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	COSEWic
Worms	Round, whip, lung, hook, and eel <sup>1</sup>	Nematoda			
Worms	Leeches, earthworms, bristle worms <sup>1</sup>	Annelida			
Amphipod	A cave obligate amphipod	<i>Stygobromus quatsinensis</i>	G2G3	S2S3	
Arthropoda	Crustaceans, Spiders, Insects <sup>1</sup>	Arthropoda			
Insect	Mayflies	Ephemeroptera			
Insect	A mayfly	<i>Brachycercus arcticus</i>	G1	S?	
Insect	A mayfly	<i>Ephemerella lacustris</i>	G1	S?	
Insect	A mayfly	<i>Acentrella feropagus</i>	G3	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Isoperla katmaiensis</i>	G2	S?	
Insect	Stoneflies	Plecoptera			
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Mesocapnia bergi</i>	G1	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Nemoura normani</i>	G1	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Isocapnia agassizi</i>	G3	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Podmosta weberi</i>	G3	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Alaskaperla ovibovis</i>	G3	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Isoperla decolorata</i>	G3	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Isoperla sordida</i>	G3	S?	
Insect	A stonefly	<i>Pteronarcella regularis</i>	G3	S?	
Insect	Caddisflies	Trichoptera			
Insect	Eskimo arctic	<i>Oeneis alpina</i>	G3G4	S?	
Insect	Alaskan orange tip	<i>Anthocharis sara alaskensis</i>	G5T1T2	S?	
Insect	Bog fritillary	<i>Boloria eunomia denali</i>	G5T2T3	S?	
Insect	Uhler's arctic	<i>Oeneis uhleri cairnesi</i>	G5T2T3	S?	
Insect	Astarte fritillary	<i>Boloria astarte distincta</i>	G5T3	S?	
Insect	Field crescent	<i>Phyciodes pratensis totchone</i>	G5T3T4	S?	
Insect	Western bumblebee	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	GNR	SNR	
Insect	Dragonflies and Damselflies <sup>2</sup>	Odonata			
Insect	Water fleas	Cladocera			
Mollusc	Clams and Mussels <sup>3</sup>	Pelecypoda			

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	SRANK	COSEWic
Mollusc	Western pearl shell	<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>	G4	SNR	
Mollusc	Yukon floater	<i>Anodonta beringiana</i>	G4	S3S4	
Mollusc	Western floater	<i>Anodonta kennerlyi</i>	G4	SNR	
Mollusc	Snails, Slugs, Limpets <sup>1, 4, 8</sup>	Gastropoda			
Mollusc	Attenuate fossaria	<i>Fossaria truncatula</i>	G1G2Q	S?	
Mollusc	Rams-horn valvata	<i>Valvata mergella</i>	G2	S?	
Mollusc	Fringed valvata	<i>Valvata lewisi</i>	G3?	S?	
Mollusc	Frigid lymnaea	<i>Lymnaea atkaensis</i>	G3?	S?	
Mollusc	Hanna's vertigo	<i>Vertigo hannai</i>	GH	S?	
Mollusc	Undescribed snail	<i>Vertigo sp. nov</i>	G?	S?	
Mollusc	Black Katy chiton	<i>Katharina tunicata</i>	G5	S5	
Mollusc	Gumboot chiton	<i>Cryptochiton stelleri</i>			
Mollusc	Pinto (Northern) abalone	<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>	GNR	SNR	T
Mollusc	Intertidal and shallow subtidal bivalves <sup>4</sup>	various			
Various	Eelgrass-associated invertebrates <sup>4</sup>	various			
Various	Corals, tunicates, sponges <sup>5</sup>	various			
Various	Salt marsh-associated invertebrates <sup>6</sup>	various			
Various	Zooplankton <sup>7</sup>	various			
Various	Benthic grazers <sup>8</sup>	various			
Various	Cave-dwelling species <sup>9</sup>	various			

<sup>1</sup> See Terrestrial Invertebrates Introduction in Appendix 4 for complete list of orders

<sup>2</sup> See Freshwater Invertebrates: Dragonflies and Damselflies template in Appendix 4 for complete list of species

<sup>3</sup> See Freshwater Invertebrates: Mollusca in Appendix 4

<sup>4</sup> See Nearshore Soft Benthic Ecosystems templates in Appendix 4

<sup>5</sup> See Deep Benthic Ecosystems template in Appendix 4

<sup>6</sup> See Salt Marsh Ecosystems template in Appendix 4

<sup>7</sup> See Pelagic Ecosystems template in Appendix 4

<sup>8</sup> See Nearshore Rocky Reef Ecosystems template in Appendix 4

<sup>9</sup> See Karst Cave Dwelling Aquatic Invertebrates template in Appendix 4