

# Montana Natural Heritage - SOC Report

## Plant Species of Concern

Species List Last Updated **09/25/2018**



A program of the Montana State Library's  
Natural Resource Information System  
operated by the University of Montana.

**442** Species of Concern

**90** Potential Species of Concern

All Records (no filtering)

### Introduction

The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) serves as the state's information source for Species of Concern (SOC) – plants and animals that are rare, threatened, and/or have declining populations and as a result are at risk or potentially at risk of extirpation in Montana. This report is based on information gathered from field inventories, publications, reports, herbaria specimens, and the knowledge of botanists and other taxonomic experts. Taxa in the SOC category generally include all vascular plant taxa ranked S1, S2, S3 or SH. Nonvascular taxa (bryophytes and lichens) which are not as well documented or studied as vascular plant taxa in the state, are listed as SOC using similar criteria as vascular taxa but are more strictly limited to those taxa which are believed to be the rarest or most vulnerable to extirpation based on current information.

Designation as a Species of Concern is not a statutory or regulatory classification. Instead, these designations provide a basis for resource managers and decision-makers to make proactive decisions regarding species conservation and data collection priorities in order to maintain viable populations and avoid extirpation of species from the state. MTNHP may designate additional taxa as Potential Species of Concern (PSOC). Taxa in this designation include species or subspecies which may be rare, have a restricted range in the state or are otherwise vulnerable to extirpation in at least part of their range but otherwise do not meet the criteria for inclusion as a SOC. An additional designation of Status Under Review is used for those taxa for which additional information is needed to accurately assign a status rank or for which conflicting information exists. Taxa designated as Status Under Review are not included in this document but can be found in the on-line [Fieldguide](http://fieldguide.mt.gov/) (<http://fieldguide.mt.gov/>).

This web-based report, which replaces the 2006 Plant Species of Concern publication, identifies vascular plant Species of Concern (SOC), bryophyte SOC and lichen SOC in Montana. The MTNHP continuously reviews and updates status ranks as new information and data become available through field surveys, research, and submitted observations. Status ranks and information supporting them are reviewed by botanists and resource specialists. If you wish to comment or contribute information to this process please contact the MTNHP Botanist. The information we receive from botanists and others throughout the state is essential in this process, and contributes to more accurate assessments of species' status. We continue to ask that all observations for SOC, PSOC and Review Status plants be reported to the Heritage Program. A copy of the field survey form specifying the information that should be submitted is available on our [website](http://mtnhp.org/) (<http://mtnhp.org/>).

Information concerning plant species contained on the SOC, PSOC or Review lists may be viewed on the MTNHP's on-line Montana Plant Field Guide. The Field Guide provides information for vascular and non-vascular plants, including species' characteristics, identification, habitat, distribution, state rank reasons and references, as well as technical illustrations and photographs of the plants and their habitats. For each species, a link to the NatureServe website (<http://www.natureserve.org/>) provides access to information on the status of the species throughout North America, assembled from state and provincial Natural Heritage databases. Information in the Montana Field Guide is continuously updated and expanded, so please check it often for current species' information. If you have questions concerning the field guide or find errors or omissions please contact the MTNHP.

Status lists of SOC plants may be queried on-line by county and/or township; taxonomic group or one of several rank/status criteria. More detailed information or additional assistance can be requested from MTNHP using the Information Request function on our [website](http://mtnhp.org/), or by phone, e-mail or mail.

### How to Read the Lists

The SOC list is organized alphabetically by scientific name (Genus and specific epithet followed by subspecific epithet if any) within the major groups of Vascular Plants, Bryophytes (Mosses and Liverworts) and Lichens. Vascular plants are further sorted by the subgroups: Ferns and Fern Allies, Gymnosperms (if any), Flowering Plants-Dicots and Flowering Plants-Monocots. The list can also be sorted alphabetically by the common name. Additional scientific names as well as the Family name are included in adjacent columns for each species. The nomenclature and taxonomy for many groups of plants continues to change as new research is conducted and published, and as a result no one nomenclatural reference is followed. Publications and web resources which are most relevant to Montana plants include Vascular Plants of Montana (Dom 1984), NatureServe Explorer, The USDA PLANTS database, Flora of North America (1993-), Grasses of Montana (Lavin and Seibert 2011) and Flora of the Pacific Northwest (Hitchcock and Cronquist 1973). Additionally, an abundance of scientific literature pertinent to Montana plants is available and indispensable in the process of determining the nomenclature and taxonomic concepts used in this report.

Species that have been added to or deleted from the SOC list due to changes in their global or state rank are reported in separate sections below. These changes are also reflected in the date displayed at the top of the report which shows when an addition or deletion to the list last occurred.

### County Distribution

Montana counties of record are listed alphabetically with each species. County records of occurrence are determined directly from mapped species occurrences (SO's) in MTNHP databases. A record of occurrence for a particular county may be based on a historical observation which may no longer be extant. Additionally, some plant observations with vague locality information are not mapped in MTNHP databases and as result would not be included in the county distribution for that particular species.

## Montana Species Ranking Codes (GRank, SRank)

Montana employs a standardized ranking system to denote **global** (range-wide) and **state** status (NatureServe 2006). Species are assigned numeric ranks ranging from 1 (highest risk, greatest concern) to 5 (demonstrably secure), reflecting the relative degree of risk to the species' viability, based upon available information.

A number of factors are considered in assigning ranks — the number, size and quality of known occurrences or populations, distribution, trends (if known), intrinsic vulnerability, habitat specificity, and definable threats. The process of assigning state ranks for each taxon relies heavily on the number of occurrences and Species Occurrence (OE) ranks, which is a ranking system of the quality (usually A through D) of each known occurrence based on factors such as size (# of individuals) and habitat quality. The remaining factors noted above are also incorporated into the ranking process when they are known. The "State Rank Reason" field in the **Montana Field Guide** provides additional information on the reasons for a particular species' rank.

### Rank Definition

- G1 S1** At high risk because of **extremely limited** and/or **rapidly declining** population numbers, range and/or habitat, making it highly vulnerable to global extinction or extirpation in the state.
- G2 S2** At risk because of **very limited** and/or **potentially declining** population numbers, range and/or habitat, making it vulnerable to global extinction or extirpation in the state.
- G3 S3** Potentially at risk because of **limited** and/or **declining** numbers, range and/or habitat, even though it may be abundant in some areas.
- G4 S4** Apparently secure, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, and/or suspected to be declining.
- G5 S5** Common, widespread, and abundant (although it may be rare in parts of its range). Not vulnerable in most of its range.
- GX SX** Presumed Extinct or Extirpated - Species is believed to be extinct throughout its range or extirpated in Montana. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and small likelihood that it will ever be rediscovered.
- GH SH** Historical, known only from records usually 40 or more years old; may be rediscovered.
- GNR SNR** Not Ranked as of yet.
- GU SU** Unrankable - Species currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.
- GNA SNA** A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities as a result of being: 1) not confidently present in the state; 2) non-native or introduced; 3) a long distance migrant with accidental or irregular stopovers; or 4) a hybrid without conservation value.

### Combination or Range Ranks

#### G#G#

or  
S#S# Indicates a range of uncertainty about the status of the species (e.g., G1G3 = Global Rank ranges between G1 and G3).

#### S#S#

S#, S# Indicates that populations in different geographic portions of the species' range in Montana have a different conservation status (e.g., S1 west of the Continental Divide and S4 east of the Continental Divide).

### Sub-rank

**T#** Rank of a subspecies or variety. Appended to the global rank of the full species, e.g. G4T3

### Qualifiers

- 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. Appended to the global rank, e.g. G3Q
- ?** **Inexact Numeric Rank** - Denotes uncertainty; inexactness.
- HYB** **Hybrid** - Entity not ranked because it represents an interspecific hybrid and not a species.
- C** **Captive or Cultivated Only** - Species at present exists only in captivity or cultivation, or as a reintroduced population not yet established.
- A** **Accidental** - Species is accidental or casual in Montana, in other words, infrequent and outside usual range. Includes species (usually birds or butterflies) recorded once or only a few times at a location. A few of these species may have bred on the few occasions they were recorded.
- SYN** **Synonym** - Species reported as occurring in Montana, but the Montana Natural Heritage Program does not recognize the taxon; therefore the species is not assigned a rank.
- B** **Breeding** - Rank refers to the breeding population of the species in Montana. Appended to the state rank, e.g. S2B, S5N = At risk during breeding season, but common in the winter
- N** **Nonbreeding** - Rank refers to the non-breeding population of the species in Montana. Appended to the state rank, e.g. S5B, S2N = Common during breeding season, but at risk in the winter
- M** **Migratory** - Species occurs in Montana only during migration.

## Federal Status

Designations in this column reflect the status of a species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA), or as “sensitive” by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) or Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

## U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Endangered Species Act)

Status of a taxon under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973  
(16 U.S.C.A. § 1531-1543 (Supp. 1996))

### Designation Descriptions

<b>LE</b>	<b>Listed endangered:</b> Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (16 U.S.C. 1532(6)).
<b>LT</b>	<b>Listed threatened:</b> Any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range (16 U.S.C. 1532(20)).
<b>C</b>	<b>Candidate:</b> Those taxa for which sufficient information on biological status and threats exists to propose to list them as threatened or endangered. We encourage their consideration in environmental planning and partnerships; however, none of the substantive or procedural provisions of the Act apply to candidate species.
<b>P</b>	<b>Proposed threatened:</b> Any species that is proposed in the Federal Register to be listed under section 4 of the Act.
<b>DM</b>	<b>Recovered, delisted, and being monitored</b> - Any previously listed species that is now recovered, has been delisted, and is being monitored.
<b>NL</b>	<b>Not listed</b> - No designation.
<b>XE</b>	<b>Experimental - Essential population</b> - An experimental population whose loss would be likely to appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival of the species in the wild.
<b>XN</b>	<b>Experimental - Nonessential population</b> - An experimental population of a listed species reintroduced into a specific area that receives more flexible management under the Act.
<b>CH</b>	<b>Critical Habitat</b> - The specific areas (i) within the geographic area occupied by a species, at the time it is listed, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to conserve the species and (II) that may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by the species at the time it is listed upon determination that such areas are essential to conserve the species.
<b>PS</b>	<b>Partial status</b> - status in only a portion of the species' range. Typically indicated in a "full" species record where an infraspecific taxon or population, that has a record in the database has USESA status, but the entire species does not. For example, Yellow-billed Cuckoo ( <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> ) is ranked <b>PS:LT</b> . Partial Status - Listed Threatened. Designated as Threatened in the Western U.S. Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (subspecies <i>occidentalis</i> )
<b>BGEPA</b>	<b>The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (BGEPA)</b> - (16 U.S.C. 668-668c) prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from taking bald or golden eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The BGEPA provides criminal and civil penalties for persons who take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof. The BGEPA defines take as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb. "Disturb" means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagles return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that injures an eagle or substantially interferes with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits and causes, or is likely to cause, a loss of productivity or nest abandonment.
<b>MBTA</b>	<b>The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)</b> - (16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712, July 3, 1918, as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989) implements four treaties that provide for international protection of migratory birds. The statute's language is clear that actions resulting in a "taking" or possession (permanent or temporary) of a protected species, in the absence of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) permit or regulatory authorization, are a violation of the MBTA. The MBTA states, "Unless and except as permitted by regulations ... it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means, or in any manner to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill ... possess, offer for sale, sell ... purchase ... ship, export, import ... transport or cause to be transported ... any migratory bird, any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird .... [The Act] prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, import and export of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior." The word "take" is defined by regulation as "to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect." The USFWS maintains a list of species protected by the MBTA at 50 CFR 10.13. This list includes over one thousand species of migratory birds, including eagles and other raptors, waterfowl, shorebirds, seabirds, wading birds, and passerines. The USFWS also maintains a list of species not protected by the MBTA. MBTA does not protect species that are not native to the United States or species groups not explicitly covered under the MBTA; these include species such as the house (English) sparrow, European starling, rock dove (pigeon), Eurasian collared-dove, and non-migratory upland game birds.
<b>BCC</b>	The 1988 amendment to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act mandates the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to identify species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Birds of Conservation Concern 2008 (BCC 2008) is the most recent effort to carry out this mandate. The overall goal of this report is to accurately identify the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent the Service's highest conservation priorities. BCC10, BCC11, and BCC17 designations represent inclusion on the Birds of Conservation Concern list for Bird Conservation Region 10, 11, and 17 in Montana, respectively.

## Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

BLM Sensitive Species are defined by the BLM 6840 Manual as native species found on BLM-administered lands for which the BLM has the capability to significantly affect the conservation status of the species through management, and either: (1) there is information that a species has recently undergone, is undergoing, or is predicted to undergo a downward trend such that the viability of the species or a distinct population segment of the species is at risk across all or a significant portion of the species range, or; (2) the species depends on ecological refugia or specialized or unique habitats on BLM-administered lands, and there is evidence that such areas are threatened with alteration such that the continued viability of the species in that area would be at risk.

### Designation Descriptions

<b>Endangered</b>	Denotes species that are listed as Endangered under the Endangered Species Act
<b>Threatened</b>	Denotes species that are listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act
<b>Sensitive</b>	Denotes species listed as Sensitive on BLM lands

## U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

### Designation Descriptions

<b>Endangered</b>	Listed as Endangered (LE) under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
<b>Threatened</b>	Listed as Threatened (LT) under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
<b>Proposed</b>	Any species that is proposed in the Federal Register to be listed under section 4 of the Act.

<b>Candidate</b>	Those taxa for which sufficient information on biological status and threats exists to propose to list them as threatened or endangered. We encourage their consideration in environmental planning and partnerships; however, none of the substantive or procedural provisions of the Act apply to candidate species.
<b>Sensitive</b>	U.S. Forest Service Manual (2670.22) defines Sensitive Species on Forest Service lands as those for which population viability is a concern as evidenced by a significant downward trend in population or a significant downward trend in habitat capacity. These designations were last updated in 2011 and they apply only on USFS-administered lands with land management plans finalized prior to 2017. Sensitive Species designations are being replaced by Species of Conservation Concern designations on individual National Forest as revised land management plans are finalized under the 2012 planning rule.
<b>Species of Conservation Concern</b>	A species, other than federally recognized Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate species, that is known to occur in the plan area and for which the regional forester has determined that the best available scientific information indicates substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area (36 CFR 219.9). Species of Conservation Concern replace regional forester Sensitive Species on individual National Forests as revised land management plans are finalized under the 2012 planning rule.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to gratefully acknowledge the many people who contributed information on plant species' occurrences and distribution throughout Montana over the years -- those contributions are the building blocks of the MTNHP databases and this publication. We encourage you to continue submitting data for SOC, PSOC and Under Review taxa so that status ranks and this document are as accurate and comprehensive as possible.

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## Contact Information

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## Species of Concern

442 Species

All Records (no filtering)

FERNS AND FERN ALLIES (PTERIDOPHYTA)									
35 SPECIES									
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum</b> Limestone Maidenhair Spleenwort	<b>Asplenium viride</b>	<b>Aspleniaceae</b> Spleenwort Family	G5	S3					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Fergus, Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Pondera, Teton State Rank Reason: S3 SOC: <i>Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum</i> plants are never common, grow in habitat that is limited in Montana, and occur where land management (example: national park, wilderness) provides some protections.									
<b>Botrychium adnatum</b> Adnate Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G1?	S1S2					Grasslands (Fescue)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: A tentatively recognized species that has not been formally published; currently known only from northwest Montana.									
<b>Botrychium ascendens</b> Upward-lobed Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC, KOOT)		2	Various Mesic Sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: This moonwort species is documented in Montana primarily from the northwest corner of the state. Almost all observations are on federally-managed lands. Most occurrences are small in size and occupy roadsides or other similarly open or disturbed habitats. As such, it is vulnerable to activities such as weed invasion, weed spraying and road maintenance.									
<b>Botrychium campestre</b> Prairie Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3G4	S1S2				4	Various Mesic Sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: Reported from a very small number of sites in Montana. All occurrences are small with the largest population count at a single site being approximately 2 dozen plants. All known sites are in northwest Montana.									
<b>Botrychium crenulatum</b> Wavy Moonwort	<b>Botrychium dusenii</b>	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)		2	Various Mesic Sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: This moonwort species is known from numerous observations in western Montana. Most populations are located on either National Forest or State lands. Populations are generally small in size and occupy roadsides or other similarly open or disturbed habitats. As such, it is vulnerable to activities such as weed invasion, weed spraying and road maintenance.									
<b>Botrychium gallicomontanum</b> Frenchman's Bluff Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G2	S1S2					Grasslands (Fescue)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: A globally rare species, recently documented in Montana from Glacier National Park									
<b>Botrychium hesperium</b> Western Moonwort	<b>Botrychium matricariifolium</b> , <b>Botrychium michiganense</b> [in part]	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G4	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, KOOT)		2	Various Mesic Sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: This moonwort species is known from 25-30 extant sites in western Montana, mostly in Glacier National Park or on National Forest lands. Many sites are poorly documented in terms of population size or are small in size, though several sites have been observed with >100 plants. Many populations occur on roadsides or other similarly open or disturbed habitats. As such, the species is vulnerable to activities such as weed invasion, weed spraying and road maintenance.									
<b>Botrychium lanceolatum</b> Lanceleaf Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G5	S3					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: Reported from approximately two dozen sites. Population levels are poorly documented. As this species was not previously tracked in the state, it may be under-reported.									
<b>Botrychium lineare</b> Linearleaf Moonwort	Slender Moonwort	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S1S2				4	Various Mesic Sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: This moonwort species is known to occur in western Montana from 6 locations, 5 of which are on federally-managed lands and the remaining site is located in a tribal wilderness area. However, occurrences are generally small in size and occupy roadsides or other similarly open or disturbed habitats. As such, it is vulnerable to activities such as weed invasion, weed spraying and road maintenance.									
<b>Botrychium michiganense</b> Michigan Moonwort	<b>Botrychium hesperium s.l.</b>	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S2					Various Mesic Sites



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species recently has been split from <i>B. hesperium</i>, although it has not yet been formally published (Donald Farrar, Iowa State University). Some of the sites for <i>B. hesperium</i> almost certainly belong here. See <i>B. hesperium</i> for additional information on habitat and characteristics which are very similar.</p> <p>This entity would be included within the concept of <i>B. hesperium</i> as used by the Forest Service on their Sensitive species list.</p>					
<b>Botrychium pallidum</b> Pale Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S1S2			2	Grasslands (Fescue)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Reported from a very small number of sites in Montana. All occurrences are small with the largest population count at a single site being approximately 30 plants. All known sites are in northwest Montana.</p>					
<b>Botrychium paradoxum</b> Peculiar Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3G4	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC, KOOT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	2	Meadows (Mesic Montane/Subalpine)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This moonwort species is known to occur in western Montana from over two dozen extant occurrences, almost all of which are on federally-managed lands. Many occurrences are small in size and occupy mesic meadows and bunchgrass communities. Potential impacts to these sites include livestock grazing, weed invasion and recreational uses. Though some threats exist to individual occurrences, the species as a whole is not highly threatened by any single or combination of potential impacts in the state.</p>					
<b>Botrychium pedunculatum</b> Stalked Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3G4	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	3	Forests (Mesic bottrrlands)/Open sites
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This moonwort species is known to occur in western Montana from approximately a dozen extant occurrences, almost all of which are on National Forest lands. Many occurrences are small in size and occupy western redcedar forests and roadsides or other similarly open or disturbed habitats. Several site records are based upon specimen collections with no available population data; almost all other sites have population counts with &lt;10 plants observed. One site has been observed with &gt;100 plants. Sites could be negatively impacted by timber harvesting or road-related activities.</p>					
<b>Botrychium pinnatum</b> Northern Moonwort	<b>Botrychium boreale ssp. obtusilobum</b>	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G5	S3				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b></p>					
<b>Botrychium simplex</b> Least Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G5	S2				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b></p>					
<b>Botrychium sp. (SOC)</b> Moonworts (SOC)		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G1G3	S1S3				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Jefferson, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula, Park, Pondera, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders, Sweet Grass, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This is a general record for <i>Botrychium</i> species tracked by MTNHP. MTNHP tracks and maintains observation data for all <i>Botrychium</i> species in the state excluding <i>B. multifidum</i> and <i>B. virginianum</i> which are fairly common and readily identifiable from all other <i>Botrychium</i>s. Global and State Ranks for this record are placeholders only to allow <i>Botrychium</i> SOC to appear in searches using global and state ranks. For information pertinent to specific <i>Botrychium</i> species, please see the individual species' accounts.</p>					
<b>Botrychium spathulatum</b> Spoon-leaf Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S1				Forests (Mesic bottrrlands)/Open sites
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> One of the rarest moonwort species in Montana, currently reported from 2 sites in northwest Montana. Population levels at these sites are undocumented.</p>					
<b>Botrychium tunux</b> Moosewort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3G4	S1				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A globally rare species, recently documented in Montana from Glacier National Park.</p>					
<b>Botrychium yaaxudakeit</b> Yakutat Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3G4	S1				Open sites (mesic)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A globally rare species, recently documented in Montana from Glacier National Park.</p>					

<b>Cryptogramma cascadenis</b> Cascade Rockbrake		<b>Pteridaceae</b> Maidenhair Fern Family	G5	S3					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: <i>Cryptogramma cascadenis</i> is known from 11 locations in western Montana, of which 2 locations are poorly defined and considered historical, 5 locations occur in Wilderness areas, and the remaining 4 locations occur on U.S. Forest Service lands. Although the fern is thought to be undercollected and could be more common, current population and location data is needed to remove this plant from the Species of Concern list.									
<b>Dryopteris cristata</b> Crested Shieldfern		<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT, KOOT, LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		3	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Rare to uncommon in Montana where it is known from scattered occurrences across the western portion of the state. Most documented occurrences are on National Forest lands, though State Trust Lands and private lands also host significant populations.									
<b>Equisetum palustre</b> Marsh Horsetail		<b>Equisetaceae</b> Horsetails	G5	S3					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Madison, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: <i>Equisetum palustre</i> is known from a small number of sites in seven counties of western Montana.									
<b>Equisetum pratense</b> Meadow Horsetail		<b>Equisetaceae</b> Horsetails	G5	S2					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Cascade, Chouteau, Flathead, Judith Basin, Lincoln, Madison, Meagher, Powell, Ravalli, Teton State Rank Reason: <i>Equisetum pratense</i> has accurately been identified to occur in a few places within three counties of Montana. This species can be easily mis-identified. Specimens deposited in herbaria outside of Montana will need to be examined before it can be demonstrated that this plant is more widely distributed.									
<b>Isoetes echinospora</b> Spiny-spore Quillwort	<b>Isoetes tenella</b>	<b>Isoetaceae</b> Quillworts	G5	S3					freshwater lakes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Madison, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: <i>Isoetes echinospora</i> is known from 8 occurrences scattered in western Montana. At one occurrence, the species has been observed in 1940, 1967, and 1998 indicating persistence. However, current survey work is needed to document locations, population sizes, and threats.									
<b>Isoetes howellii</b> Howell's Quillwort		<b>Isoetaceae</b> Quillworts	G4G5	S3					freshwater lakes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Missoula State Rank Reason: <i>Isoetes howellii</i> is known from about 5 locations in Northwestern Montana. Based on limited information threats appear to be minimal, but survey work to document locations, population sizes, and threats is greatly needed.									
<b>Isoetes occidentalis</b> Western Quillwort	<b>Isoetes lacustris var. paupercula</b>	<b>Isoetaceae</b> Quillworts	G4G5	S1					freshwater lakes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Missoula State Rank Reason: <i>Isoetes occidentalis</i> is known from two locations in northwest Montana. Survey work to identify other locations, document population sizes, and determine threats is greatly needed.									
<b>Lycopodium dendroideum</b> Treetlike Clubmoss	<b>Lycopodium obscurum var. dendroideum</b> , <b>Dendrolycopodium dendroideum</b>	<b>Lycopodiaceae</b> Club-moss (Lycopod) Family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)		3	Forests (Mesic valley and montane)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana where the species has been documented from only a few sites in the northwest corner of the state. Trend data are unavailable. Known populations do not appear to be immediately threatened by any activities. Populations may be susceptible to negative impacts from fire.									
<b>Lycopodium inundatum</b> Northern Bog Clubmoss	<b>Lycopodiella inundata</b>	<b>Lycopodiaceae</b> Club-moss (Lycopod) Family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		3	Fens
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Missoula State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana where it is known from only a few occurrences in the western portion of the state. Trend data are unavailable. One population may be negatively impacted or extirpated in the future by proposed activities and all populations are susceptible to changes in hydrology.									
<b>Lycopodium lagopus</b> Running-pine	<b>Lycopodium clavatum var. lagopus</b>	<b>Lycopodiaceae</b> Club-moss (Lycopod) Family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)		3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana. Currently known from two occurrences in the northwest portion of the state. Trend data are unavailable. The known sites do not appear likely to be negatively impacted or threatened from human activity at the current time.									
<b>Marsilea oligospora</b> Pepperwort		<b>Marsileaceae</b> Water-Clover Family	G5	S2					



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lake</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Marsilea digospora</i> has relatively recently been segregated from <i>Marsilea vestita</i> (FNA 1993). It is quite common around Ninepipes National Wildlife Refuge, but has not been documented elsewhere in Montana. Observation data is greatly needed to further assess its distribution and viability in Montana.</p>						
<b>Ophioglossum pusillum</b> Adder's Tongue	<b>Ophioglossum vulgatum</b> [misapplied]	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)		3	Fens, Wet meadows
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a couple dozen fens and wet meadows in the northwest corner of the state. Its viability in the state generally does not appear to be at risk from many human-caused impacts at this time.</p>						
<b>Phegopteris connectilis</b> Northern Beechfern	<b>Thelypteris phegopteris</b>	<b>Thelypteridaceae</b> Beechfern-Marsh Fern Family	G5	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)		2	Forests (Mesic valley to subalpine)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Sanders</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana where it is known from the extreme northwest corner of the state to Glacier National Park. Past timber harvesting likely led to declines in the species' abundance and distribution. Invasive weeds (Orange and Meadow Hawkweeds), proposed mining activity, timber harvesting and fires all have the potential to detrimentally impact the species in the future.</p>						
<b>Polystichum kruckebergii</b> Kruckeberg's Swordfern	Kruckeberg's Hblyfern	<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G4	S2S3					Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Lake</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sparsely distributed across western Montana on alpine and subalpine cliffs and talus slopes. Very little data are available for the locations in Montana, though the habitats occupied by the species are not generally impacted by human activities or disturbance. Additional survey and monitoring data are needed.</p>						
<b>Polystichum scopulinum</b> Mountain Swordfern	Mountain Hblyfern	<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G4	S1S2					Rock Crevices
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli, Sanders</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only two known locations from western Montana. Very little data are available for the known occurrences. Additional surveys are needed.</p>						
<b>Selaginella selaginoides</b> Northern Spikeross		<b>Selaginellaceae</b> Spike-rosses	G5	S2S3				3	Wet, mossy soil (montane/subalpine)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few occurrences from the southwest portion of the state. Little survey data are available for known occurrences.</p>						

GYMNOSPERM (CONIFERS)									1 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Pinus albicaulis</b> Whitebark Pine		<b>Pinaceae</b> Fir / Hemlock / Larch / Pine / Spruce	G3G4	S3	C	Candidate on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)	SENSITIVE		Subalpine forest, timberline
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Cascade, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Granite, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison, Meagher, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Pondera, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders, Silver Bow, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Wheatland</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Whitebark pine is a common component of subalpine forests and a dominant species of treeline and krummholz habitats. It occurs in almost all major mountain ranges of western and central Montana. Populations of whitebark pine in Montana and across most of western North America have been severely impacted by past mountain pine beetle outbreaks and by the introduced pathogen, white pine blister rust. The results of which have been major declines in whitebark pine populations across large areas of its range. Additionally, negative impacts associated with encroachment and increased competition from other trees, primarily subalpine fir have occurred as a result of fire suppression in subalpine habitats.</p>						

FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS (MAGNOLIOPSIDA)									247 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Adoxa moschatellina</b> Musk-root		<b>Adoxaceae</b> Moschatel Family	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG, LOLO)			Rock/Talus
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Cascade, Granite, Jefferson, Madison, Meagher, Park, Stillwater</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sparsely distributed across southwest Montana. Populations are generally small, though they occur in habitats not generally impacted by human disturbance or invasive weeds. Building of roads and trails may potentially impact populations.</p>						

<b>Agastache cusickii</b> Cusick's Horsemint		<b>Lamiaceae</b> Mints	G3G4	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)	SENSITIVE		Rock/Talus
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead State Rank Reason: This species is known in Montana from only a few locations in the Tendency and Beaverhead Mountains. The steeply sloping habitat and relative remoteness of most populations minimizes its vulnerability to grazing and timber harvest -- the principle current land uses. However, these slopes can be vulnerable to destabilization if impacted by activities such as mining or road maintenance; the largest occurrence is in an area that is quarried for rock/gravel.									
<b>Ageratina occidentalis</b> Western Joepy-weed	<b>Eupatorium occidentale</b> Western Boneset	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BD, KOOT, LOLO)			Rock/Talus
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Lewis and Clark, Mineral, Ravalli, Teton State Rank Reason: This peripheral species in Montana is known from a handful of small to large populations in the extreme western part of the state. Minor impacts associated with a rock quarry at one location and rock climbing at another site are possible. Otherwise, few threats have been documented for the species in Montana.									
<b>Almutaster pauciflorus</b> Alkali Marsh Aster	<b>Aster pauciflorus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S1					mesic grasslands
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Richland, Sheridan, Valley, Wheatland State Rank Reason: Almutaster pauciflorus was first documented in 1988, and is now known from five sites in central and northeastern Montana. It grows in wet meadows or calcareous soil of fens within the plains.									
<b>Alnus rubra</b> Red Alder		<b>Betulaceae</b> Birch/Alder	G5	S2S3				3	Forest (Mesic)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln, Sanders State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it occurs only in the extreme western portion of the state. The species is at the eastern end of its range in the state.									
<b>Ammannia robusta</b> Scarlet Ammannia	<b>Ammannia coccinea ssp. robusta</b>	<b>Lythraceae</b> Loosestrife Family	G5	S2					Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Park, Phillips, Rosebud, Valley, Yellowstone State Rank Reason: Known from a few extant populations and a historical collection in northeastern Montana. Likely occurs in additional wetlands in Montana east of the Continental Divide, though many of these would be on private lands and are unlikely to be surveyed for its presence.									
<b>Amorpha canescens</b> Lead Plant		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	SH					Prairie
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Rosebud State Rank Reason: Known from three historical collections from southeast Montana.									
<b>Antennaria densifolia</b> Dense-leaved Pussytoes		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3G4	S1		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)			Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Deer Lodge, Granite, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Known from one high elevation site in the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness on the border of Deer Lodge and Granite counties. The single occurrence is in a designated wilderness, which should protect it from most human-caused disturbance. However, it is susceptible to trail-building and maintenance activities.									
<b>Aquilegia brevistyla</b> Short-styled Columbine		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG, HLC)			Forest (Mesic)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Judith Basin State Rank Reason: See rank details.									
<b>Aquilegia formosa</b> Sitka Columbine		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S3					Forest (Mesic)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison, Park State Rank Reason: Known from several areas in southwest Montana. However, only four of these are large, high quality populations. Effects of human disturbance, such as logging, on the species are uncertain.									
<b>Arctostaphylos patula</b> Greenleaf Manzanita	<b>Arctostaphylos x media</b>	<b>Ericaceae</b> Heath Family	G4	S1				1	Forest (Montane)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: Known from two or three separate locations in Montana. Population sizes are very small and are susceptible to the negative effects associated with such. Additional negative impacts from timber harvesting, invasive weeds and development are possible.  Primarily a species of the Great Basin and California, and disjunct in Montana. Not known from either Idaho or Wyoming.									
<b>Artemisia tilesii</b> Tilesius Wormwood		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S3					grassland, meadows
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Ravalli, Sweet Grass State Rank Reason: Artemisia tilesii is known from seven locations located at higher elevations in western Montana. This species can be difficult to separate from Artemisia ludoviciana and A. michauxiana. Survey work to identify occurrences, determine population sizes, and assess threats is greatly needed before re-evaluating its status.									

<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> Swamp Milkweed		Asclepiadaceae Milkweeds	G5	S1?				Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Wibaux State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from Carbon County. One of the known sites is likely extirpated. Additional information is needed on the species' distribution, abundance, potential trends and threats within Montana.								
<i>Asclepias ovalifolia</i> Ovalleaf Milkweed		Asclepiadaceae Milkweeds	G5?	S1S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)		Prairie
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Rosebud, Sheridan State Rank Reason: Known in the state from two sites in extreme eastern Montana. Additional information on population levels, threats and trends are needed.								
<i>Asclepias stenophylla</i> Narrowleaf Milkweed		Asclepiadaceae Milkweeds	G4G5	S2				Sandy sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Rosebud State Rank Reason: In Montana, <i>Asclepias stenophylla</i> is known from only a few occurrences in two southeastern counties. So far, surveys in Montana have documented a total population that numbers only several hundred plants. Trends are unknown.								
<i>Astragalus aretioides</i> Sweetwater Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus sericoleucus</i> var. <i>aretioides</i> , <i>Orophaca aretioides</i>	Fabaceae Pea Family	G4	S2S3			3	Exposed ridges and slopes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carbon State Rank Reason: Sweetwater milkvetch is a regional endemic from Montana south through Wyoming to Colorado and Utah, known in Montana only from exposed ridges and outcrops in the Pryor Mountains / Bighorn Canyon area. Threats to the species' viability in Montana appear to be minimal. Trend data are unavailable.								
<i>Astragalus barrii</i> Barr's Milkvetch		Fabaceae Pea Family	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)	2	Sparsely vegetated knobs and buttes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carbon, Carter, Powder River, Rosebud State Rank Reason: Barr's Milkvetch is endemic to southwestern South Dakota, northeastern Wyoming, Nebraska and southeastern Montana. In Montana, it is known from numerous watersheds, several of which contain large, expansive populations. The habitat occupied by this species is not typically suitable for grazing, and the location of its habitat makes it less vulnerable to all but large-scale developments. Proposed resource extraction in southeast Montana may eventually impact the species. Invasive weeds have the potential to be a threat but currently are not posing problems to the species.								
<i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> Pottery Milkvetch		Fabaceae Pea Family	G4	S3				sandy sites, sand dunes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: <i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> is found in Beaverhead County and in the eastern-most counties of Montana. Populations represent two varieties which together are known from about 25 occurrences observed between 1903 and 2005. Plants grow in sand, very sandy soil of sandhills, or below sandstone outcrops which in Montana represent specialized habitats. Most sites have not been revisited since the 1980s to 1990s; therefore, current data on locations, population sizes, and threats is greatly needed.								
<i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> var. <i>apus</i> Painted Milkvetch		Fabaceae Pea Family	G4T3	S1S2		SENSITIVE	2	sandy sites, sand dunes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead State Rank Reason: <i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> variety <i>apus</i> is known only from the upper Snake River Plains of southeast Idaho and adjacent Montana, where it is restricted to the Centennial Valley of Beaverhead County. The disruption of natural disturbance regimes, including fire, ungulate grazing and pocket gopher activity, can lead to dune stabilization, reducing the extent of blowout areas with early successional vegetation, upon which this species depends. Portions of its habitat lie on private or public lands without sensitive species management policies in place.								
<i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> var. <i>filifolius</i> Pottery Milkvetch		Fabaceae Pea Family	G4T4	S3				sandy sites, sand dunes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carter, Dawson, Powder River, Sheridan State Rank Reason: <i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> variety <i>filifolius</i> is associated with sandy soils of the sandhills and sandstone outcrops in eastern Montana. It is known from about 20 occurrences observed mostly from 1983 to 2000. Some populations occur in State Parks. The Flora of the Great Plains (1986) considered it rare for the region except in the Nebraska sandhill area where it was somewhat common. Based on aging data, limited distribution, and an association to specific habitat types it is considered a Species of Concern. Current data on locations, populations sizes, and threats is greatly needed.								
<i>Astragalus convallarius</i> Lesser Rushy Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus diversifolius</i> [misapplied]	Fabaceae Pea Family	G5	S3			2	Grasslands (Intermountain)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark State Rank Reason: The distribution of <i>A. convallarius</i> in Montana is limited to two disjunct localities in the state: the Helena Valley vicinity and an area in extreme southwest Montana in Beaverhead County. The species has been and continues to be negatively impacted by development in the Helena area. Past development in the Helena Valley likely eliminated extensive areas of previously occupied habitat resulting in the more fragmented distribution seen today. The grassland habitats this species occupies are also being invaded by several noxious weeds, particularly in the Helena vicinity. However, the species appears to tolerate some levels of disturbance and degradation of habitat quality. Several large occurrences are presently known and some areas of potentially suitable habitat remain unsurveyed.								
<i>Astragalus geyeri</i> Geyer's Milkvetch		Fabaceae Pea Family	G4	S2			3	Sandy sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Garfield State Rank Reason: Geyer's milkvetch has a very limited distribution in Montana, primarily limited to Carbon County. Size of the population in Montana is estimated to be in the thousands, but population levels likely fluctuate significantly from year to year. Approximately half the populations occur entirely or partially on federally managed lands.								
<i>Astragalus grayi</i> Gray's Milkvetch		Fabaceae Pea Family	G4?	S2S3		SENSITIVE		Sagebrush-Grassland

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Fergus  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in the state. Locally restricted to Carbon and Big Horn counties. Population levels, trends and threats to the species are poorly documented. Additional information is needed for the species within Montana.</p>						
<b>Astragalus lackschewitzii</b> Lackschewitz Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G2G3	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC)	3	Alpine	
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Pondera, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Montana endemic restricted to high elevation, gravelly and rocky slopes and ridges. Several of the known occurrences are in designated wilderness and the habitats occupied by the species are not generally subject to human disturbance.</p>						
<b>Astragalus oregonus</b> Wind River Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S2			1	Sandy sites/Sagebrush-Grassland	
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Wind River milkvetch is a regional endemic known in Montana only from southern Carbon County. Although populations are relatively large, there are few known occurrences in the state and negative impacts or potential impacts to the species from livestock grazing, ORV use and extractive industries have been noted.</p>						
<b>Astragalus racemosus</b> Raceme Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2S3			3	Grasslands (Clay soils)	
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Fallon, Missoula  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Raceme milkvetch occurs near the margin of its range in Montana, where several, mostly small populations have been found in Carter and Fallon counties. Its response to grazing is unknown, however it accumulates selenium and may be toxic to livestock. Accurate population and trend data are lacking.</p>						
<b>Astragalus scaphoides</b> Bitterroot Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)	SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush-grassland
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Granite  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Bitterroot milkvetch occurs only in Lemhi County, Idaho and Beaverhead County, Montana. In Montana, the documented occurrences are confined to an area from the Grasshopper Creek drainage south to the Tendency Mountains. The total number of individual plants has been estimated in the tens of thousands, but occupied habitat is likely less than 700 acres.</p>						
<b>Astragalus terminalis</b> Railhead Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G3	S2S3			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush steppe
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Astragalus terminalis</i> is a regional endemic known from southwest Montana, east-central Idaho and northwest Wyoming. In Montana it is documented from Beaverhead County and the Upper Madison River Valley. The species appears to be vulnerable to intensive grazing and competition from noxious weeds, at least in low-elevation areas.</p>						
<b>Athysanus pusillus</b> Sandweed		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S1S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO)		1	Rock/talus-Mesic
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from a limited area of the Bitterroot Mountains. Only three occurrences have a large number of individuals and several occurrences have populations of spotted knapweed and/or cheatgrass established. Invasive weeds may threaten the long-term viability of the species in Montana.</p>						
<b>Atriplex truncata</b> Wedge-leaf Saltbush		<b>Amaranthaceae</b> Amaranth (Pigweed) Family	G5	S3				3	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Park, Powell  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from two extent occurrences; one in the Centennial Valley and the other near Warm Springs. Also, known historically from four collections in the western half of the state. Additional population and trend data are needed to better evaluate the species' vulnerability.</p>						
<b>Bacopa rotundifolia</b> Roundleaf Water-hyssop		<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G5	S3				3	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Fergus, Garfield, Phillips, Powder River, Yellowstone  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A rare species known in Montana from only a few observations in the central and eastern portions of the state. However, the species is widely distributed and appears tolerant of brackish waters as well as some degree of nutrient enrichment. As such, it is unclear to what extent the species' viability is at risk in the state and whether it responds negatively to human-induced impacts to water quality. Additional populations of the species are likely to occur in Montana.</p>						
<b>Balsamorhiza hookeri</b> Hooker's Balsamroot	<b>Balsamorhiza hispida</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S3				3	Sagebrush-grassland
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana only from the vicinity of Monida and within the Mount Haggin WMA.</p>						
<b>Berberis nervosa</b> Longleaf Oregon-grape	<b>Mahonia nervosa</b>	<b>Berberidaceae</b> Barberries	G5	S1					
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Berberis nervosa</i> is disjunct in northern Idaho. In Montana it is known from 2-3 locations in Sanders County, of which one population in 2001 is reported to have over 1,000 plants. Additional data on locations and population sizes are greatly needed.</p>						
<b>Bidens beckii</b> Beck Water-marigold	<b>Megalodonta beckii</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT, LOLO)		3	Aquatic



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Broadwater, Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from ten occurrences in the western valleys of the state, including 6 moderate to large populations and one historical occurrence from Salmon Lake dating to 1937. However, the species may be more abundant in the state than what current data suggests. Threats and impacts to populations in Montana include boating activity, lake shore development, aquatic weeds and use of aquatic herbicides.</p>						
<i>Boechera demissa</i> Daggett Rockcress	<i>Arabis demissa</i>	Brassicaceae Mustards	G5	S1S3			3	Open woodland and sagebrush steppe	
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Daggett rockcress is at the northern edge of its range in Montana, where it is known only from the vicinity of the Pryor Mountains and adjacent Bighorn Canyon. Detailed survey information for most occurrences is lacking.</p>						
<i>Boechera fecunda</i> Sapphire Rockcress	<i>Arabis fecunda</i>	Brassicaceae Mustards	G2	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT, LOLO)	SENSITIVE	1	Rocky, calcareous, montane slopes
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Ravalli, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sapphire rockcress is a state endemic known from several locations in southwest Montana where it is restricted to specific and localized habitats. Encroachment of spotted knapweed threatens several populations, particularly in Ravalli County. It is unclear whether grazing has significant negative impacts</p>						
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> Watershield		Cabombaceae Watershields	G5	S1S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT, LOLO)		4	Aquatic
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, Powell  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Restricted in Montana to shallow waters in the valleys of the northwest corner of the state where it is known from eight occurrences, including six relatively high quality populations. Potential threats to the species include boating activity, aquatic weeds, and several populations are subject to runoff from adjacent agricultural fields, though it is uncertain if this has negatively impacted any populations.</p>						
<i>Braya humilis</i> Low Braya	<i>Neoturularia humilis</i>	Brassicaceae Mustards	G5	S2				2	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Fergus, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from four locations in the state, including one site in which only one plant was observed. One population occurs in an area with historical mining activity and may have been detrimentally impacted. Another population occurs along the Rocky Mtn Front and is actively monitored; population levels may be declining at this site based upon preliminary data.</p>						
<i>Brickellia oblongifolia</i> Mojave Brickellbush		Asteraceae Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S1S2				1	Rock/Talus
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Park, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Few collections known for Montana. Only known extant occurrences are all near Melrose. The current status of one historical occurrence near Wisall is unknown.</p> <p>Invasive weeds do not appear to be a threat at this time and the rocky, sparsely-vegetated slopes that the species occupies are not generally subject to human impacts. Livestock grazing may be negatively impacting the species at one site. Updated population and site data are needed for the known occurrences. Other occurrences of the species are likely to be found in Montana.</p>						
<i>Camissonia andina</i> Obscure Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera andina</i> , <i>Holmgrenia andina</i>	Onagraceae Evening-primrose Family	G4	S2				3	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Missoula  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is at the edge of its range in Montana, where it has been documented from just a few locations. All known extant locations are from Carbon County. These populations collectively cover less than 20 acres, but they can vary greatly in size from year to year. It tolerates grazing well, and moderate grazing may be important in maintaining a suitable seedbed of exposed soil. Invasive weeds may pose the greatest risk.</p>						
<i>Camissonia parvula</i> Small Camissonia	<i>Oenothera parvula</i>	Onagraceae Evening-primrose Family	G5	S1S2				3	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Camissonia parvula</i> is currently known from one extant location in Montana on the southern edge of the Pryor Mountains in Carbon County. Populations are thought to be small, but may vary widely from year to year. As an annual plant, it may tolerate - or even respond positively to - moderate levels of disturbance. Additional population and site data are needed for this species in Montana.</p>						
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i> <i>var. kamtschatica</i> Few-seeded Bittercress	<i>Cardamine umbellata</i>	Brassicaceae Mustards	G5T4T5	S2?				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from 1 collection in Montana. Additional data are needed to reliably determine the species' conservation status and needs in Montana.</p>						
<i>Cardamine rupicola</i> Cliff Toothwort		Brassicaceae Mustards	G3	S3				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Powell  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> State endemic known from 3 population clusters. These are in the Mission Mtns, Swan Range and the Rocky Mtn Front Range. Many occurrences have not been surveyed for 30 or more years and many are based on a single herbarium specimen. However, the species grows at high elevations in rock and scree fields that generally are not subject to disturbance or other threats. Many populations also occur in designated wilderness areas which offer further protection. Additional occurrences likely exist across the known range of the species.</p>						
<i>Castilleja cervina</i> Deer Indian Paintbrush		Orobanchaceae Broomrape Family	G4	SH					Wetland/Riparian

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Madison, Missoula, Powell  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from 3 widely separated collections in western Montana, including a 1901 collection in Missoula County near "Sunset Hill", a 1960 collection near Deer Lodge and an 1894 collection near Columbia Falls.</p>						
<b>Castilleja covilleana</b> Coville Indian Paintbrush		<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G3G4	S3			Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BD)	2	Subalpine slopes
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Missoula, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is known in Montana, primarily from the West Fork of the Bitterroot River on the Bitterroot National Forest. 5 occurrences are known from historical collections or have unknown status. A few occurrences contain minor amounts of spotted knapweed and others occur in habitats that are susceptible to invasion by knapweed and other invasive species. Timber harvest activities may also pose a threat to some populations.</p>						
<b>Castilleja exilis</b> Annual Indian Paintbrush	<b>Castilleja minor ssp. minor</b>	<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G5T5	S2				2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Park  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Annual Indian Paintbrush is known from a half dozen counties in southwest Montana with the majority of documented locations on private lands. Many areas of suitable habitat have been converted to agricultural uses and/or are used for livestock grazing. Additionally, populations are susceptible to hydrologic changes and may be negatively impacted by invasive weeds.</p>						
<b>Castilleja gracillima</b> Slender Indian Paintbrush	<b>Castilleja miniata ssp. miniata</b>	<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G3G4	S2					Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Cascade, Fergus, Gallatin, Madison, Meagher, Park  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This plant is a regional endemic, known in Montana from a limited number of populations, with most being relatively small. No threats have been observed, though it could be vulnerable to hydrologic alterations or noxious weeds.</p>						
<b>Castilleja kerryana</b> Kerry's Paintbrush		<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G3	S3					
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lewis and Clark  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Castilleja kerryana</i> is a recently recognized species that grows in alpine habitat in a portion of the Scapegoat Wilderness in Montana. Populations tend to be small and scattered on slopes and ridges, and apparently absent on broad, fairly flat alpine terrain. Although <i>Castilleja</i> species in general have brittle stems that are easily damaged by livestock, grazing is not known to occur where Kerry's Paintbrush grows. The plant appears to be limited geographically in Montana, and additional surveys are needed to accurately determine its range.</p>						
<b>Castilleja nivea</b> Snow Indian Paintbrush		<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G3	S3					Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Fergus, Golden Valley, Madison, Park, Sweet Grass  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Currently known from a few collections from the Beartooths, Crazy Mtns, Tobacco Root Mtns and the Centennial Range. It is very likely that additional occurrences exist in the known mountain ranges as well as additional mountain ranges. Additionally, the high elevation habitat generally limits the potential for impacts to the species.</p>						
<b>Celastrus scandens</b> Bittersweet		<b>Celastraceae</b> Bittersweet Family	G5	S1					Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Dawson, Richland  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Celastrus scandens</i> occurs frequently in woodlands, rocky hillsides, thickets, fence rows, and roadsides in the Great Plains (McGregor et al. 1986). The previous Montana rank of SH was based on a vague location provided on a 1975 herbarium specimen. In recent years it has been collected at four locations in woody draws. It appears that the Montana sites represent the western edge of its range, and currently it ranks as an S1. Additional surveys of woody draws are needed to accurately document its distribution and population size in Montana.</p>						
<b>Centunculus minimus</b> Chaffweed	<b>Anagallis minima</b>	<b>Myrsinaceae</b> Myrsine Family	G5	S2					Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Lake, Missoula, Phillips, Powell, Ravalli, Sheridan, Valley  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from scattered locations across the state, though it is rare to uncommon in Montana. May be susceptible to some adverse impacts from human-caused disturbance due to its preference for vernal moist habitats in valley locations.</p>						
<b>Cercocarpus montanus</b> Alderleaf mountain-mahogany		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S2S3				3	Open, stony slopes
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Treasure  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This widespread western species is only known in the state from one area of Treasure County where it is reported to be fairly extensive. Additional data on population size and extent are needed to more precisely rank the species.</p>						
<b>Chenopodium subglabrum</b> Smooth Goosefoot	<b>Chenopodium leptophyllum var. subglabrum</b>	<b>Amaranthaceae</b> Amaranth (Pigweed) Family	G3G4	S2				4	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Cascade, Custer, Fergus, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Powder River, Sheridan  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Smooth goosefoot is known from just a few locations in Montana, one of which may be extirpated. It occupies an early-succession habitat that is vulnerable to loss of natural disturbance regimes such as fire and flooding. Invasion of exotic plants may also pose a threat. Population data and trend monitoring data are lacking though the populations likely fluctuate widely from year to year.</p>						
<b>Cirsium longistylum</b> Long-styled Thistle		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G2G3	S2S3				1	Meadows (Montane-subalpine)



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Broadwater, Cascade, Fergus, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Wheatland</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Population estimates of approximately 30,000 plants, including seven high quality populations, scattered over four mountain ranges are promising for the long-term viability of the species. Habitat in the largest populations is generally of high quality with few if any problemweeds posing significant and immediate threats. In the near future, little change in habitat quality is expected in these populations. Sites are mostly on National Forest lands that provide a degree of protection and two large populations on private lands that have a history of light to moderate grazing appear stable. Also of benefit at this time is the active weed control program employed by the private landowners on their lands.</p> <p>Long- and short-term population trends are difficult to gauge due to the lack of good survey data over many years. However, available data and observations provide some evidence that population levels have at least remained fairly stable over the past decade, with significant yearly fluctuations possible. Threats posed by invasive weeds and the introduced bio-control agent do provide reason for concern.</p>						
<b>Cirsium pulcherrimum</b> Wyoming Thistle		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S3					Sparingly-vegetated soils
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon, Powder River, Prairie</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from one badlands area of Powder River County with a small number of scattered individuals observed in 2006. Also, reported for Dawson and Garfield Counties by Flora of the Great Plains and 1 collection from each of Carbon and Custer Counties.</p>						
<b>Clarkia rhomboidea</b> Diamond Clarkia		<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT, KOOT, LOLO)		2	Forests (Open, montane )
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Lincoln, Ravalli, Sanders</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from only a small portion of the northwest corner of the state, primarily along the lower Clark Fork River drainage. Some detrimental impacts from invasive weeds and subsequent herbicide treatments are possible as are loss of habitat due to fire suppression.</p>						
<b>Claytonia arenicola</b> Sand Springbeauty	<b>Montia arenicola</b>	<b>Portulacaceae</b> Purslane Family	G4	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (LOLO)		3	Mesic, rocky slopes
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only one localized area in the western portion of the state. As an annual, populations likely fluctuate widely from year to year. No specific threats have been identified.</p>						
<b>Cleome lutea</b> Yellow Beeplant	<b>Peritoma lutea</b>	<b>Cleomaceae</b> Cleome Family	G5	S1S2				3	Sagebrush-grassland (Low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon, Deer Lodge</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only a small area in the south-central portion of the state. Current population levels and trends are undocumented, though populations likely fluctuate widely from year to year. Additional monitoring is needed.</p>						
<b>Collomia debilis var. camporum</b> Alpine Collomia		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G5T2	S1S2					Rock/Talus (Valleys to Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Granite, Missoula, Ravalli</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from a few sites in western Montana and Lemhi County, Idaho, from low elevation scree, talus or rocky slopes. Negative impacts from human disturbance and weed invasion are possible. Current status of most of the documented locations is not known. Survey and monitoring data are needed.</p>						
<b>Corydalis sempervirens</b> Pale Corydalis		<b>Fumariaceae</b> Fumary family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		4	Forests/Meadows (Recently-burned)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Powell</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known to occur in northwest Montana from approximately a dozen recently documented (past 25 years) occurrences. Another five historical occurrences are also known. This species occurs in disturbed habitats, predominantly burned forests and it depends heavily on historical fire regimes to maintain populations. Thus, the main threat to this species' viability appears to be from fire suppression activities. Invasive weeds also threaten habitat occupied by the species.</p>						
<b>Cryptantha fendleri</b> Fendler Cat's-eye		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G5	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin, Sheridan</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Fendler cat's-eye is restricted to very localized sandhills habitat in the far southwestern and northeastern corners of Montana where it is known from a total of three moderate to large-sized populations. It responds positively to disturbance that maintains its sparsely vegetated habitat. Fire suppression and dune stabilization efforts have likely had an adverse effect on populations of this species.</p>						
<b>Cryptantha humilis</b> Round-headed Cryptantha		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4?	SH					Sagebrush Steppe (low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Jefferson</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from 3 historical collections in the state, including a 1955 collection west of Dillon in the Grasshopper Valley, a 1952 collection 3 miles south of Lima and an undated collection from the Yellowstone Valley in Park County.</p>						
<b>Cryptantha scoparia</b> Miner's Candle		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4?	S2				3	Sagebrush Steppe (low-elevation)

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is documented from a single area in Carbon County, where it is widely disjunct from the nearest known occurrences in southwest Wyoming and central Idaho. In 1991 about 1,000 plants were reported occupying less than one acre. The habitat is subject to grazing, and may be affected by exotic weed encroachment. Additional surveys and monitoring data are needed.</p>					
<b>Dalea enneandra</b> Nine-anther prairie clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2S3			3	Grasslands (Plains)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Custer, Fallon, Richland  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana, known from a few poorly documented occurrences in the eastern half of the state. Additional surveys and updated population data are needed.</p>					
<b>Dalea villosa</b> Silky prairie clover	<b>Petalostemon villosus</b>	<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2				Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Fallon, Richland, Sheridan  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana, known from a few, small occurrences in the extreme eastern portion of the state. Current population levels and trends are unknown.</p>					
<b>Delphinium burkei</b> Meadow Larkspur	<b>[including] Delphinium distichum</b>	<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G4	S1S2				Meadows (Moist, low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from a few collections from the western half of the state.</p>					
<b>Delphinium depauperatum</b> Slim Larkspur		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S2				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Pondera  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Delphinium depauperatum</i> has been identified in Beaverhead, Flathead, and possibly Jefferson Counties in western Montana. It is found in common habitats, yet relatively few occurrences have been documented.</p>					
<b>Delphinium glaucum</b> Pale Larkspur		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S1?				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Mineral  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Based on the discrepancy in the number of herbarium specimens identified as <i>Delphinium glaucum</i> (CPNMH2015) and in its Montana County distribution (Lesica 2012), there seems to be an issue in how to accurately identify this species. Specimens deposited in herbaria outside of Montana will need to be examined before it can be demonstrated that this plant is more widely distributed.</p>					
<b>Descurainia torulosa</b> Wyoming Tansymustard		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2	S1				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Park  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> One collection from Park County, Montana (Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria; <a href="http://www.pnwherbaria.org">http://www.pnwherbaria.org</a>).</p>					
<b>Douglasia conservatorum</b> Bloom Peak Douglasia		<b>Primulaceae</b> Primrose Family	G1G2	S1				Ridges (Open, subalpine)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Described as a new species in 2010 from a single location along the Idaho/Montana border. The population of this newly described species is apparently closely allied to <i>Douglasia idahoensis</i>, <i>D. laevigata</i> and <i>D. nivalis</i> (Bjork 2010). Additional research may be needed to determine if this population warrants recognition at the specific level or if it should be treated as conspecific with <i>D. idahoensis</i> or <i>D. nivalis</i>. However, the discovery of this population is significant in that it is a new addition to the state flora no matter if it is treated as a distinct species or as a population of one of the previously mentioned species.</p>					
<b>Downingia laeta</b> Great Basin Downingia		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S2S3			3	Wetland/Riparian (Shallow water ponds, lakes)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Teton, Wheatland  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few scattered sites in the western half of the state, most of these sites were documented several decades ago and are in need of follow-up surveys. Current population levels and trends are unknown.</p>					
<b>Draba crassa</b> Thick-leaf Whitlow-grass		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3G4	S3			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Park, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Scattered across southwest Montana where it is known from alpine slopes in several mountain ranges. Overall abundance and distribution is still poorly known, though it is likely to be more common than collections indicate.</p>					
<b>Draba daviesiae</b> Bitterroot Draba	<b>Draba apiculata var. daviesiae</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S3			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Granite, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A Montana endemic, known from several occurrences in alpine areas of the Bitterroot Mountains. Overall abundance and distribution are still poorly known though the high elevation habitat would likely limit most potential impacts.</p>					
<b>Draba densifolia</b> Dense-leaf Draba		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S2			2	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Park, Pondera, Powell, Ravalli, Silver Bow, Sweet Grass  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Draba densifolia</i> is distributed in the western half of the state in four moderate to large populations, six small occurrences and nine historical or poorly documented occurrences. Occupied habitats are at moderate to high elevation which help to minimize disturbance to some of the populations. However, livestock grazing, invasive weeds and off-road ATV use impact some populations.</p>					
<b>Draba fladnizensis</b> White Arctic Draba		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4G5	S2?				Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Madison, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few scattered alpine locations in the southern half of the state. Additional sites are likely to be documented in the future and the species does not appear to be at significant risk due to the remoteness of its habitat.</p>					

<i>Draba globosa</i> Round-fruited Draba	<i>Draba apiculata</i>	Brassicaceae Mustards	G3	S2S3				Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison State Rank Reason: Round-fruited draba is a regional endemic, known from widely separated sites in Colorado, northeastern Utah, northwest Wyoming and adjacent Montana. It has been found in three southwest Montana mountain ranges. Current population levels and trends are unknown. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there are no obvious threats. Additional sites are likely to be documented.					
<i>Draba macounii</i> Macoun's Draba		Brassicaceae Mustards	G5	S2S3			3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from only a few occurrences in Glacier National Park. Current population levels and trends are unknown. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there are no obvious threats. Additional sites are likely to be documented.					
<i>Draba porsildii</i> Porsild's Draba		Brassicaceae Mustards	G3G4	S2S3			3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Madison State Rank Reason: Only known in Montana from a few collections on the Beartooth Plateau and the Madison Range. Current population levels and trends are unknown. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there are no obvious threats. Additional sites are likely to be documented.					
<i>Draba ventosa</i> Wind River Draba		Brassicaceae Mustards	G3	S2S3			3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Madison State Rank Reason: <i>Draba ventosa</i> is known from one site in the Madison Range and has been reported from a second site in the Snowcrest Range. Current population levels and trends are unknown. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there are no obvious threats. Additional sites are likely to be documented.					
<i>Drosera anglica</i> English Sundew		Droseraceae Sundew Family	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)	2	Fens
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Flathead, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: Known from over two dozen populations in the state, most of these are moderate to large-sized, healthy populations. Most occurrences are on federally managed lands with several of these in designated wilderness areas, research natural areas or Glacier National Park which help to protect the occurrences from many potential threats. However, one population is vulnerable to ski area expansion and activity, and the species may be negatively impacted by fire as observations at one location appear to indicate. Plants are also sensitive to and negatively impacted by trampling of peat mats on which the species grow.					
<i>Drosera linearis</i> Slenderleaf Sundew		Droseraceae Sundew Family	G4G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	3	Fens
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Powell State Rank Reason: Only known from four populations in Montana though all are moderate to large-sized occurrences that are located in either the Bob Marshall Wilderness or Indian Meadows Research Natural Area which afford all known populations some protection from disturbance.					
<i>Dryas integrifolia</i> Entire-leaved Avens		Rosaceae Rose Family	G5	S2S3			4	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Fergus, Golden Valley State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from the Big Snowy Mountains and possibly from the Tobacco Root Mountains, though location of this latter specimen collection is unknown and cannot be confirmed. Current population levels and trends are unknown. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there does not appear to be any significant threats.					
<i>Ericameria discoidea</i> var. <i>discoidea</i> Whitestem Goldenbush	<i>Haplopappus macronema</i> var. <i>macronema</i>	Asteraceae Aster/Sunflowers	G4G5T4	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT)	3	Rock/Talus
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Gallatin State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana where it is only known from a couple of sites in the southwest corner of the state. Population levels are poorly documented. One site is relatively inaccessible and not likely to be threatened by human impacts.					
<i>Ericameria parryi</i> var. <i>montana</i> Parry's Mountain Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus parryi</i> ssp. <i>montanus</i>	Asteraceae Aster/Sunflowers	G5T2	S2			3	Grasslands (subalpine)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead State Rank Reason: A globally rare endemic, restricted to a small area of southwest Montana and adjacent Idaho. Though only known from one population in Montana with an estimated couple hundred plants, its habitat is remote and there are no apparent threats to its viability in the near future. Additional data on population levels and trend should be collected.					

<b>Erigeron allocotus</b> Big Horn Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3	S3				3	Rock outcrops/Ridges (low-elevation)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carbon State Rank Reason: A regional endemic of Montana and Wyoming. In Montana, it is known only from the Pryor Mountain Desert - Bighorn Basin area of Carbon and Big Horn Counties. The species can be common in areas where it is found.								
<b>Erigeron asperugineus</b> Idaho Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT)		3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Madison, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Idaho fleabane is a regional endemic that has been documented from a few locations in Montana. It grows in alpine habitats, which tend to be relatively isolated from anthropogenic disturbance. Updated population data are needed for most occurrences and it is likely that a few additional occurrences will be documented.								
<b>Erigeron evermannii</b> Evermann Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2?		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT)			Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from two alpine peaks in the Bitterroot Mountains. Available data are based on specimen collections from the 1960s and 1970s, though there is no reason to believe that these populations no longer exist or that they have been negatively impacted. More current data are needed.								
<b>Erigeron flabellifolius</b> Fan-leaved Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3	S3				3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Lincoln, Meagher, Park, Sanders, Sweet Grass State Rank Reason: Restricted to rocky, alpine habitats in the mountains of south-central Montana. Though uncommon and restricted in distribution, the high elevation habitat tends to reduce the potential for any impacts to the species.								
<b>Erigeron formosissimus</b> Beautiful Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S1S3					Meadows (Montane/subalpine)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Gallatin, Madison, Park State Rank Reason: Species has been documented for southern Montana from a few collections. Additional data are needed for this species to more precisely determine its conservation status and need.								
<b>Erigeron grandiflorus</b> Large-flower Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S1S3					Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Lincoln, Mineral State Rank Reason: Only a few collections from Carbon and Sweet Grass counties.								
<b>Erigeron lackschewitzii</b> Lackschewitz Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC)		3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lewis and Clark, Pondera, Powell, Teton State Rank Reason: Endemic to Montana and adjacent Alberta though the large majority of the species' range is in Montana. Though many of the individual occurrences are small in size, the species is distributed over a relatively wide area along the Rocky Mtn Front south to the Flint Creek Range. The high elevation habitat reduces the potential for detrimental impacts.								
<b>Erigeron leiomerus</b> Smooth Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2				3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only a couple of alpine sites in the southwest portion of the state. Current population levels and trends are unknown. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there are no obvious threats. Additional sites are likely to be documented if surveys were to be conducted.								
<b>Erigeron linearis</b> Linear-leaf Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S2				2	Sagebrush/Grasslands (Foothills to Montane)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Ravalli, Sanders, Silver Bow State Rank Reason: <i>Erigeron linearis</i> is a peripheral species known from a few small and moderate-sized, localized occurrences. Almost all populations are on federally-managed lands or lands under conservation easement. However, development on adjacent lands may fragment some areas of suitable habitat. Two historical locations are also known. The occupied habitats and population are susceptible to negative impacts from invasive weeds.								
<b>Erigeron parryi</b> Parry's Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G2G3	S2S3				3	Slopes and ridges (Open, Montane)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Big Horn, Broadwater, Carbon, Jefferson, Madison State Rank Reason: Though the species is restricted to southwest Montana, it is locally common at many of the sites it occupies. Additionally, threats to the species appear to be low as a result of the rocky, sparsely vegetated habitat it prefers.								
<b>Erigeron tener</b> Slender Fleabane	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2?				3	Slopes (Open, limestone, montane)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a single locality in the southwest corner of the state. Current population levels and trends are unknown.								
<b>Eriogonum caespitosum</b> Mat. Buckwheat	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G5	S2S3				3	Sagebrush steppe (Montane)

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Park, Powell, Rosebud  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is has been documented from a few sites from Beaverhead County. Trends are unknown, though the potential for negative impacts to known populations appears to be low.</p>					
<b>Eriogonum crosbyae</b> Crosby's Buckwheat	<b>Eriogonum capistratum</b> var. <b>muhlickii</b> , <b>Eriogonum chrysops</b> [misapplied]	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G4	S3				Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Granite, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare to Uncommon. This entity is restricted to high elevation sites in the Bitterroot Range and in the Anaconda-Pintlers, where it may be locally common in some areas. Good population data are lacking for most occurrences, though it's long-term viability does not appear to be a major concern at this time due, in part, to the remoteness of its habitat.</p>					
<b>Eriogonum salsuginosum</b> Smooth Buckwheat	<b>Stenogonum salsuginosum</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G4	S1S2			2	Clay Barrens
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is on the northern edge of its range in south-central Montana, where it has been documented from only two small areas on the south side of the Pryor Mountains. There is active bentonite mining in the immediate vicinity of one of the known occurrences. Follow-up visits are needed to document the extent of the populations and to monitor population trends.</p>					
<b>Eriogonum soliceps</b> Railroad Canyon Wild Buckwheat		<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G3	S3			3	Ridges/slopes (Open, Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> See rank details. Described as a new species in 2004 (Reveal and Bjork).</p>					
<b>Eriogonum visherii</b> Visher's Buckwheat		<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G3	S2		SENSITIVE	3	Clay Barrens
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Powder River  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Eriogonum visherii</i> is a regional endemic known in Montana since 1997 from only one area in Carter County. This population grows on sparsely vegetated alluvial outwash in badlands topography and as such does not appear to be threatened by weeds, livestock or other activities at this time.</p>					
<b>Eupatorium maculatum</b> Spotted Joepyeweed	<b>Eupatoriadelphus maculatus</b> , <b>Eutrochium maculatum</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S1S2			4	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Widespread species known in Montana from a few occurrences in the south-central part of the state on a variety of ownerships. Four of the occurrences are moderate to large-sized populations.</p>					
<b>Euphrasia subarctica</b> Arctic Eyebright	<b>Euphrasia arctica</b> var. <b>disjuncta</b> , <b>Euphrasia disjuncta</b> [misapplied]	<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G5	S2			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana, only known from a few locations in Glacier National Park, including one historical collection from 1897. Some plants in at least one population are subject to trampling by hikers. Current population levels and trends are unknown. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there are no significant threats. Additional sites are likely to be documented.</p>					
<b>Gentiana glauca</b> Glaucous Gentian		<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	S2S3			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is has been documented only from Glacier National Park. Current population levels and trends are unknown, though it was described as locally common at the collection sites. Its high-elevation habitat is inaccessible, and there are no obvious threats. Additional sites are likely to be documented if surveys were to be conducted.</p>					
<b>Gentianopsis macounii</b> Macoun's Gentian	<b>Gentiana macounii</b> , <b>Gentianella crinita</b> ssp. <b>macounii</b> , <b>Gentianopsis procera</b> ssp. <b>macounii</b> , <b>Gentiana detonsa</b> , <b>Gentianopsis virgata</b> ssp. <b>macounii</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC)	2	Fens
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Lincoln, Madison, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from several sites just east of the Continental Divide.</p>					
<b>Gentianopsis simplex</b> Hiker's Gentian	<b>Gentiana simplex</b> , <b>Gentianella simplex</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (KOOT, LOLO)	3	Fens, wet meadows, seeps
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Madison, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Stillwater, Sweet Grass  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from several widely scattered locations. Current population levels and trends are unknown, though potential threats to known populations appear to be minimal or non-existent at this time. Additional sites are likely to be documented if surveys were to be conducted.</p>					
<b>Githopsis specularioides</b> Common Blue-cup	<b>Githopsis calycina</b>	<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S1S2			3	Cliffs
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This plant is known from only one location in Montana -- more than 150 miles disjunct from the nearest documented populations in eastern Washington. The Montana population is small, however its cliff habitat is not thought to be particularly vulnerable to human disturbance.</p>					



<b>Glossopetalon spinescens</b> Spiny Greasebush	<b>Glossopetalon nevadense</b>	<b>Crossosomataceae</b> Greasebush	G5	S1		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT)		1	Rock/Talus
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: A peripheral species in Montana where it is only known from one small occurrence on the Bitterroot National Forest. Population is vulnerable to human impacts as it occurs adjacent to a road.									
<b>Gratiola ebracteata</b> Bractless Hedge-hyssop		<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G4	S2				3	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Pondera, Teton, Yellowstone State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently known from approximately a half-dozen wetlands along the Rocky Mountain Front and from a couple historical collections. Available data for the species are limited. However, threats to existing populations appear to be minimal. As an annual, population levels likely fluctuate widely from year to year.									
<b>Grayia spinosa</b> Spiny Hopsage		<b>Amaranthaceae</b> Amaranth (Pigweed) Family	G5	S2				4	Shrublands (Dry)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carbon, Park, Rosebud State Rank Reason: <i>Grayia spinosa</i> is located in Montana primarily in the Pryor Mountain Desert with a couple additional records from southwest Montana. In the Pryor Mountain area, it is known from less than a dozen, generally small occurrences. The total population of the species in the state likely numbers less than 2,000 individuals. As the plant is highly palatable, negative impacts associated with heavy grazing are possible. Cheatgrass invasion may also pose a threat to the species by reducing seedling establishment and increasing fire frequency.									
<b>Grindelia howellii</b> Howell's Gumweed	<b>Grindelia paysonorum</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (LOLO) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (HLC, KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		1	Vernally moist sites (Open, Low-elevation)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Granite, Missoula, Powell State Rank Reason: In Montana, <i>Grindelia howellii</i> is known from over 100 mapped occurrences. However, most populations are small and many occur on roadsides or other similarly disturbed habitat. This habitat preference in conjunction with the short-lived nature of the species means occurrences may drift from place to place or from year to year and as a result many occurrences may be ephemeral. These attributes make determination of population numbers as well as the number of extant populations at any given time difficult to assess.  Invasive weeds are a threat to many occurrences, as the habitat occupied by <i>G. howellii</i> is also favorable for many weedy species. Application of herbicides to control these weeds, especially along roadsides may also have a direct, negative impact.									
<b>Gymnosteris parvula</b> Small-flower Gymnosteris		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4	S2				3	Grasslands/Sagebrush steppe
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Gallatin State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from one 1932 collection near West Yellowstone and one recent collection from Beaverhead County.									
<b>Heterocodon rariflorum</b> Western Pearl-flower		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT, KOOT, LOLO)		2	Vernally moist habitats
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: Over a dozen known occurrences, including a half-dozen moderate to large-sized populations, a few small populations and several occurrences that need further survey work to document population sizes. Most populations are on National Forest lands. Invasive weeds infest several populations and are likely to infest others. Hiking and ORV trails occur through or adjacent to a few populations and associated use may impact <i>H. rariflorum</i> plants.									
<b>Hornungia procumbens</b> Hutchinsia	<b>Hutchinsia procumbens</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S2				3	Sagebrush Steppe
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Flathead, Powell State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana. Currently known from approximately a half-dozen occurrences scattered across the mountainous portion of the state. Trend and population data are generally lacking, though it is an annual and populations probably fluctuate widely from year to year. Threats to the species' viability in Montana appear to be minimal.									
<b>Howellia aquatilis</b> Water Howellia		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G3	S3	LT	Threatened on Forests (LOLO)		2	Aquatic
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake, Missoula State Rank Reason: Water howellia is restricted in Montana to depressional wetlands in the Swan Valley, typically occupying small basins where the water level recedes partially or completely by the Fall. Montana contains the largest number of occupied ponds and wetlands though the total occupied area is small and it is clustered in a small portion of the state, making it vulnerable to localized events and management actions. Reed canary grass ( <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> ) has invaded into some wetlands in the Swan Valley and it has the potential to form dense monocultures, thereby decreasing the amount of available habitat, though it has only been found in a small percentage of occupied water howellia sites so far. Additionally, water howellia is an annual species, which is solely dependent on recruitment from seed; and it has very narrow habitat and moisture requirements which leaves it vulnerable to extirpation as a result of consecutive years of unfavorable growing conditions.									



<i>Idaho scapigera</i> Scalepod		Brassicaceae Mustards	G5	S1S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	1	Vernally moist, rock ledges
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Ravalli								
State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently known from approximately a half-dozen sites in western Montana, mostly along the lower slopes of the Bitterroot Mountains. Populations are highly susceptible to negative impacts from invasive weeds, primarily spotted knapweed and cheatgrass. Data on population trends are lacking, though levels likely fluctuate widely from year to year.								
<i>Impatiens aurella</i> Pale-yellow Jewel-weed		Balsaminaceae Impatiens	G4	S3				riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Jefferson, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders								
State Rank Reason: <i>Impatiens aurella</i> is known from about 20 locations documented from 1886 to 2016. It is considered uncommon in Lake and Flathead Counties, where the majority of observations have been found, and rare in other counties of western Montana. It grows in wet, often organic soil in both disturbed and undisturbed wetlands, and rarely appears abundant. However, it may require or persist better with some hydrological disturbance. Revisits to known locations and more surveys are needed to better document locations, population sizes, and threats.								
<i>Ipomoea leptophylla</i> Bush morning-glory		Convolvulaceae Morning-glory Family	G3G5	S1S2				Prairie
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Rosebud, Treasure, Yellowstone								
State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from only a few collections in the southeastern part of the state, only 1 of these collections was in the last 2 decades. This is a very conspicuous, attractive species, so it is probably not undercollected.								
<i>Ipomopsis congesta</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i> Ballhead Ipomopsis	<i>Gilia congesta</i> var. <i>crebrifolia</i>	Polemoniaceae Phlox Family	G5T3T4	S2S3			3	Sagebrush Steppe
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead								
State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently known from only a small geographic area encompassing parts of the Centennial Mountains to the Monida Pass area in southwest Montana. Additional data on population levels are needed, though it is expected that populations are stable. Potential threats to the known occurrences appear to be minimal or non-existent at the current time.								
<i>Ipomopsis minutiflora</i> Small-flower Ipomopsis	<i>Gilia minutiflora</i> , <i>Microgilia minutiflora</i>	Polemoniaceae Phlox Family	G4	S1S2				Sagebrush (Open)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli								
State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently documented in the state from one collection from the Bitterroot Valley. Very little is known about this species in the state. Additional surveys are needed. Species may be overlooked/undercollected or perhaps the Montana occurrence could be the result of a more recent and isolated establishment event.								
<i>Kelloggia galioides</i> Kelloggia		Rubiaceae Bedstraws / Madder Family	G5	SH				Forest (Open/low-elevation)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Mineral								
State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from one 1971 collection in the South Fork Fish Creek valley approximately 12 miles west-northwest of Alberton and a 0.5 mile north of the junction with Deer Creek.								
<i>Kochia americana</i> Red Sage	<i>Bassia americana</i> Green Moly	Amaranthaceae Amaranth (Pigweed) Family	G5	S2			2	Saline/Alkaline Sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Petroleum								
State Rank Reason: The species is at the periphery of its range in Beaverhead County where it is known from one large extant population on BLM and private lands, two historical locations and two other locations that need additional survey work. Agricultural conversion has significantly reduced available habitat. Additional impacts to <i>K. americana</i> from agriculture, grazing and/or invasive weeds are possible.								
<i>Koenigia islandica</i> Island Koenigia		Polygonaceae Buckwheat Family	G4	S2			3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon								
State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is only known from several, high elevation sites on the Beartooth Plateau. Data are insufficient for accurately determining population levels and trend, though populations probably fluctuate widely from year to year. The known occurrences and their habitat do not appear to be at any significant risk of adverse impacts from human activities.								
<i>Lagophylla ramosissima</i> Slender Hareleaf		Asteraceae Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S1			2	Grasslands (Dry/Valley)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Sanders								
State Rank Reason: Species is poorly documented in Montana where it is known from three occurrences in close proximity to each other. More survey work for the species is needed to determine sizes of existing populations at a minimum. Invasive weeds occur at or near existing sites, though impacts of invasive weeds on <i>L. ramosissima</i> are unknown.								
<i>Lathyrus bijugatus</i> Latah Tule Pea		Fabaceae Pea Family	G4	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)		Forest (Open/Valley)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln								
State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently documented from three, widely scattered sites in the valleys-lower mountains of northwest Montana.								

<b>Leptodactylon caespitosum</b> Mat Prickly-phlox	<b>Linanthus caespitosus,</b> <b>Linanthus cespitosus</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4	S2S3			3	Sandy Breaks/Outcrops
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon State Rank Reason: This plant occurs in Montana at the edge of a broad but patchy range. It is known from only a dozen or so mostly small populations, all in the Pryor Mountains - Bighorn Canyon area, and is confined to a very specific substrate. The habitat of this plant receives little human disturbance and there are no evident threats.					
<b>Lewisia columbiana</b> Columbia Lewisia		<b>Portulacaceae</b> Purslane Family	G4G5	S1S2			3	Rock Crevices
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana, where it is known from only one location in the Bitterroot Mountains. Its relatively inaccessible habitat reduces the potential for negative impacts.					
<b>Ligusticum verticillatum</b> Idaho Lovage		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley/Carrot Family	G4G5	S3				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Granite, Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Ligusticum verticillatum occurs in northern Idaho, western Montana, and British Columbia. It has been found in Lincoln and Ravalli Counties, growing in moist forests and meadows of spruce-fir habitats, becoming common in Idaho. Herbarium specimens from Missoula and Granite Counties may be mis-identified. Current data on locations, population sizes, and threats is greatly needed.					
<b>Lobelia kalmii</b> Kalm's Lobelia		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S3				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Deer Lodge, Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Powell, Sheridan, Teton, Wheatland State Rank Reason: Lobelia kalmii occurs in fens and other high-organic wetlands in northwest, central, and northeast Montana. Approximately 34 observations have been made at about 23 unique locations. The central Montana location has not been observed since 1934. Current observation, population size, and threat information at documented sites is needed.					
<b>Lobelia spicata</b> Pale-spiked Lobelia		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S2?				Moist meadows
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Dawson, Richland, Sheridan State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana, where it is known from a few locations in the northeast corner of the state. Additional data on population levels and trends are needed. Unclear if any of the documented occurrences are subject to negative impacts or disturbances.					
<b>Lomatium attenuatum</b> Taper-tip Desert-parsley		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley/Carrot Family	G3	S3			3	Slopes and Scree (Dry)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison, Mineral State Rank Reason: Lomatium attenuatum is restricted to northwest Wyoming and southwest Montana, with most of its range in Montana. It is known from several locations in Beaverhead and Madison counties. Some populations may be vulnerable to impacts from mining activities and noxious weed invasion.					
<b>Lomatium geeyeri</b> Geeyer's Biscuitroot		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley/Carrot Family	G4	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)	4	Rocky sites (Mesic)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln State Rank Reason: Geeyer's biscuitroot occurs in northwest Montana in less than a dozen occurrences, including several large, extensive populations. Encroachment of invasive weeds from nearby infestations into habitat occupied by the species is the primary concern.					
<b>Lomatium nuttallii</b> Nuttall Desert-parsley		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley/Carrot Family	G3	S2			2	Rocky, pine woodlands
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Rosebud State Rank Reason: The few populations of Nuttall's desert-parsley in the upper Tongue River drainage of Montana are disjunct from the main range of the species in southeastern Wyoming and adjacent Nebraska and Colorado. Its position on mid and lower slopes along drainages in conjunction with its occurrence on private land may make it susceptible to negative impacts from development activities. Potential future coal and/or coalbed methane development could eventually impact the species. Weeds are not currently a problem at any of the known sites. Additional locations are likely to be found in the vicinity of the known occurrences with additional surveys.					
<b>Lomatogonium rotatum</b> Marsh Felwort		<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	S1S2			2	Wetland/Riparian
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Only two known occurrences in Montana on BLM and private lands, including one moderate-sized population. Livestock grazing occurs in the occupied habitat, though it is unclear what effect it may have on L. rotatum. Changes in the hydrology, particularly lowering of the water table may adversely affect populations.					
<b>Malacothrix torreyi</b> Desert Dandelion		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S1S2			3	Open slopes (low-elevation)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon State Rank Reason: Desert dandelion is limited in Montana to a few localized sites on the south side of the Pryor Mountains. Impacts of grazing are unknown, but it may respond positively to moderate levels of disturbance. Additional data on population levels and trends are needed.					
<b>Mentzelia nuda</b> Bractless blazingstar		<b>Loasaceae</b> Blazingstar / Stickleaf Family	G5	S1S2				Open areas (sandy or gravelly soils)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Custer, Dawson, Powder River, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Valley State Rank Reason: Rare and peripheral in Montana, where it is known from a few locations in the eastern half of the state. Additional data on population levels and trends are needed.					
<b>Mentzelia pumila</b> Dwarf mentzelia		<b>Loasaceae</b> Blazingstar / Stickleaf Family	G4	S2S3			3	Shrublands (Dry, sandy soils)

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known only from sandy sites within the Bighorn Basin area. Additional data on population levels and trends are needed.</p>						
<b>Mertensia bella</b> Oregon Bluebells		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (LOLO)		2	Vernally moist soil (Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known only from the Lolo National Forest. Some disturbance may be beneficial or at least tolerated. Mining activity occurs near one site though it is unknown if this has had any impact on <i>M. bella</i>. Additional monitoring of the populations is needed to determine trends.</p>						
<b>Micranthes apetala</b> Tiny Swamp Saxifrage	<b>Saxifraga integrifolia</b> <b>Hook. var. apetala,</b> <b>Saxifraga apetala</b>	<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G3Q	S2?				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from two occurrences, one in the East Pioneers and one in the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. Both occurrences are known from single specimen collections. Though little data are available for the species in Montana, the alpine habitat in which it grows is not generally subject to negative impacts from human disturbance.</p>						
<b>Micranthes tempestiva</b> Storm Saxifrage	<b>Saxifraga tempestiva</b>	<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G2G3	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (HLC)		3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> State endemic known from approximately a dozen extant sites in southwest Montana. The high elevation habitat of the species in conjunction with approximately half of the populations in designated wilderness areas minimize the potential for negative impacts to the species.</p>						
<b>Mimulus ampliatus</b> Stalk-leaved Monkeyflower	<b>Mimulus patulus, Mimulus washingtonensis</b>	<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)			Vernally moist soil (Valleys to subalpine)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Missoula, Park, Ravalli, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> See rank details.</p>						
<b>Mimulus breviflorus</b> Short-flowered Monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G4	S1S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		3	Rock/Talus (Mesic, Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few, scattered locations in the northwest corner of the state.</p>						
<b>Mimulus clivicola</b> North Idaho Monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G4	S2?		Sensitive - Known on Forests (LOLO) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (KOOT)			
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Mineral, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> See rank details.</p>						
<b>Mimulus floribundus</b> Floriferous Monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G5	SH					
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Cascade, Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Park, Ravalli, Sanders, Stillwater</p>						
<b>Mimulus hymenophyllus</b> Thinsepal monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G2	S1S2					
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Lake, Park, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> See rank details. Surveys of the previous collection sites are needed to document the species' status. Without additional data, a rank of "SH" will be applicable.</p>						
<b>Mimulus nanus</b> Dwarf Purple Monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G5	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT, CG)		2	Open slopes (low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Gallatin, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Mimulus nanus</i> is only known from a few extant occurrences in the state, plus two historical collections. Populations are generally small and in habitats susceptible to weed invasion. At least a few of the occurrences contain scattered spotted knapweed plants.</p>						
<b>Mimulus primuloides</b> Primrose Monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G4	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT)		3	Fens and wet meadows
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from several watersheds in southwest Montana, occurring almost entirely on National Forest lands. Eight of the occurrences are moderate to large-sized populations. Two historical locations are also known. Fire may adversely impact <i>M. primuloides</i> though more study is needed. It is also vulnerable to changes in hydrology and one population could be adversely affected by activity at an adjacent ski area.</p>						

<i>Mimulus ringens</i> Square-stem Monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G5	S2?				Wetland/Riparian
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus State Rank Reason: Rare. Currently known from a few riparian sites along the Missouri River in central Montana. Additional survey data are needed.					
<i>Nama densum</i> Narra		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G5	S1S2			3	Sagebrush (Sandy soil)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon State Rank Reason: Nama occurs in Montana on the northeastern edge of its range. It has been found at a single location on the south side of the Pryor Mountains in 1991, occupying less than one acre of habitat. Additional survey data are needed.					
<i>Noccaea parviflora</i> Small-flowered Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi parviflorum</i>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S3			3	Meadows (Moist, Montane to alpine)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Cascade, Madison, Meagher, Mineral, Park, Silver Bow State Rank Reason: <i>Noccaea parviflora</i> is a regional endemic, known in Montana from several southwestern counties. It is a small, short-lived plant that likely requires some disturbance to maintain its habitat.					
<i>Nuttallanthus texanus</i> Blue Toadflax	<i>Linaria canadensis</i> var. <i>texana</i>	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G4G5	S1S2			2	Grasslands/woodlands (sandy to clay soils)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Dawson State Rank Reason: Known from one extant occurrence in southeastern Montana near Alzada and another occurrence from Makoshika State Park. Additional surveys and monitoring are needed.					
<i>Nymphaea leibergii</i> Pygmy Water-lily	<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i> ssp. <i>leibergii</i>	<b>Nymphaeaceae</b> Water-lily Family	G5	S1			3	Aquatic
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Missoula State Rank Reason: Known from 4 extant occurrences in western valleys and one historical collection from Salmon Lake in the Seeley Lake area. Populations are susceptible to impacts from development, recreation, siltation and aquatic weeds.					
<i>Oenothera pallida</i> ssp. <i>pallida</i> Pale Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera pallida</i> var. <i>idahoensis</i>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5T4Q	S1				Sandy sites
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead State Rank Reason: Limited in Montana to the sandhills of the Centennial Valley in Beaverhead County. A reduction in natural disturbances, including fire, ungulate grazing and pocket gopher activity has led to greater dune stabilization and reduced the extent of early successional (blowout) habitat in the area.					
<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>columbiana</i> Columbia Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis columbiana</i>	<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5T2	S1			1	Wetland/Riparian, Gravelly shoreline
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake State Rank Reason: Originally known in Montana from six occurrences all around Flathead Lake. However, two of the occurrences are now extirpated. Private lands, which are subject to development in the area, play a vital role in maintaining viable populations of this plant in Montana.					
<i>Oxytropis deflexa</i> var. <i>foliolosa</i> Nodding Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5T5	S2S3			3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Gallatin, Madison, Park State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it has been documented from a few, high-elevation sites in the mountains of the southwest portion of the state.					
<i>Oxytropis parryi</i> Parry's Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2S3			3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana where it is known only from a few occurrences in the southwestern portion of the state. However, the species high-elevation habitat and its viability do not appear to be at significant risk at the current time.					
<i>Oxytropis podocarpa</i> Stalked-pod Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4G5	S1		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BD)	3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier, Teton State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from a small area of the Rocky Mountain Front. The remote habitat should limit the possibility of negative impacts.					
<i>Papaver pygmaeum</i> Alpine Glacier Poppy	<i>Papaver radicum</i> var. <i>pygmaeum</i>	<b>Papaveraceae</b> Poppy Family	G3	S2S3			3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lewis and Clark State Rank Reason: See rank details.					
<i>Papaver radicum</i> ssp. <i>kluanensis</i> Alpine Poppy	<i>Papaver kluanense</i> , <i>Papaver kluanensis</i>	<b>Papaveraceae</b> Poppy Family	G5T4	S2S3			3	Alpine
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Park, Sweet Grass State Rank Reason: See rank details.					
<i>Pedicularis contorta</i> var. <i>ctenophora</i> Pink Coil-beaked Lousewort		<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G5T3	S2S3			3	Slopes (Montane/Subalpine)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Judith Basin, Madison, Ravalli, Teton State Rank Reason: Restricted to extreme southwestern Montana where it is documented from a few populations. Limited data is available for the species and it may be more common than the few collections indicate.					

<b>Pedicularis contorta</b> <i>var. rubicunda</i> Selway Coil-beaked Lousewort	<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G5T3	S2S3					Ridgetops and meadows (subalpine and alpine)
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: Restricted in Montana to the Bitterroot Mountains where it is documented from several occurrences. Limited data are available for the species and it may be more common than the few collections indicate.						
<b>Pedicularis crenulata</b> Scallop-leaf Lousewort	<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G4	S1				1	Wetland/Riparian
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead State Rank Reason: Two known populations in Montana. Much of the riparian meadow habitat occupied by this species has been converted to agriculture or is being used as hay meadows.						
<b>Pedicularis pulchella</b> Mountain Lousewort	<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G3	S3					Alpine
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Granite, Madison, Park, Powell State Rank Reason: Restricted to high elevation areas of southern Montana. Limited data are available for the species and it may be more common than the few collections indicate.						
<b>Penstemon angustifolius</b> Narrowleaf Penstemon	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G5	S2S3				3	Sandy sites
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Dawson, Fallon, Granite State Rank Reason: Over a dozen, small extant and/or presumed extant occurrences are known in southeast Montana, plus a few historical collections from the same area. Only one of the known populations appears to be relatively large. Additional suitable, but unsurveyed habitat likely exists in eastern Montana.						
<b>Penstemon caryi</b> Cary's Beardtongue	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G3	S3				3	Grasslands and slopes (Open, montane)
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon State Rank Reason: Restricted in Montana to the Pryor Mountains.						
<b>Penstemon flavescens</b> Yellow Beardtongue	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G3	S3				3	Rocky slopes (Open, montane)
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Restricted in Montana to the Bitterroot Range primarily in Ravalli County but also documented from Mineral County. The species can be relatively common or widely scattered in areas of suitable habitat, though detailed information on the abundance of the species is lacking. More detailed information documenting the abundance, distribution and any potential threats is needed.						
<b>Penstemon grandiflorus</b> Large Flowered Beardtongue	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G3	S1					Sandy soils
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Custer State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from only a few sites on the plains of eastern Montana.						
<b>Penstemon humilis</b> Low Beardtongue	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G5	S1S3					Sagebrush steppe (Montane)
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Meagher, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from 1 collection from Beaverhead County						
<b>Penstemon lemhiensis</b> Lemhi Beardtongue	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT)		2	Sagebrush-grasslands
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Ravalli, Silver Bow State Rank Reason: <i>Penstemon lemhiensis</i> is a regional endemic that occurs only in southwest Montana and adjacent Idaho. There are numerous occurrences in Beaverhead and Ravalli Counties with a few additional occurrences located in Deer Lodge and Silver Bow Counties in Montana, but most are small to moderate in size. The number of plants in Montana is estimated at approximately 10,000 individual plants based on recent survey efforts. Plants occur on a mix of federal, state and private ownerships with National Forest lands supporting the majority of the occurrences. The species is primarily sensitive to negative impacts associated with drought conditions and fire suppression, both of which are believed to have played a significant role in the species' decline. Additional impacts to populations are occurring from noxious weed invasion, primarily spotted knapweed in the Bitterroot region. Heavy livestock grazing also negatively impacts the species. Several occurrences are found adjacent to roadsides and thus may be impacted by activities associated with road construction, maintenance and use.						
<b>Penstemon payettensis</b> Payette Beardtongue	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G4	S1		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT)		1	Slopes (Open, Montane)
		Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from only two small occurrences in close proximity on the Bitterroot National Forest. Spotted knapweed invasion, fire suppression and road construction/maintenance are all concerns for the viability of the species in Montana. Additional data on the species in Montana are needed.						
<b>Penstemon whippleanus</b> Whipple's Beardtongue	<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G5	S2					Open areas (subalpine and alpine)



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Whipple's beardtongue occurs at the edge of its range in Montana, and is known here from just two collections, only one of which is recent. The species occupies high elevation, rocky habitat that is relatively unthreatened.</p>					
<b>Petasites frigidus var. frigidus</b> Arctic Sweet Coltsfoot		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5T5	S2		Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is at the southern edge of its range. Known from a few widely scattered sites in the northwest corner of the state.</p>					
<b>Phacelia incana</b> Hoary Phacelia		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G3G4	S3			3	Rocky slopes (foothills)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Phacelia incana</i> occurs in Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Montana. In Montana, it is known from approximately ten occurrences in Beaverhead County. It is difficult to estimate the size of populations because the plant is an annual, and seed germination varies greatly with climate. Habitat is probably not threatened by anthropogenic sources.</p>					
<b>Phacelia thermalis</b> Hot Spring Phacelia		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G3G4	S1S3				Barren clay slopes
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Fergus, Garfield, Phillips, Valley  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Hot spring phacelia is known from a very small number of sites in northeastern Montana, where it is disjunct from its primary range (northern California to southwestern Idaho). The species is an annual and may be vulnerable to competition from invasive exotics, particularly sweet clover, which is widespread in the type of habitat where hot spring phacelia has been found.</p>					
<b>Phlox kelseyi var. missoulensis</b> Missoula Phlox	<b>Phlox missoulensis</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO)	2	Slopes/ridges (Open, foothills to subalpine)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Granite, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Missoula, Powell, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Missoula phlox is a state endemic known from over 2 dozen occurrences in west-central Montana, most of which are moderate to large-sized. Populations occur on a mix of ownerships, including private lands which host several occurrences. The Waterworks Hill population is infested with several noxious weeds and heavy recreational trail use also occurs within the occupied habitat. Other populations appear to be at much less risk though some impacts from invasive weeds, recreational use and development are possible.</p>					
<b>Physaria brassicoides</b> Double Bladderpod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S3			3	Breaklands/badlands
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Carter, Custer, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Double bladderpod is endemic to a restricted area of the northern Great Plains, and is known in Montana only from a handful of populations. Populations occur on a mix of federal, state and private ownerships. Impacts to the species from livestock grazing and invasive weeds are minimal at this time as the typically steep, sparsely-vegetated habitat is not conducive to grazing. Yellow sweetclover was observed at one location and it may eventually have a negative impact on the species.</p>					
<b>Physaria carinata</b> Keel-bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella carinata, Lesquerella carinata var. languida, Lesquerella paysonii [misapplied in MT], Physaria carinata ssp. carinata</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3G4	S1S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)	1	Grassland slopes (low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Granite, Musselshell  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Physaria carinata</i> is restricted to areas of calcareous limestone substrates on low elevation, south-facing grasslands of Granite and Beaverhead Counties. Population numbers appear to have declined significantly in at least several of the occurrences in the Garnet Mountains from the time they were first documented in the 1980's and early 1990's. During this time period, spotted knapweed densities have increased in the area and the noxious weed is now a dominant plant in most of the keel-bladderpod sites. At least one previous study has documented decreased vigor and survivorship of keel-bladderpod in knapweed infested areas.</p>					
<b>Physaria didymocarpa var. lanata</b> Woolly Twinpod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5T2	S2S3			2	Grasslands/Shrublands (Open, plains)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Rosebud  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only a few known occurrences in Montana, including two potentially large populations. However, lots of unsurveyed potential habitat exists. Both BLM and private lands are important to the viability of the species in Montana. Oil and gas development, coalbed methane, and invasive weeds have the potential to detrimentally impact populations.</p>					
<b>Physaria douglasii</b> Douglas Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella douglasii</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	GNR	S1			2	Woodlands (Sandy soils, low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one population in northwest Montana at the edge of Lake Koocanusa. Impacts to the population from ORV use, recreation and erosion of the sandy bluffs are possible, though additional monitoring is needed to determine what impacts if any are occurring.</p>					
<b>Physaria humilis</b> Bitterroot Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella humilis</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT)	2	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Montana endemic restricted to a very small area of the Bitterroot Mountains with only a few known occurrences. All occurrences are in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. However, activity related to hiking trails and a lookout tower may adversely impact <i>P. humilis</i> plants or its habitat.</p>					



<b>Physaria klausii</b> Divide Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella klausii</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S3			3	Slopes (Open, Montane/subalpine)	
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Broadwater, Lewis and Clark, Meagher  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> State endemic restricted to central-Montana with the majority of populations occurring in the Big Belt Mountains and extending north to the southern end of the Rocky Mountain Front. Many large populations exist and the species typically occurs on gravelly slopes that are not usually subject to human disturbance.</p>									
<b>Physaria lesicii</b> Lesica's Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella lesicii</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2	S2			SENSITIVE	1	Woodlands/Grasslands (Montane)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Lesica's bladderpod occurs only in Montana, where it is restricted to a few areas of limestone outcrops in the eastern Pryor Mountains. All known populations are on federal lands. While it occurs largely on steep terrain that is relatively inaccessible to humans, trampling and terracing through its habitat by wild horses may be negatively impacting the plant.</p>									
<b>Physaria ludoviciana</b> Silver Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella ludoviciana</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S2S3					Sandy sites
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Fallon, Fergus, Golden Valley, Lewis and Clark, McCone, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Rosebud, Sheridan, Teton, Valley  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Primarily a plains species which barely enters eastern Montana where it is restricted to sandy sites. Locally common at one site and threats to the species' viability appear to be minimal at this time.</p>									
<b>Physaria pachyphylla</b> Thick-leaf Bladderpod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2G3	S2S3					Rocky slopes (foothills)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> See rank details.</p>									
<b>Physaria pulchella</b> Beautiful Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella pulchella</b> , <b>Physaria carinata ssp. pulchella</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)	SENSITIVE	3	Open slopes (Calcaeous soils, foothills to alpine)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Beautiful bladderpod is a state endemic - occurring only in Montana - and is known only from a few locations, where it is restricted to small areas of sparsely vegetated habitat.</p>									
<b>Physaria saximontana var. dentata</b> Rocky Mountain Twinpod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3T3	S3					Gravelly slopes/talus (Montane/subalpine)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Chouteau, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Park, Pondera, Powell, Silver Bow, Sweet Grass, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> State endemic known from several counties across central and southern Montana mountain ranges.</p>									
<b>Plagiobothrys leptocladus</b> Slender-branched Popcorn-flower		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4	S2S3					Wetland/Riparian (low-elevation)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Custer, Glacier, Park, Phillips, Valley  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few widely scattered sites in the state. Additional data on population levels, trends and threats to the known occurrences are needed to more precisely evaluate its status. As it occurs in drying mud of ponds, wetlands, stockpools, etc it is likely that additional populations exist in Montana.</p>									
<b>Pleiocanthus spinosus</b> Spiny Skeletonweed	<b>Stephanomeria spinosa</b> , <b>Lygodesmia spinosa</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2S3				3	Grasslands (low-elevation)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Madison, Park  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This plant occurs in Montana at the northeastern edge of its range, where it is known only from grasslands in the Madison Valley. Currently, there are only a few extant occurrences and three historical collections from this area. No specific threats have been reported. Trend data are not available. However, parts of the Madison Valley are being subdivided and habitat is likely to be negatively impacted.</p>									
<b>Potentilla brevifolia</b> Short-leaved Cinquefoil		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G4	S2S3				3	Alpine
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently only from a few collections from the Madison Range. The remote, high-elevation habitat should greatly minimize the potential for any negative impacts to the viability of the species in the state. Accurate estimates of population levels are lacking.</p>									
<b>Potentilla hyparctica</b> Low Arctic Cinquefoil	<b>Potentilla nana</b> , <b>Potentilla flabellifolia var. emarginata</b>	<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G4G5	S2				3	Alpine
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Flathead, Glacier  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently only from a couple collections from the Beartooth Mtns. The remote, high-elevation habitat should greatly minimize the potential for any negative impacts to the viability of the species in the state. Accurate estimates of population levels are lacking.</p>									
<b>Potentilla nivea var. pentaphylla</b> Five-leaf Cinquefoil	<b>Potentilla quinquefolia</b>	<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5T4	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC)		4	Alpine
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Madison, Park, Pondera  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, though several large populations are known and most populations, as well as the species' habitat, are not being negatively impacted.</p>									
<b>Potentilla plattensis</b> Platte Cinquefoil		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G4	S3				4	Grasslands/Sagebrush (Mesic)

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Judith Basin, Valley  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from several collections, particularly from Beaverhead County.</p>						
<b>Primula alcalina</b> Alkali Primrose		<b>Primulaceae</b> Primrose Family	G2	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)	SENSITIVE	1	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Primula alcalina</i> is a regional endemic, occurring only in east-central Idaho and adjacent Montana, where it is known from just one recently documented population in Beaverhead County on BLM and National Forest lands. Another population documented by a historical collection from 1920 by F. Rose has not been relocated. The extant location is actively grazed and the species may be vulnerable to impacts associated with cattle grazing and activities that alter the hydrology (irrigation, diversions).</p>						
<b>Primula incana</b> Mealy Primrose		<b>Primulaceae</b> Primrose Family	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD) Sensitive - Historically known, not recently documented on Forests (CG)		2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Meagher, Powell, Sheridan, Silver Bow, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Primula incana</i> is known from a few dozen extant occurrences in Montana, including several moderate to large populations. However, most known populations are small, and the status of several populations is uncertain. Ownership of the occupied areas is varied and includes federal, state and private lands, including several locations managed or protected for their conservation values. However, unprotected private lands host many occurrences. Cattle grazing may have some negative effects on the species including the direct effects of herbivory and trampling. The species is also vulnerable to activities that alter the hydrology of the wetlands it occupies. Continued threats and potentially declining trends, particularly in regards to habitat quality make the species' vulnerable to local extirpation.</p>						
<b>Prunus pumila</b> Sand Cherry		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S1S3				2	Sandy or rocky soils (Plains)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Fallon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> The sole known extant location in Montana occurs along a county road and is susceptible to road construction and maintenance activities. A 1960 collection with vague locational data has not been relocated but it apparently occurred in native habitat.</p>						
<b>Psilocarphus brevissimus</b> Dwarf woolly-heads		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)		3	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Lincoln, Petroleum, Phillips, Sanders, Valley  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Limited data combined with the possibility that several reported observations from western MT may be mis-identified with other <i>Psilocarphus</i> species make a precise determination of the species' status difficult.</p>						
<b>Pyrrocoma carthamoides var. subsquarrosa</b> Beartooth Large-flowered Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus carthamoides var. subsquarrosus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4G5T3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)	SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush-Grassland
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> The Beartooth large-flowered goldenweed is a local endemic to the eastern front of the Beartooth Mountains and the foothills of the Pryor Mountains and adjacent areas of Wyoming. Although several populations are large, it is vulnerable to increased shrub and tree cover due to fire suppression and to competition from invasive plants.</p>						
<b>Quercus macrocarpa</b> Bur Oak		<b>Fagaceae</b> Beech / Oaks	G5	S2				1	Shale ridges
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carter  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Bur oak is at the extreme western edge of its range in Montana, where it occurs in a localized, though fairly large, occurrence in Carter County. Bentonite mining is active in this area and exotic weeds are prevalent though negative impacts to bur oak have not been documented due to a lack of surveys and monitoring.</p>						
<b>Ranunculus cardiophyllus</b> Heart-leaved Buttercup		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S3				2	Grasslands (Moist, Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Chouteau, Glacier, Sweet Grass, Toole  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is primarily distributed in the north-central part of the state.</p>						
<b>Ranunculus grayi</b> Arctic Buttercup	<b>Ranunculus karelinii, Ranunculus verecundus, Ranunculus gelidus</b>	<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G4G5	S3				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Madison, Meagher, Park, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Also includes <i>R. verecundus</i>, which was formerly tracked as a separate Species of Concern.</p>						
<b>Ranunculus orthorhynchus</b> Straightbeak Buttercup		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S1S2				1	Wetland/Riparian (Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from the western portion of the state based upon several specimen collections. However, only one collection has been made in the past two decades. Additional data are needed to determine this species' status.</p>						
<b>Ranunculus pedatifidus</b> Northern Buttercup		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S3				2	Meadows/Woodlands (Montane to Alpine)

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Liberty, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Documented in the state from several collections. Additional data are needed to more precisely determine the species' status.</p>						
<b>Ribes laxiflorum</b> Trailing Black Currant		<b>Grossulariaceae</b> Currants / Gooseberries	G5	S2?					Shrublands (Rocky, montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a single collection from Lincoln County. The documented population does not appear to be at risk. Additional data are needed.</p>						
<b>Ribes triste</b> Swamp Red Currant		<b>Grossulariaceae</b> Currants / Gooseberries	G5	S2?					Forest openings (Mesic, montane/subalpine)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Mineral, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few collections from the western portion of the state. Additional data are needed.</p>						
<b>Rorippa calycina</b> Persistent-sepal Yellow-cress		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	SH					Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Custer, McCone, Rosebud, Treasure, Yellowstone  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Rorippa calycina</i> is a regional endemic currently known only from four Montana records. The species was last observed in Montana more than 30 years ago. Surveys are needed.</p>						
<b>Rotala ramosior</b> Toothcup		<b>Lythraceae</b> Loosestrife Family	G5	S1S2				4	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Missoula, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from approximately a half-dozen wetland sites in the valley bottoms in the western portion of the state. Potential threats and impacts to the known occurrences, as well as population trends, need to be evaluated.</p>						
<b>Rubus arcticus</b> Nagoonberry	<b>Rubus acaulis, Rubus arcticus ssp. acaulis</b>	<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S2					
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Rubus acaulis</i> may be rare or common where its habitat is present. However, its habitat (hummocks in <i>Sphagnum</i>-moss dominated fens, high elevation wet-meadows, etc.) is very specific and often limited in Montana.</p>						
<b>Sagina nivalis</b> Arctic Pearlwort		<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G5	S2S3				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Glacier, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from Glacier National Park and the Beartooth Plateau. The remote, high-elevation habitat should greatly minimize the potential for any negative impacts to the viability of the species in the state. Accurate estimates of population levels are lacking.</p>						
<b>Salix barrattiana</b> Barratt's Willow		<b>Salicaceae</b> Willows / Poplar	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (HLC)		3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Glacier, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Known from two disjunct sites, one in Glacier National Park and one on the Beartooth Plateau. Populations are small, but the remote, high-elevation habitat should greatly minimize the potential for any negative impacts to the viability of the species in the state.</p>						
<b>Salix cascadenis</b> Cascade Willow		<b>Salicaceae</b> Willows / Poplar	G5	S2					Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Sanders, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Species is known in Montana only from a small area of the Anaconda-Pintlers. The remote, high-elevation habitat should greatly minimize the potential for any negative impacts to the viability of the species in the state. Accurate estimates of population levels are lacking.</p>						
<b>Salix serissima</b> Autumn Willow		<b>Salicaceae</b> Willows / Poplar	G5	S3				3	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Flathead, Glacier, Meagher, Pondera, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This willow is primarily found in Montana along the Rocky Mountain Front. Approximately half the occurrences are on lands managed in part for their conservation value. The species is primarily susceptible to impacts associated with heavy grazing and changes in the hydrology of the fens and wet meadows which it occupies.</p>						
<b>Sandbergia perplexa</b> Puzzling Rockcress	<b>Halimolobos perplexa</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT)		2	Shrubland/woodland slopes (Open, Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known only from the very southern end of the Bitterroot Valley on the Bitterroot National Forest. Spotted knapweed is known from at least one of the populations and further spread of invasive weeds at the known occurrences is likely without control measures. Trend data and repeat observations of the known occurrences are lacking.</p>						
<b>Satureja douglasii</b> Yerba Buena	<b>Clinopodium douglasii</b>	<b>Lamiaceae</b> Mints	G5	S3					Forest (Moist, montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from several sites near the Idaho border. It is primarily a coastal species, disjunct in western Montana. Population levels appear healthy and may be increasing in some areas.</p>						
<b>Saussurea densa</b> Dwarf Saw-wort	<b>Saussurea nuda var. densa</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4Q	S2S3				3	Alpine

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Pondera, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a handful of small occurrences along the Rocky Mountain Front, primarily in the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex. Limited data are available for most occurrences leading to the uncertainty in the species' rank.</p>						
<b>Saussurea weberi</b> Weber's Saw-wort		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G2G3	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)		3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Granite, Park  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one large occurrence in the Anaconda-Pintler Range in the alpine zone. The remote, high-elevation habitat should greatly minimize the potential for any negative impacts to the viability of the species in the state. Population estimates from the single, documented occurrence vary widely. Additional population data are needed.</p>						
<b>Saxifraga hirculus</b> Yellow Marsh Saxifrage		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G5	S1S2				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one small population in the Absorka-Beartooth Wilderness. Though little data are available for the species in Montana, the alpine habitat in which it grows is not generally subject to negative impacts from human disturbance.</p>						
<b>Senecio amplexens</b> Clasping Groundsel	<b>Ligularia amplexens</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S1S2				1	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Glacier  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana, only known from the Beartooth (Line Creek) Plateau. Additional data on population size, trends and potential threats are needed to evaluate the species' vulnerability.</p>						
<b>Senecio elmeri</b> Elmer's Ragwort	<b>Senecio spribillei</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S2					Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in the state. Known from only one high-elevation site in the Cabinet Mountains. Its location in a designated wilderness and its high-elevation habitat should prevent most detrimental impacts to the species' viability in Montana.</p>						
<b>Senecio eremophilus</b> Desert Groundsel		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S1S2					Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Blaine, Hill, Lake, Phillips  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from at least 5 occurrences, including two historical collections. Little data are available for this species in Montana. More information is needed. May be more common than collections indicate.</p>						
<b>Senecio hydrophilus</b> Alkali-marsh Ragwort		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S3					
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Lincoln, Madison, Meagher, Missoula, Park, Powell  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Senecio hydrophilus</i> is present in alkaline habitats within a portion of southwest Montana. Plants are not that common, and occur in low-elevation wetlands that can be victims to dewatering.</p>						
<b>Senecio integerrimus var. scribneri</b> Scribner's Ragwort		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5T2T3	S2S3					
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Custer, Fergus, Golden Valley, Hill, Liberty, Musselshell, Park, Phillips, Rosebud, Valley, Wheatland, Yellowstone  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> See rank details.</p>						
<b>Shoshonea pulvinata</b> Shoshonea		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley/Carrot Family	G3	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)	SENSITIVE	3	Rock Outcrops
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana only from the Pryor Mountains and the eastern slope of the Beartooth Plateau. Occurrences are located mostly on federal lands.</p>						
<b>Sidalcea oregana</b> Oregon Checker-mallow		<b>Malvaceae</b> Mallow Family	G5	S2S3				1	Grasslands (low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Gallatin, Lake  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from two widely separate sites in Gallatin and Lake counties. Habitats occupied by the species are susceptible to weed invasion and both locations have a large component of weedy species. However, <i>S. oregana</i> appears capable of tolerating at least some competition from these weedy species. The Lake County population occurs near and along Highway 93 and has the potential to be significantly negatively impacted by highway construction.</p>						
<b>Silene spaldingii</b> Spalding's Catchfly	Spalding's Campion	<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G2	S2	LT	Threatened on Forests (KOOT, LOLO)		1	Grasslands (Intermountain)

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Silene spaldingii</i> exists in only a few locations in the northwest corner of the state. Extant occurrences are known in the following areas: Tobacco Plains area, Lost Trail National Wildlife Refuge, the Niara area and on Wild Horse Island. The majority of occurrences have less than 100 individuals, though 3 sites are each known to contain over 1,000 individuals and the total population size in Montana is likely 20,000+ mature plants based upon 2011 data. One historical occurrence exists from the Columbia Falls area. Several threats affect the long-term viability of the species in the state. Invasive weeds are the most widespread threat and are negatively impacting the bunchgrass habitat occupied by <i>S. spaldingii</i>. Housing development and subdivision are directly impacting populations in the Tobacco Plains and has the potential to further isolate known occurrences in the area. Cattle grazing is affecting several populations and two other occurrences have apparently been extirpated recently from the severe impacts associated with lama grazing. Fire exclusion and the successive build-up of litter compared to historical conditions appears to be having negative impacts on survival and reproduction. Populations are also at risk due to the small numbers of individuals and their isolated nature, which reduces the chances of cross-pollination and gene flow between populations.</p> <p>Long- and short-term trends are difficult to gauge due to the lack of survey and monitoring data. Estimates of trends and population size are also compounded by <i>S. spaldingii</i> plants exhibiting summer dormancy at rates that vary widely from year to year.</p>						
<b>Solidago ptarmicoides</b> Prairie Goldenrod	<b>Oligoneuron album, Aster ptarmicoides</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S2S3				Grasslands (Plains)	
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Richland, Wibaux  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it has been documented from only a few locations on the eastern plains.</p>						
<b>Sphaeromeria argentea</b> Chicken-sage	<b>Tanacetum nuttallii, Artemisia macarthurii</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3G4	S3			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush steppe (low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Sphaeromeria argentea</i> occurs in east-central Idaho and adjacent Beaverhead County, Montana with disjunct populations in Nevada as well as southwest Wyoming and adjacent Colorado. There are nearly 20 known locations south of Dillon; many populations are sparse but spread over large areas, so population estimates are difficult. All known populations are subject to livestock grazing; however chicken sage is aromatic and most likely unpalatable to cattle.</p>						
<b>Stellaria crassifolia</b> Fleshy Stitchwort		<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G5	S2					Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Glacier, Granite  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana where it is known from a few sparsely distributed locations that are mostly poorly documented.</p>						
<b>Sullivantia hapemanii</b> Wyoming Sullivantia		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G3	S2S3				3	Rock/Talus
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Wyoming <i>Sullivantia</i> is regional endemic known in Montana only from a few, clustered locations. It grows in small, fragile aquatic habitats that may be vulnerable to hydrologic changes from water development or diversion, or trampling.</p>						
<b>Symphotrichum molle</b> Soft Aster		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3	S1S3					NA
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from 1 collection from the Bighorn Mtns. Though its exact status is uncertain, its rarity warrants its inclusion as a Species of Concern.</p>						
<b>Synthyris canbyi</b> Mission Mountain kittentails		<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G2G3	S2S3				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Granite, Lake, Missoula, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> State endemic with 10 occurrences restricted to high elevation, open, rocky slopes in the Mission and Swan Ranges. As such, habitat is not generally prone to human disturbance and most occurrences are in designated wilderness areas. Additional occurrences likely exist across the known range of the species.</p>						
<b>Thalictrum alpinum</b> Alpine Meadowrue		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (CG, HLC)		2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from approximately two dozen sites mostly on public land. Its habitat is vulnerable to hydrological alteration. Grazing can be beneficial, except where it leads to stream downcutting and loss of riparian habitat.</p>						
<b>Thelypodium paniculatum</b> Northwestern Thelypody	<b>Thelypodium sagittatum var. crassicaupum</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2	SH					Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known only from an 1899 collection in Beaverhead County, although Dorn (1984) also reports it for Madison County.</p>						
<b>Thelypodium sagittatum</b> Slender Thelypody		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S2				3	Alkaline meadows (Valleys and Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from numerous occurrences in extreme southwestern Montana.</p>						
<b>Tonestus aberrans</b> Idaho Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus aberrans, Triniteurybia aberrans, Eurybia aberrans</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3	S1S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT)		1	Rock/Talus



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from two moderate-sized occurrences and two smaller occurrences on the Bitterroot National Forest and adjacent private land. One population occurs adjacent to a road, where construction may have impacted the population. No negative impacts to the populations are currently known to be occurring. However, populations are susceptible to potential impacts associated with roads and rock climbing.</p>					
<b>Townsendia condensata</b> Cushion Townsend-daisy		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S1S3			2	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Glacier, Park  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Cushion townsendia is known in Montana from one presumed extant occurrence in Glacier National Park and three other historical collections from GNP and the Beartooth Mountains. Risks are likely minimal given the remoteness of its alpine habitat.</p>					
<b>Townsendia florifer</b> Showy Townsend-daisy	<b>Townsendia florifera</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S2			3	Grasslands and Sagebrush
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Park, Sweet Grass  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from only a few, small occurrences in the southwestern corner of the state.</p>					
<b>Trifolium cyathiferum</b> Cup Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S3				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Trifolium cyathiferum</i> occurs in two counties with limited information on population size. One occurrence was re-visited in 1998 and found to be absent due to habitat succession.</p>					
<b>Trifolium eriocephalum</b> Woolly-head Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BD, LOLO)	2	Open areas (foothills and montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from eight large occurrences on the Bitterroot National Forest. Invasive weeds, particularly spotted knapweed, are a problem in the habitat occupied by the species. Timber harvest and related road-building activities may also negatively impact populations. However, <i>Trifolium eriocephalum</i> appears capable of tolerating some level of disturbance.</p>					
<b>Trifolium gymnocarpon</b> Hollyleaf Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT, LOLO) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BD)	2	Open areas (foothills and montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Granite, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from many sites within the West Fork Bitterroot River drainage, which would encompass one large metapopulation. Also known in Montana from one disjunct occurrence in the Rock Creek drainage on the Lolo National Forest. Invasive weeds, particularly spotted knapweed, are a problem in some of the habitat occupied by the species. However, <i>Trifolium gymnocarpon</i>, as with other clover species, appears capable of tolerating or even benefitting from some disturbance.</p>					
<b>Trifolium microcephalum</b> Woolly Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Ravalli</p>					
<b>Triodanis leptocarpa</b> Slimpod Venus'-looking-glass	<b>Specularia leptocarpa</b>	<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S3				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Park, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Rosebud, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Valley  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Triodanis leptocarpa</i> is common in the southern Great Plains and extends into eastern and central Montana. It occurs in grasslands, grass-dominated rocky slopes, and sagebrush-dominated grasslands. It has been found in grazed and ungrazed lands and appears to tolerate some disturbance. Approximately 14 locations were documented prior to 1958 and occur in central Montana. Approximately 14 locations were documented since 1974 and mostly occur in eastern Montana. Re-visits to known locations and current population data is greatly needed.</p>					
<b>Utricularia intermedia</b> Flatleaf Bladderwort		<b>Lentibulariaceae</b> Bladderworts	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)	3	Fens (Aquatic)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Blaine, Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from a few occurrences in the western half of the state.</p>					
<b>Utricularia ochroleuca</b> Northern Bladderwort		<b>Lentibulariaceae</b> Bladderworts	G4G5	S1				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Glacier</p>					
<b>Vaccinium myrtilloides</b> Velvetleaf Huckleberry		<b>Ericaceae</b> Heath Family	G5	S2			2	Forests
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known in Montana from several sites in the vicinity of West Glacier. Some of the known population and associated habitat has been negatively impacted by development (visitor and transportation facilities) within Glacier National Park.</p>					
<b>Viburnum lentago</b> Nannyberry		<b>Caprifoliaceae</b> Honeysuckle Family	G5	S2S3			2	Riparian forest
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Richland, Roosevelt  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Three known occurrences in eastern Montana.</p>					



<b>Viguiera multiflora</b> Many-flowered Viguiera	<b>Heliomeris multiflora</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4G5	S2S3				3	Aspen woodlands
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Cascade, Gallatin, Madison, Park, Phillips State Rank Reason: Known from one extant occurrence in Beaverhead County and four historical collections from Beaverhead, Gallatin and Madison Counties.									
<b>Viola selkirkii</b> Great-spurred Violet		<b>Violaceae</b> Violets	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)			Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln State Rank Reason: Only known in Montana from a few locations in the northwest corner of the state. Additional survey data are needed to document population sizes and extent.									
<b>Waldsteinia idahoensis</b> Idaho Barren Strawberry		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G3	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (LOLO)			Forests (Ponderosa Pine)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Mineral, Missoula State Rank Reason: Only one known site in Montana on National Forest land. Population is in an area susceptible to impacts from timber harvesting and road maintenance, though population appears to be stable or perhaps increasing in size.									

FLOWERING PLANTS - MONOCOTS (LILIOPSIDA)										77 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT	
<b>Acorus americanus</b> Sweetflag	<b>Acorus calamus</b> [misapplied name]	<b>Acoraceae</b> Sweetflag/Calamus Family	G5	S1S2					Wetland/Riparian	
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake State Rank Reason: This species occurs at the edge of its range in Montana, where it has been collected from two localities in the vicinity of Flathead Lake. Current status of these populations is largely unknown. The species has likely been negatively impacted by hydrologic alterations and development in the area.										
<b>Allium acuminatum</b> Tapertip Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, LOLO)			Dry Forest-Grassland	
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln, Madison, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from several widely scattered sites in the western half of the state. Trend data are lacking. Threats to populations do not appear to be significant at this time, though invasive weeds may eventually pose problems at some sites.										
<b>Allium columbianum</b> Columbia Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G3	S1					Open, mesic sites	
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: Known from one occurrence in Carras Prairie. Part of this occurrence has been replaced by a gravel pit. Nearly all suitable habitat in the area has been converted to agriculture. Invasive weeds may also negatively impact the remaining habitat and threaten the population. Survey and monitoring data are needed.										
<b>Allium geyeri var. geyeri</b> Geyer's Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G4G5T4	S3						
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Big Horn, Broadwater, Carbon, Flathead, Madison State Rank Reason: S3 SOC: This variety of Allium geyeri appears to be found in limited numbers with a limited distribution in Montana.										
<b>Allium parvum</b> Small Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BD)			Dry Forest-Grassland	
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Known from southwest Montana, primarily on the Bitterroot National Forest. Many of the documented occurrences have large numbers of individuals and cover extensive areas. However, many of the sites are also infested with spotted knapweed and/or cheatgrass and continued increases in the density and spread of both invasive weeds are likely, further degrading the habitat occupied by Allium parvum										
<b>Allium simillimum</b> Dwarf Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G4	S2?					Mesic Grasslands-Meadows	
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Gallatin, Lincoln, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from only a few locations in the southwest portion of the state near the Idaho border. Available survey data are limited for the species in Montana.										

<b>Amerorchis rotundifolia</b> Round-leaved Orchis	<b>Orchis rotundifolia</b>	<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC, KOOT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)			Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Pondera, Powell, Teton State Rank Reason: In Montana, this species is restricted to the Rocky Mountain Front, Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex, Swan Valley and the northwest corner of the state. Several dozen occurrences are known in Montana with many being large, healthy populations. However, information on threats faced by the species, as well as trend data are lacking.									
<b>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</b> River Bulrush	<b>Scirpus fluviatilis, Schoenoplectus fluviatilis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Sheridan, Valley State Rank Reason: S1 SOC: Accurate identifications of Bolboschoenus fluviatilis are found in very few populations within three counties of Montana.									
<b>Calamagrostis tweedyi</b> Cascade reedgrass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G3	S3					Montane Forest
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders State Rank Reason: A species of limited distribution and currently considered to be globally rare. Restricted in Montana to the extreme western portion of the state.									
<b>Calochortus bruneanus</b> Bruneau Mariposa Lily		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S1S3					Grasslands (Intermountain)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from one 1941 collection by M. Ownbey approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Lima and a 2009 observation from the Centennial Mtns, though specific observation and locality data are unknown.									
<b>Carex amplifolia</b> Big-leaf Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)			Wetland
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Sanders State Rank Reason: Carex amplifolia occurs in temperate western North America where it is usually uncommon or rare from coastal lowlands to middle elevations in the mountains (FNA 2002). The previous S1 rank in Montana was based on a 1978 herbarium specimen. In recent years it has been collected from several wetlands in Sanders and Flathead Counties. Additional wetland surveys are needed to accurately document its distribution and population size in Montana.									
<b>Carex chondorrhiza</b> Creeping Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		3	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln, Powell State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from ferns and wet meadows in the northwest corner of the state. Generally does not appear to be threatened by any particular activities, though populations are susceptible to hydrologic changes.									
<b>Carex comosa</b> Bristly Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1S2				1	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead State Rank Reason: Only one known location in Montana on the shore of Flathead Lake. Occurrence is threatened by erosion caused by wave action and artificially high lake levels.									
<b>Carex crawei</b> Crawe's Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2S3				2	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Cascade, Pondera, Powell, Prairie, Teton State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from several areas. A few sites contain moderate to large populations. Trend data are lacking for the species. Negative impacts to populations from hydrologic changes are a potential threat.									
<b>Carex glacialis</b> Alpine Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Pondera State Rank Reason: Carex glacialis occurs throughout Canada, and has recently been discovered in the United States where it occurs at 4 locations in Montana. It grows in limestone fellfield habitats within the alpine. Populations are few, but appear stable. Surveys are needed to explore potential habitat, map its distribution, and determine population sizes.									
<b>Carex gravida</b> Heavy Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)		2	Wetland/Riparian

			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carter, Fallon, McCone, Powder River, Richland, Rosebud  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Carex gravida</i> has been found at a few widely scattered locations in eastern Montana, and is not generally abundant where it occurs. However, it is likely that the species is more abundant than the current data shows. Habitats include moist, green ash woodlands, which are attractive to livestock, and it may be particularly vulnerable to moderate grazing because of its caespitose growth form. These habitats are also quite vulnerable to invasion by non-native plants.</p>						
<b>Carex idaho</b> Idaho Sedge	<b>Carex pamyana ssp. idaho</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G3	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)	SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Madison, Powell, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Idaho sedge is a regional endemic known from several dozen sites in Montana which cluster into approx 15-20 populations, most on public lands. The estimated number of stems is in the tens of thousands, but total occupied habitat has been estimated at less than 200 acres. The species is palatable, and populations may be affected by heavy grazing. Other risks are competition from exotic species, hydrologic alterations, agricultural development, and road construction/maintenance. Updated population data and related site information are needed.</p>						
<b>Carex incurviformis</b> Coastal Sand Sedge	<b>Carex maritima var. incurviformis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4G5	S2?				3	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Glacier, Madison, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Five known occurrences in Montana, three are in Wilderness areas or Glacier National Park. However, all populations are apparently small to moderate in size based on limited survey data for the species. All occurrences are in alpine habitat that is not generally subject to human impacts.</p>						
<b>Carex lacustris</b> Lake-bank Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1S2		Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		2	Fens and marshes
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Missoula  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A rare species in Montana, known only from a few occurrences from Lake County.</p>						
<b>Carex multcostata</b> Many-ribbed Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2S3					Grasslands (Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Gallatin, Granite, Missoula, Park, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A rare species in Montana, scattered in the mountains of the southwest and south-central portions of the state. Very little data are available for the species in Montana. However, the potential for negative impacts to the populations appears to be low.</p>						
<b>Carex occidentalis</b> Western Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S1					Dry, montane to alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from an 1887 collection by Tweedy near "Boulder Creek" and a 1930 collection on Willow Creek in Beaverhead County.</p>						
<b>Carex petricosa</b> Rock Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S1S2				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Glacier, Powell, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from one site in Glacier National Park. Very little data are available for the species in Montana. However, the potential for negative impacts to the populations appears to be low.</p>						
<b>Carex plectocarpa</b> Goose-grass Sedge	<b>Carex lenticularis var. dolia</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G3	S3				2	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Park  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana primarily from Glacier National Park and from one population in the Absarokas. Some plants in the Logan Pass area are subject to trampling by hikers. Otherwise, the potential for negative impacts to the species appears to be low.</p>						
<b>Carex prairiea</b> Prairie Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)		4	Fens
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a small area in the northwest corner of the state. The potential for negative impacts to the populations appears to be low.</p>						
<b>Carex rostrata</b> Glaucus Beaked Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT, LOLO)		3	Fens
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Gallatin, Lincoln, Missoula, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This is a rare species in Montana, not to be confused with the more common <i>Carex utriculata</i>, which had been mistakenly treated under the name <i>Carex rostrata</i> in many past Floras.</p>						
<b>Carex scoparia</b> Pointed Broom Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1S2					Wetland/Riparian (Valleys)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Lake, Missoula, Park, Phillips, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only a few sites in the Clark Fork and Bitterroot River drainages.</p>						
<b>Carex stenoptila</b> Small-winged Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G3	S2S3					Grasslands (Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Gallatin, Madison, Mineral, Park, Ravalli, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A globally rare species, which is known from several widely scattered locations in Montana. Very little data are available for the species in Montana, as the sites are known only from specimen collections with sparse information.</p>						

<b>Carex stevenii</b> Steven's Scandinavian Sedge	<b>Carex norvegica ssp. stevenii</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5?	S2?					Wetland/Riparian (Subalpine)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few scattered sites in mountainous areas across the southern half of the state. Additional data on population levels are needed. Survey of suitable habitats will likely document additional occurrences.</p>									
<b>Carex sychnocephala</b> Many-headed Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1S2				1	Wetland/Riparian
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Flathead, Garfield, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Sheridan  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Currently known in the state from three occurrences that are believed to be extant. Also, known from one 1891 collection near Great Falls and two locations in northwest Montana now believed to be extirpated or severely impacted as a result of wetland draining and construction of a dock. The remaining populations are on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and a Nature Conservancy Preserve. Due to the habitats in which the species grows, it is vulnerable to development and hydrologic alterations.</p>									
<b>Carex tenuiflora</b> Thin-flowered Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2				3	Fens
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only one site in Glacier National Park. The potential for negative impacts to the occurrence are minimal.</p>									
<b>Carex vaginata</b> Sheathed Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2?		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)			Wetland/Riparian
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from one area in the northwest corner of the state, which is at the southern edge of the species' range. Additional data on population levels and trends are needed.</p>									
<b>Cyperus acuminatus</b> Short-pointed Flatsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1					Wetland/Riparian
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only 2 collections in the western portion of the state.</p>									
<b>Cyperus bipartitus</b> Shining Flatsedge	<b>Cyperus rivularis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1					Wetland/Riparian
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Ravalli  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only the Bitterroot Valley.</p>									
<b>Cyperus erythrorhizos</b> Red-root Flatsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2?					Wetland/Riparian
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Prairie  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from one Prairie County collection in 2008. Previous reports were based upon mis-identified specimens. Survey work in appropriate habitat would likely discover additional locations in Montana. Additional site and population information is needed to more precisely rank the species.</p>									
<b>Cyperus schweinitzii</b> Schweinitz's Flatsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2				4	Sandy sites
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Cascade, Custer, Powder River, Roosevelt, Sheridan  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few widely scattered sandy sites.</p>									
<b>Cypripedium fasciculatum</b> Clustered Lady's-slipper		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G4	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT, LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		1	Forests (Montane)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Clustered lady's-slipper is known for Montana from the northwest portion of the state, where it is documented from 10 moderate to large populations, 3 historical occurrences and many additional small occurrences. Most populations occur on National Forest lands. Potential negative impacts to the species have mainly been related to timber harvesting.</p>									
<b>Cypripedium passerinum</b> Sparrows-egg Lady's-slipper		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G5	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC, KOOT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		2	Forests (Mesic bottoms)
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Pondera, Powell, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sparrows-egg lady's-slipper is known from over a dozen moderate to large-sized populations, a few dozen small occurrences and one historical location. Several of the occurrences are either in designated wilderness areas or in Glacier National Park. The main threat to populations appears to be from potential hydrologic changes.</p>									

<b>Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum</b> Scribner's Panic Grass	<b>Panicum oligosanthes var. scribnerianum, Panicum scribnerianum</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5T5	S1S2				Mesic, sandy woodlands (low-elevation)
			<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Lake, Powder River, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Scribner's panic grass is a plant of dry woodlands, known from widely separated sites in southeastern and northwestern Montana. Only one large-sized population is known in the state, two others are very small, and the fourth occurrence is known only from a historical collection. Occurrences in eastern Montana may be negatively impacted by cattle grazing. The largest occurrence in the state lies adjacent to Highway 93 and negative impacts associated with expansion of the highway is likely. Invasive weeds and forest encroachment are also problems at this site.					
<b>Eleocharis rostellata</b> Beaked Spikerush		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG, HLC) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	3	Wetlands (Alkaline)
			<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Meagher, Park, Sanders, Sweet Grass, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from over a dozen extant sites and a few historical locations. Private and state lands host many occurrences that are vital to the viability of the species in the state. The species is vulnerable to hydrologic alteration and development.					
<b>Elodea bifoliata</b> Long-sheath Waterweed	<b>Elodea longivaginata</b>	<b>Hydrocharitaceae</b> Waterweeds	G4G5	S2?			3	Wetland/Riparian (Shallow water)
			<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Fergus, Glacier, Lake, Liberty, Phillips, Stillwater <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few widely scattered locations across the state. Additional population and trend data are needed for the species within Montana.					
<b>Elymus flavescens</b> Sand Wildrye	<b>Leymus flavescens</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4	S1S2		SENSITIVE	2	Sandy sites
			<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sand wildrye occurs at the edge of its range in Montana, where it is known from one small population in the Centennial Valley sandhills. It requires early successional sandy habitats, which are localized in sand deposition areas of the dunes. This habitat is at risk from dune succession and stabilization that can result from suppression of natural disturbance regimes such as fire and grazing.					
<b>Elymus innovatus</b> Northern Wildrye	<b>Leymus innovatus</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC)	3	Wetland/Riparian (mesic openings /streambanks, low-elevation)
			<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Glacier, Pondera, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few scattered sites east of the Divide. Additional population data are needed for the species within Montana. Population trends are unknown and two occurrences are only known from historical collections.					
<b>Epipactis gigantea</b> Giant Helleborine		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G4	S2S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC, LOLO) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT, CG, KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Flathead, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Powell, Sanders, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from several dozen occurrences across western and southern Montana where it is associated with seeps and springs, fens, and thermal waters. Several sites are likely extirpated, while others are known only from historical collections. National Forest, state and private lands all host significant populations. The species is primarily vulnerable to hydrologic changes and development.					
<b>Eriophorum callitrix</b> Sheathed Cotton-grass		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2S3			3	Alpine
			<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from several dozen occurrences across western and southern Montana where it is associated with seeps and springs, fens, and thermal waters. Several sites are likely extirpated, while others are known only from historical collections. National Forest, state and private lands all host significant populations. The species is primarily vulnerable to hydrologic changes and development.					
<b>Eriophorum gracile</b> Slender Cottongrass		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG, KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)	2	Fens



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Gallatin, Lake, Lincoln, Madison, Missoula, Park, Powell  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a very few large populations, several smaller populations and a half dozen historical or poorly documented locations. Populations occur on a mix of federal, state and private ownerships in northwest Montana at low to moderate elevations. Populations are vulnerable to any activities that may alter the hydrology of occupied sites.</p>					
<b>Festuca viviparoides</b> Northern Fescue	<b>Festuca vivipara, Festuca ovina var. vivipara</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4G5	S2?			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is only known from a few sites in Glacier National Park. Population numbers are apparently very low. However, the species generally occurs in areas and habitats that either are not susceptible or not experiencing negative impacts.</p>					
<b>Goodyera repens</b> Northern Rattlesnake-plantain		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (CG)	2	Mesic Forest
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Fergus, Flathead, Judith Basin, Meagher, Wheatland  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A widespread species that is found in Montana in the Little Belt and Big Snowy Mountains and at one site in Glacier National Park. The species occupies moist, montane forests with a mossy understory. Occurrences are vulnerable to disturbances that open or reduce the canopy such as timber harvesting and fire. Monitoring of the species in the Little Belt Mountains have documented negative impacts associated with both disturbances. However, <i>Goodyera repens</i> is known from approximately 20 moderate to large-sized populations and many additional, smaller occurrences. Recent trends are unknown.</p>					
<b>Heteranthera dubia</b> Water Star-grass		<b>Pontederiaceae</b> Water-hyacinth Family	G5	S1S2			2	Aquatic
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Three occurrences known in Montana, two are moderate-sized populations and the third is of undocumented size. One population is adjacent to a campground and related human activity at this site may have extirpated the population. All sites are vulnerable to changes in hydrology, water quality and recreational impacts.</p>					
<b>Juncus acuminatus</b> Tapered Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S1			2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Lincoln, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Only known in the state from one wetland site in Teton County.</p>					
<b>Juncus covillei</b> Coville's Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S2S3				Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, Sweet Grass  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently known from approximately a half-dozen widely scattered wetland/riparian sites in the mountainous portion of the state.</p>					
<b>Juncus triglumis var. albescens</b> Three-flowered Rush	<b>Juncus albescens</b>	<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S3			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Flathead, Glacier, Madison, Park, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few, moist, alpine sites in Glacier National Park and the Absaroka-Beartooth Mountains. The potential for negative impacts from human-caused activities appears to be minimal.</p>					
<b>Kobresia sibirica</b> Large-fruited Kobresia	<b>Kobresia macrocarpa</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Only known in the state from a small area of the Beartooth Plateau.</p>					
<b>Kobresia simpliciuscula</b> Simple Kobresia		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Glacier, Granite, Park, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from over a dozen sites from montane wetlands to mesic, alpine tundra. The species has a wide distribution and is scattered across the mountainous portion of the state.</p>					
<b>Lilaea scilloides</b> Flowering Quillwort	<b>Triglochin scilloides</b>	<b>Juncaginaceae</b> Arrow-grass family	G5?	S1S2				Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Phillips  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from a couple recent collections and previously from a 1933 collection by C. L. Hitchcock about 2 miles southeast of Charlo and a 1965 collection about 1.5 miles southwest of Ninepipe Reservoir. Population sizes and trends for the species are unknown. However, additional populations are likely to exist as many suitable, though un-surveyed ponds and wetlands exist across the state.</p>					
<b>Lilium columbianum</b> Columbia Lily		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S2				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Lilium columbianum</i> is currently only known from Lincoln County, where six locations have been documented in the 1970's and 1980's. This species is vulnerable to extirpation in Montana because of its attractiveness, potential to be over-collected, and limited range. Native lilies have rarely survived in gardens. Current information on known locations is greatly needed.</p>					
<b>Lilium philadelphicum</b> Wood Lily		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S3				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Carter, Fergus, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Pondera, Powder River, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> has a patchy, but wide distribution in Montana, and is often found in specialized habitats. Observations in eastern Montana have not been made since the 1930's and 1940's. This species is vulnerable to extirpation in Montana because of its attractiveness, potential to be over-collected, and habitat requirements. Native lilies have rarely survived in gardens. Current information on known locations, especially in the eastern counties, is greatly needed.</p>					

<b>Liparis loeselii</b> Loesel's Twayblade		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G5	S2		Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		3	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake State Rank Reason: Known from several occurrences clustered in a small area of the Swan Valley. Susceptible to changes in hydrology. May also be susceptible to impacts from fire.									
<b>Najas guadalupensis</b> Guadalupe Water-nymph		<b>Najadaceae</b> Water-nymph Family	G5	S2S3					Aquatic
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Blaine, Carter, Cascade, Flathead, Lake, Pondera, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Rare. Currently documented from a few fresh water sites in the western and central portions of the state. Species is poorly documented in Montana and additional information on population levels, trends and threats is needed.									
<b>Phippsia algida</b> Ice Grass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S2S3				3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Stillwater State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it has been documented from only a few sites on the Beartooth Plateau. Additional surveys of suitable habitat and revisits of documented occurrences are needed to more accurately assess the species' conservation status.									
<b>Poa laxa ssp. banffiana</b> Banff Bluegrass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5T1	S1					Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier									
<b>Potamogeton obtusifolius</b> Blunt-leaved Pondweed		<b>Potamogetonaceae</b> Pondweeds	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO)		2	Aquatic
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Missoula, Powell State Rank Reason: Known from over a dozen occurrences in northwest Montana. Several contain moderate to large-size populations and occur in valley and foothill locations in a variety of federal, state, and private ownerships. A few populations are on lands managed specifically for their conservation value. Some populations are vulnerable to impacts associated with development, recreation and increased sediment and nutrient loads.									
<b>Puccinellia lemmonii</b> Lemmon's Alkali Grass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4	S1S2				2	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison State Rank Reason: Very rare in Montana where it is known only from Beaverhead County on BLM and State Trust Lands. At least one site is actively grazed, though its susceptibility and response to such activity is uncertain.									
<b>Scheuchzeria palustris</b> Pod Grass		<b>Scheuchzeriaceae</b> Pod-grasses	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, KOOT, LOLO) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT)		2	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Granite, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from several dozen fens west of the Continental Divide. Several locations are known only from historical surveys or collections, or from sites that need additional surveys to document the populations. The majority of populations are on National Forest lands with MT State Trust lands, private and National Park lands supporting the remaining occurrences. Populations are primarily vulnerable to activities that change the hydrology of the occupied fen and wetland habitats.									
<b>Schoenoplectus heterochaetus</b> Slender Bulrush	<b>Scirpus heterochaetus</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1S2					Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Glacier, Lake, Phillips, Sheridan State Rank Reason: Information on the species is lacking within Montana where it is recorded from only two poorly documented sites. However, its apparent rarity in the state warrants a high conservation status rank.									
<b>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</b> Water Bulrush	<b>Scirpus subterminalis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3		Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC, KOOT, LOLO)		2	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula State Rank Reason: Over a dozen known occurrences in western Montana, most of which are moderate to large-sized populations primarily on National Forest lands. Populations are potentially vulnerable to changes in water levels or increases in nutrient and sediment loads associated with development, agriculture or adjacent timber harvesting.									
<b>Scolochloa festucacea</b> Sprangletop		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead State Rank Reason: Scolochloa festucacea occurs through most of Canada and in portions of mid-western and western States. In Montana it is known from 3 locations collected from 1949 to 1999 in Flathead County. A fourth location from a specimen with a poorly defined location in Carbon county needs to be verified. Surveys to find this species have been unsuccessful.									

<b>Sisyrinchium septentrionale</b> Northern Blue-eyed-grass		<b>Iridaceae</b> Irises	G4	S1S2				3	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Sheridan State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from one prairie site in the northeastern corner of the state. Population information and related habitat data from the known location are lacking.									
<b>Spiranthes diluvialis</b> Ute ladies'-tresses		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G2G3	S1S2	LT			2	Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison State Rank Reason: <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> (Ute ladies'-tresses) is known from only a handful of occurrences in southwest and south-central Montana in the Missouri, Jefferson, Beaverhead, Ruby and Madison River drainages. <i>S. diluvialis</i> is restricted in area by specific hydrologic requirements. Many populations have less than 100 individuals, though a couple have over 500 plants. Sites are susceptible to hydrologic changes and weed invasion. Large areas of habitat have been converted to agricultural uses. Livestock grazing is also a common use of these habitats. Two populations occur along highway right-of-ways. Most populations occur on private lands and only one occurrence is currently provided some potential protection or management for its conservation value.									
<b>Sporobolus compositus</b> Tall Dropseed	<b>Sporobolus asper</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	SH					Forests/Grasslands (open, plains)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carter, Custer State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from 3 collections; a 1939 collection near Ekalaka, a 1957 collection from Fort Keogh Livestock and Range Laboratory and a 1980 collection from Bighorn County.									
<b>Sporobolus neglectus</b> Small Dropseed		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1S2					Grasslands (low-elevation)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Gallatin, Sanders, Wheatland State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few widely scattered and poorly documented sites.									
<b>Stipa lettermanii</b> Letterman's Needlegrass	<b>Achnatherum lettermanii</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1S3					Talus and Grasslands (low-elevation)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Big Horn, Broadwater, Carbon, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Mineral, Park, Powell State Rank Reason: Documented from several locations in the southern portion of the state. However, population levels, site characteristics and related information needed to determine the species' status are lacking.									
<b>Tofieldia pusilla</b> Small Tofieldia		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S2				3	Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier State Rank Reason: Very rare in Montana, where it is known from only a very small area in Glacier National Park.									
<b>Trichophorum alpinum</b> Hudson's Bay Bulrush	<b>Scirpus hudsonianus, Eriophorum alpinum</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2		Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		2	Fens and cold, wet slopes
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is only known from a few sites in the northwest corner of the state.									
<b>Trichophorum cespitosum</b> Tufted Club-rush	<b>Scirpus cespitosus, Trichophorum caespitosum</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC, KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		3	Fens and wet meadows
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Powell, Teton State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is currently documented from over a dozen fens and wet meadows in the mountainous portion of western Montana.									
<b>Trichophorum pumilum</b> Rolland's bulrush	<b>Scirpus pumilus, Scirpus rollandii</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3				3	Fens
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier, Teton State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is currently documented from only a few calcareous fens near the Rocky Mtn Front.									
<b>Veratrum californicum</b> California False-hellebore		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S2		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (CG, HLC)			Wetland/Riparian
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Meagher, Powell, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is known from a very localized area in the southwestern corner of the state.									
<b>Wolffia columbiana</b> Columbia Water-meal		<b>Lemnaceae</b> Duckweeds	G5	S2S3					Aquatic
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Missoula, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Rare. Known from several water bodies in the valleys of western Montana. Additional information on the species is needed within Montana to more precisely determine the species' conservation status.									

BRYOPHYTES (BRYOPHYTA)

50 SPECIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<i>Aloina breviostriis</i> Short-beaked Aloe Moss		Pottiaceae	G4G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln						
<i>Catosciopium nigratum</i> Black Golf Club Moss		Catosciopiaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln						
<i>Cinclidium stygium</i> A Cinclidium Moss		Mniaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Teton						
<i>Cynodontium tenellum</i> A Cynodontium Moss		Dicranaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:						
<i>Dichodontium olympicum</i> Olympic Dichodontium Moss	Olympic Fork Moss	Dicranaceae	G3G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:						
<i>Dicranella schreberiana</i> Schreber's Dicranella Moss	<i>Dicranella grevilleana</i> Schreber's Fork Moss	Dicranaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier State Rank Reason: <i>D. grevilleana</i> had previously been ranked S1, but is now a synonym for <i>D. schreberiana</i> . Until a full review of the species can be performed, <i>D. schreberiana</i> (previously unranked) will be given the rank assigned to <i>D. grevilleana</i> .						
<i>Dicranum acutifolium</i> Acuteleaf Dicranum Moss		Dicranaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli						
<i>Eucladium verticillatum</i> Lime-Seep Eucladium Moss	Whorled Tuft Moss	Pottiaceae	G4	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Granite, Powell						
<i>Fabronia pusilla</i> Silky Urn Moss	Fabronia Moss	Fabroniaceae	G4G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Madison						
<i>Fissidens fontanus</i> Flat Pocket Moss	A Pocket Moss	Fissidentaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Granite						
<i>Grimmia brittoniae</i> Britton's Dry Rock Moss	Britton's Black Rock Moss	Grimmiaceae	G2	S2					Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT, LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Sanders						
<i>Grimmia incurva</i> Curved Dry Rock Moss	Curved Black Rock Moss	Grimmiaceae	G4G5Q	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli						
<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> Hamatocaulis Moss	<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>	Amblystegiaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln						
<i>Haplodontium macrocarpum</i> Waterfall Copper Moss	<i>Mielichhoferia macrocarpa</i> , <i>Bryum porsildii</i>	Bryaceae	G2G3	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: One specimen collected from a population growing on a wet limestone cliff in Park County, MT in 1973.						
<i>Hennediella heimii</i> Heim's Hennediella Moss	<i>Desmatodon heimii</i>	Pottiaceae	G5	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli						
<i>Homalothecium megaptilum</i> Giant Golden Moss	<i>Trachybryum megaptilum</i>	Brachytheciaceae	G4	S1					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Mineral State Rank Reason: Endemic to western North America. In Montana it occurs on the eastern edge of its distribution.						

<b>Hygroamblystegium varium ssp. noterophilum</b> A Conecap Moss	<b>Hygroamblystegium noterophilum</b> A Hygroamblystegium Moss	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<b>Leucolepis acanthoneuron</b> Umbrella Moss	<b>Leucolepis menziesii</b>	<b>Mniaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln, Sanders									
<b>Meesia longiseta</b> Meesia Moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead									
<b>Meesia triquetra</b> Meesia Moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G5	S2					Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT, CG, KOOT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Ravalli, Sanders, Teton									
<b>Meesia uliginosa</b> Meesia Moss	Broad-leaved Hump Moss	<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G5	S1S2					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln									
<b>Meiotrichum lyallii</b> Lyall's Polytrichum Moss	<b>Polytrichum lyallii</b> , <b>Polytrichadelphus lyallii</b> , <b>Polytrichastrum lyallii</b>	<b>Polytrichaceae</b>	G3G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<b>Myurella tenerrima</b> A Mousetail Moss		<b>Pterigynandraceae</b>	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier									
<b>Neckera douglasii</b> Douglas' Neckera Moss		<b>Neckeraceae</b>	G4	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Sanders									
<b>Paludella squarrosa</b> Angled Paludella Moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G5	S1S2					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Flathead, Glacier									
<b>Paraleucobryum enerve</b> A Windblown Moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G5?	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier									
<b>Physcomitrium hookeri</b> Hooker's Physcomitrium Moss		<b>Funariaceae</b>	G2G4	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<b>Porotrichum bigelovii</b> Bigelow's Porotrichum Moss		<b>Thamnobryaceae</b>	G4	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli									
<b>Pseudocrossidium obtusulum</b> A Pseudocrossidium Moss		<b>Pottiaceae</b>	GU	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Musselshell, Ravalli									
<b>Ptychostomum schleicheri</b> Schleicher's Ptychostomum Moss	<b>Bryum schleicheri</b>	<b>Bryaceae</b>	G5?	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier									
<b>Rhynchostegium aquaticum</b> Aquatic Rhynchostegium Moss	<b>Eurhynchium riparioides</b> , <b>Platyhypnidium riparioides</b> , <b>Platyhypnidium aquaticum</b>	<b>Brachytheciaceae</b>	G4	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln									
<b>Sarmentypnum exannulatum</b> Wamstorfia Moss	<b>Wamstorfia exannulata</b>	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln									



<b>Scorpidium revolvens</b> Limprichtia Moss	<b>Drepanocladus revolvens, Limprichtia revolvens</b>	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake									
<b>Scorpidium scorpioides</b> A Scorpidium Moss		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	S2			Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC, KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula, Teton									
<b>Sphagnum angustifolium</b> Narrowleaf Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S2					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Sanders									
<b>Sphagnum centrale</b> A Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Ravalli, Sanders									
<b>Sphagnum compactum</b> Cushion Peatmoss	Low Peatmoss	<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Granite									
<b>Sphagnum contortum</b> Contorted Sphagnum Moss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln									
<b>Sphagnum fimbriatum</b> Fringed Bogmoss	Ragged Hair Peatmoss	<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lewis and Clark									
<b>Sphagnum fuscum</b> Brown Hair Peatmoss	Brown Peatmoss	<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S2					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln, Ravalli									
<b>Sphagnum girgensohnii</b> Star Hair Peatmoss	Girgensohn's Peatmoss	<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<b>Sphagnum magellanicum</b> Red Spoon Peatmoss	Magellan's Peatmoss	<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1			Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)		
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli									
<b>Sphagnum mendocinum</b> Mendocino Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G4G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Missoula									
<b>Sphagnum riparium</b> Streamside Peatmoss	Streamside Sphagnum Moss	<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Missoula									
<b>Sphagnum wulfianum</b> Wulf's Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake, Lincoln									
<b>Stegonia latifolia</b> Wideleaf Stegonia Moss	A Twist Moss	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G5T4T5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<b>Syntrichia bartramii</b> Bartram's Syntrichia Moss	<b>Tortula bartramii</b> Bartram's Twist Moss	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G2G4	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: <i>Tortula</i> species with leaves turning red in 2% KOH solution, among other characteristics, have been placed in <i>Henediella</i> , <i>Microbryum</i> , or <i>Syntrichia</i> . Reduction in sporophyte development, such as capsule and peristome development, is prominent in <i>Tortula</i> but for which there is little evidence in <i>Syntrichia</i> (FNA 2007).									
<b>Syntrichia norvegica</b> Norwegian Syntrichia Moss	<b>Tortula norvegica</b> Norwegian Twist Moss	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier, Lake, Madison									
<b>Syntrichia papillosumma</b> Antler Twist Moss	<b>Tortula papillosumma</b> Antler Moss	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G3G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Musselshell, Ravalli, Sanders									
<b>Tortula acaulon</b> Elfin Crisp Moss	<b>Phascum acaulon, Phascum cuspidatum</b> Entire-Leaf Nitrogen Moss	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli									

## LICHENS (FUNGI)

32 SPECIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<i>Arctomia delicatula</i> Delicate Arctic Scale Lichen		Arctomiaceae	GNR	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<i>Arctoparmelia subcentrifuga</i> Subcentric Ring Lichen		Parmeliaceae	G4G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Missoula State Rank Reason: In Montana known from a few sites in the western and central regions of the state.									
<i>Cetraria commixta</i> Friendly Camouflage Lichen	<i>Cetrariella commixta</i> , <i>Melanelia commixta</i>	Parmeliaceae	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier State Rank Reason: Known from very few locations in northwest Montana.									
<i>Circinaria rogeri</i> Roger's Vagabond Lichen	<i>Aspicilia fruticulosa</i> , <i>Aspicilia rogeri</i>	Megasporaceae	G2G3	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon State Rank Reason: In Montana known from one location in south-central region of the state.									
<i>Cladonia botrytes</i> Stump Pixie-Cup Lichen	Stump Soldiers, Wooden Soldiers	Cladoniaceae	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lincoln State Rank Reason: This species is common northward, but is found sporadically in Montana and east to the Black Hills and south to Colorado.									
<i>Cladonia uncialis</i> Thorny Pixie-Sticks		Cladoniaceae	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake State Rank Reason: Known to occur at one location in Montana.									
<i>Collema curtisporum</i> Pustulate Tarpaper Lichen		Collemaaceae	G3	S1					Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT) Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Mineral, Sanders State Rank Reason: In Montana this lichen occurs in a few locations and is not always present where habitat appears to be suitable.									
<i>Dactylina ramulosa</i> Frosted Finger Lichen		Parmeliaceae	G5	S2					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Park, Ravalli									
<i>Gyalectaria diluta</i> Diluted Wart Lichen	<i>Pertusaria diluta</i>	Coccotremataceae	GNR	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: This species was first recognized in Montana. The Type specimen is from the Cabinet Mountains and is currently the only Montana occurrence.									
<i>Lobaria amplissima</i> Large Lungwort Lichen		Lobariaceae	GNR	SNR					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: Known from one location in western Montana.									
<i>Lobaria anomala</i> Netted Lungwort Lichen	<i>Pseudocyphellaria anomala</i>	Lobariaceae	G2G4	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake State Rank Reason: Known in western Montana from a few locations.									
<i>Lobaria hallii</i> Gray Lungwort Lichen		Lobariaceae	G4	S2					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, Sanders State Rank Reason: Known from several locations in western Montana.									
<i>Lobaria linita</i> Cabbage Lungwort Lichen		Lobariaceae	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: Known from very few locations in western Montana.									
<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i> Textured Lungwort Lichen		Lobariaceae	G5	S1					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake, Mineral State Rank Reason: Known from one location in western Montana.									



<b>Umbilicaria hirsuta</b> Granulating Rocktripe Lichen		<b>Umbilicariaceae</b>	G2G4	S1							
<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is apparently rare throughout its range in North America. In Montana it is known from one location.											
<b>Verrucaria kootenaica</b> Kootenai Speck Lichen		<b>Verrucariaceae</b>	G2	S1S2							
<b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in western Montana from a few locations.											

## Potential Species of Concern

90 Species

All Records (no filtering)

FERNS AND FERN ALLIES (PTERIDOPHYTA)										4 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT	
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> Maidenhair Spleenwort		<b>Aspleniaceae</b> Spleenwort Family	G5	SH					Rock/Talus	
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead State Rank Reason: Known from one 1895 collection with imprecise location data near "Columbia Falls" in Flathead County.							
<i>Botrychium montanum</i> Mountain Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S3S4					Forests (Mesic bottomlands)/Open sites	
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: This moonwort species is known from numerous observations in western Montana. Populations are often small and most have been found in old growth Western Red Cedar forest, though some have been documented from second growth forests. Populations occur on a mix of federal, state and private ownerships. Montana supports a significant percentage of the species range-wide populations.							
<i>Botrychium sp. (Non-SOC)</i> Moonworts (Non-SOC)		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	GNR	S3S5						
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Cascade, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Pondera, Powell, Sanders, Teton State Rank Reason: This is a general record for Botrychium species tracked by MTNHP. MTNHP tracks and maintains observation data for all Botrychium species in the state excluding B. multifidum and B. virginianum which are fairly common and readily identifiable from all other Botrychiums. Global and State Ranks for this record are placeholders only to allow Botrychium SOC to appear in searches using global and state ranks. For information pertinent to specific Botrychium species, please see the individual species' accounts.							
<i>Cystopteris montana</i> Mountain Bladder Fern		<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G5	SH					Rock/talus	
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Sanders State Rank Reason: Reported for Montana from one collection in 1932 near Gunsight Pass in Glacier National Park.							

FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS (MAGNOLIOPSIDA)										53 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT	
<i>Agoseris lackschewitzii</i> Pink Agoseris	<i>Agoseris aurantiaca</i> var. <i>aurantiaca</i> , <i>Agoseris</i> <i>camea</i>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4Q	S3S4						
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Cascade, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Granite, Judith Basin, Liberty, Madison, Meagher, Park, Silver Bow, Sweet Grass State Rank Reason: See rank details.							
<i>Allotropa virgata</i> Candystick		<b>Ericaceae</b> Heath Family	G4	S3S4						
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Limited distribution and small population sizes make the species potentially vulnerable to impacts to its habitat, primary lodgepole pine stands. Trend and monitoring data for the species are lacking. However, populations are presumed to be relatively stable at the present time.							
<i>Aquilegia jonesii</i> Jones' Columbine		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G3	S3S4						
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Judith Basin, Lewis and Clark, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton							
<i>Arabis lyrata</i> Lyre-leaf Rockcress	<i>Arabis lyrata</i> , <i>Arabis</i> <i>kamchatica</i>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	SH					NA	
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead State Rank Reason: Known from one 1952 collection near Mount Brown in Glacier National Park.							
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> Four-wing Saltbush		<b>Amaranthaceae</b> Amaranth (Pigweed) Family	G5	S3S4						
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Blaine, Carbon, Carter, Jefferson, McCone, Musselshell, Park, Pondera, Powder River, Rosebud, Silver Bow, Toole, Wheatland							
<i>Atriplex suckleyi</i> Suckley's Saltbush	<i>Atriplex dioica</i> (Nutt.) Macbr. [not Raf.], <i>Endolepis dioica</i>	<b>Amaranthaceae</b> Amaranth (Pigweed) Family	G4	S3S4						



			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Phillips, Roosevelt, Valley, Wheatland, Yellowstone  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Few collections from Montana, mostly along the Missouri River Breaks. However, this species has weedy tendencies.          MONT collections from Valley, McCone Counties.</p>					
<b>Balsamorhiza macrophylla</b> Large-leaved Balsamroot		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3G5	S3S4		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG)	3	Sagebrush-grassland
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin, Madison  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species occurs in Montana at the edge of its range where it is known from three southwestern Montana mountain ranges. Most of the known populations are moderate to large in size and in generally good-quality habitat. One occurrence in Gallatin County is only known from a 1931 collection. Invasive weeds are not a problem at sites occupied by <i>Balsamorhiza macrophylla</i> and livestock grazing at some of the sites does not appear to be negatively impacting the species.</p>					
<b>Camissonia minor</b> Small-flowered Evening-primrose	<b>Oenothera minor</b>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G4	S3S4				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon</p>					
<b>Ceanothus herbaceus</b> New Jersey Tea		<b>Rhamnaceae</b> Buckthorn Family	G5	SH				Forests (Dry, Open)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Powder River  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1948 specimen collection with imprecise location data in Powder River County that noted a "few" plants. Subsequent surveys have not been able to relocate this species.</p>					
<b>Centaurium exaltatum</b> Western Centaury	<b>Zeltnera exaltata</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	SH				Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Treasure, Yellowstone  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1890 collection with imprecise location data from Big Horn County, "seven miles south of Custer Station".</p>					
<b>Collomia tinctoria</b> Yellow-staining Collomia		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G5	SH				Grasslands/Rocky slopes (Valleys to Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Has not been collected in Montana for over 100 years.</p>					
<b>Cryptantha flavoculata</b> Pale Yellow Cryptantha		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G5	S3S4				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon</p>					
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G4G5T3T4	S3S4			3	
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Missoula, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A Montana endemic.</p>					
<b>Delphinium glaucescens</b> Electric Peak Larkspur		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G3G4	S3S4				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Park, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Occurs in southwest Montana at relatively high elevations. Though it has a restricted distribution, it may not be that uncommon.</p>					
<b>Drosera rotundifolia</b> Roundleaf Sundew		<b>Droseraceae</b> Sundew Family	G5	S3S4				Fens
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Our most common sundew. Numerous occurrences in fens across western Montana.</p>					
<b>Epilobium densiflorum</b> Dense Spike-primrose	<b>Boisduvalia densiflora</b>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5	SH				Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Petroleum, Sanders, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one historical collection in Sanders County from 1938.</p>					
<b>Epilobium suffruticosum</b> Shrubby Willowherb		<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5	S3S4				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Gallatin, Park</p>					
<b>Ericameria nana</b> Dwarf Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus nanus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	SH				Rock/Talus
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1952 collection south of Upper Red Rock Lake.</p>					
<b>Erigeron eatonii</b> Eaton's Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	SH				Sagebrush/Woodlands (Open, Montane)
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Sweet Grass  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species has only been collected once in Montana, several decades ago in Stillwater County. The population where this specimen was collected is likely still extant, but no surveys have been conducted to try and re-locate it.</p>					
<b>Erigeron lanatus</b> Woolly Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S3S4				
			<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Glacier, Sweet Grass  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known in Montana from a few occurrences in Glacier National Park, though the high elevation habitat as well as the occurrences all being within the Park boundary greatly diminish the potential for negative impacts. The likelihood of additional occurrences being located appears good.</p>					

<b>Eriogonum brevicaulum</b> var. <b>canum</b> Rabbit Buckwheat	<b>Eriogonum lagopus</b> , <b>Eriogonum pauciflorum</b> var. <b>canum</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G3G4	S3S4				3	
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon State Rank Reason: Regional endemic taxa restricted in Montana to the Bighorn Basin/Pryor Mountain Desert area where it is locally abundant in some locality and is a dominant component of some vegetation communities. Trends are unknown, though likely stable.									
<b>Eutrema salsugineum</b> Saltwater Cress	<b>Arabisopsis salsuginea</b> , <b>Thellungiella salsuginea</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5?	SH					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<b>Gaultheria ovatifolia</b> Slender Wintergreen		<b>Ericaceae</b> Heath Family	G5	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Park, Sanders, Teton									
<b>Geocaulon lividum</b> Northern Toadflax	<b>Comandra lividum</b>	<b>Santalaceae</b> Sandalwood Family	G5	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula									
<b>Gilia tweedyi</b> Tweedy's Gilia	<b>Gilia sinuata</b> var. <b>tweedyi</b> , <b>Gilia inconspicua</b> var. <b>tweedyi</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4G5Q	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon State Rank Reason: <i>Gilia tweedyi</i> is locally common on the south and west sides of the Pryor Mountains in the drainages of the Bighorn and Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone rivers and is also known from Beaverhead County.									
<b>Hedysarum alpinum</b> Alpine Sweet-vetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Gallatin, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Phillips, Pondera									
<b>Hymenoxys torreyana</b> Torrey Bitterweed	<b>Tetranuris torreyana</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon									
<b>Impatiens ecalcarata</b> Spurless Touch-me-not		<b>Balsaminaceae</b> Impatiens	G3G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake, Missoula									
<b>Linanthastrum nuttallii</b> Nuttall's Linanthus	<b>Linanthus nuttallii</b> , <b>Leptosiphon nuttallii</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G5	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: Reported as locally common in the Bitterroot Mountains by Lesica & Shelly (1991).									
<b>Lomatium bicolor</b> Bicolor Biscuitroot		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley/Carrot Family	G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli									
<b>Lorandersonia linifolia</b> Spearleaf Rabbitbrush	<b>Chrysothamhus viscidiflorus</b> var. <b>linifolius</b> , <b>Chrysothamhus linifolius</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:									
<b>Madia minima</b> Small-headed Tarweed	<b>Hemizonella minima</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Granite, Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders									
<b>Mimulus suksdorfii</b> Suksdorf Monkeyflower		<b>Phrymaceae</b> Lopseed Family	G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Missoula, Park, Rosebud, Silver Bow									
<b>Musineon vaginatum</b> Rydberg's Parsley		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley/Carrot Family	G3G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud State Rank Reason: See rank details.									
<b>Orobanche corymbosa</b> Flat-topped Broomrape		<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Madison, Ravalli									
<b>Oxytropis lagopus</b> var. <b>conjugans</b> Hare's-foot Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4G5T3T4	S3S4				3	Sagebrush (low-elevation)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Granite, Lewis and Clark State Rank Reason: See rank details.									
<b>Pedicularis oederi</b> Oeder's Lousewort		<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G5	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon									
<b>Pediomelum hypogaeum</b> Little Indian Breadroot		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3S4				3	Grasslands/Woodlands (Open, sandy soil)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, Golden Valley, Petroleum, Powder River, Rosebud State Rank Reason: See rank details.									
<b>Penstemon laricifolius</b> Larch-leaf Beardtongue		<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G4	S3S4					
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Big Horn, Carbon, Meagher State Rank Reason: In Montana, <i>Penstemon laricifolius</i> is known from Carbon County where it is common on the south and west flanks of the Pryor Mountains.									

<b>Phacelia scopulina</b> Dwarf Phacelia	<b>Phacelia lutea var. scopulina</b>	<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G4	SH				Alkaline sites
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison, Silver Bow State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from one 1885 collection by P.A. Rydberg near Melrose, probably in Silver Bow County.								
<b>Phlox andicola</b> Plains Phlox		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4	S3S4			3	Open sites (Sand to clay soils)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Dawson, Phillips, Powder River, Rosebud, Sheridan State Rank Reason: Plains phlox reaches the western margin of its range in Montana's eastern counties. It has been documented from relatively few locations, but surveys during its early blooming season have been few, and additional spring inventory work may locate more populations. It likely tolerates grazing and may benefit from some level of disturbance.								
<b>Polygonum austiniiae</b> Austin's Knotweed	<b>Polygonum douglasii ssp. austiniiae</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G5T4	S3S4		Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (CG)	2	Rock/Talus
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Broadwater, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Park, Pondera, Powell, Teton State Rank Reason: Austin's knotweed is sparsely distributed in mountainous areas of Montana from the Rocky Mountain Front to the Madison and Gallatin Ranges. Sites are usually on open, gravelly, sparsely-vegetated slopes with shale-derived soils and as such are not generally impacted by human activity. Some sites however, are along forest roads and are susceptible to weed invasion and other disturbances. The probability of finding additional occurrences appears to be good since large areas of suitable habitat across western and central Montana remain unsurveyed for the species.								
<b>Ranunculus hyperboreus</b> High Northern Buttercup	<b>Ranunculus natans</b>	<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S3S4				Wetland/Riparian (Montane)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Missoula, Silver Bow, Valley State Rank Reason: Known from several southwest and south-central counties in Montana. See rank details for additional information.								
<b>Sedum borschii</b> Borsch's Stonecrop	<b>Sedum leibergii</b>	<b>Crassulaceae</b> Stonecrops	G4?	S3S4				
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead								
<b>Solidago velutina</b> Three-nerved Goldenrod	<b>Solidago sparsiflora</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G5?	SH				NA
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: Few-flowered goldenrod is known in Montana from 1 specimen collection from the Stillwater River Valley, which lacks precise locality data. Other reports of this species from the state are based on mis-identified specimens. Additional data are needed.								
<b>Sphaeralcea munroana</b> White-stemmed globemallow		<b>Malvaceae</b> Mallow Family	G4	S3S4			3	Sagebrush-Grasslands (low-elevation)
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Jefferson, Park State Rank Reason: Peripheral in southwest Montana where it is known from a few locations. Additional survey and monitoring data are needed. Most documented locations are along roads and 2-tracks, as such, at least several of the populations may be adventive or introduced. Species appears to be tolerant of or perhaps benefits from some disturbance activity. Additional information concerning the conservation needs and population dynamics of this species in Montana is needed to clarify its status.								
<b>Stanleya tomentosa</b> Woolly Prince's plume		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S3S4				
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Carbon State Rank Reason: See rank details.								
<b>Stanleya viridiflora</b> Green Prince's plume		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S3S4				
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Beaverhead, Madison State Rank Reason: See rank details.								
<b>Stenotus multicaulis</b> Many-stem Goldenweed	<b>Onoposis multicaulis, Haplopappus multicaulis</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	S3S4				
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carter, Fallon State Rank Reason: Though restricted in distribution in Montana to Carter County, it is common in some habitats, including along some roadsides at least on BLM lands. No apparent, substantial threats to the species' viability in the state exist.								
<b>Streptanthella longirostris</b> Streptanthella		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S3S4				
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon State Rank Reason: Uncommon in Montana and restricted in distribution to Carbon County. Population sizes are poorly documented and associated information on trends and threats are also lacking.								
<b>Synthyris missurica</b> Western Mountain kittentails		<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G4	S3S4				
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Ravalli State Rank Reason: Uncommon in Montana and restricted in distribution to the Bitterroot Mtns. Population sizes are poorly documented and associated information on trends and threats are also lacking.								
<b>Tonestus pygmaeus</b> Pygmy Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus pygmaeus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G4	SH				Alpine
Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: Known in Montana from 1 historical collection from Lolo Peak. Other historical locations previously reported for MT have all been based on mis-identified specimens of <i>Tonestus lyallii</i>								

<b>Townsendia spathulata</b> Sword Townsend-daisy		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster/Sunflowers	G3	S3S4				3	
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Madison, Park, Silver Bow  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sword townsendia occurs in limestone areas of southwest and south-central Montana. Overall, The species' viability in the state does not appear to be at risk due in part to its relatively widespread distribution and its overall abundance. The population in the Limestone Hills in Broadwater County may be negatively impacted by proposed mine expansion and military activities.</p>									

FLOWERING PLANTS - MONOCOTS (LILIOPSIDA)										7 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT	
<b>Carex nelsonii</b> Nelson's Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G3	S3S4						
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Park, Stillwater  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> See rank details.</p>										
<b>Cyperus strigosus</b> Straw-colored Flatsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	SH						
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from two historical collections (Flathead and Missoula Counties).</p>										
<b>Cypripedium parviflorum</b> Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	<b>Cypripedium calceolus</b>	<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G5	S3S4		Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT)		2		
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carter, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula, Pondera, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Many occurrences known from the western half of the state, including a dozen or so historical or poorly documented sites. Many occurrences have small population numbers, though approximately two dozen occurrences are moderate to large populations. Populations occur on variety of federal, state and private ownerships with varied land uses and management. A variety of land uses and activities, including development, livestock grazing and timber harvesting may have detrimental impacts to populations. However, yellow lady's-slipper appears to be tolerant to some disturbances at low levels and the number of populations scattered over a wide area reduces the risk to the species. A loss of populations or a significant decline in numbers may warrant a re-listing as a Species of Concern in Montana, and populations should continue to be monitored on a semi-regular basis. Moderate to large occurrences should be managed to maintain habitat and viable population numbers.</p>										
<b>Damasonium californicum</b> Fringed Water-plantain	<b>Machaerocarpus californicus</b>	<b>Alismataceae</b> Water-plantains	G4	SH						
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b>  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Collected once in Montana along the Kootenai river near Rexford prior to the creation of Lake Koocanusa.</p>										
<b>Lipocarpa micrantha</b> Dwarf Bulrush	<b>Hemicarpha micrantha</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	SH					Sandy soil (Moist)	
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from a 1941 Collection by W. E. Booth near Fronberg.</p>										
<b>Maianthemum canadense</b> Wild Lily-of-the-valley		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	SH					Riparian forest	
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Carter  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Documented for Montana from one 1948 collection by W. E. Booth near Alzada.</p>										
<b>Sphenopholis intermedia</b> Slender Wedgegrass	<b>Sphenopholis obtusata var. major</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S3S4					Mesic sites (low-elevation)	
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Broadwater, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Phillips, Wheatland  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it has only been documented from a very few collections, though the population data required to more precisely assign a conservation rank are lacking.</p>										

BRYOPHYTES (BRYOPHYTA)										18 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT	
<b>Amblyodon dealbatus</b> An Amblyodon Moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G3G5	SH						
<p><b>Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Flathead  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from 1 collection from Flathead County in 1895.</p>										
<b>Brachythecium turgidum</b> Stiff Matt Moss	Stiff Brachythecium Moss	<b>Brachytheciaceae</b>	G5	SH						

			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier						
<b>Callicladium haldanianum</b> Pretty Branch Moss		<b>Hypnaceae</b>	G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead						
<b>Calliergon richardsonii</b> Richardson's Calliergon Moss		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier						
<b>Dendroalsia abietina</b> A Dendroalsia Moss		<b>Leucodontaceae</b>	G4	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:						
<b>Dicranum fragilifolium</b> Fragile Leaf Dicranum Moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G4G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake						
<b>Dicranum spadiceum</b> A Dicranum Moss	<b>Dicranum angustum</b>	<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G5	SNR					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: MT Botanist Mincermyer downgraded species from S1 to SH for lack of knowledge of specimens after 1972 and was not aware of specimens collected in 1994 from Glacier NP and 1995 from Pine Butte.						
<b>Distichium inclinatum</b> Incline Thread Moss	Incline Distichium Moss	<b>Ditrichaceae</b>	G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Glacier						
<b>Entosthodon rubiginosus</b> Rusty Cord Moss	Entosthodon Moss	<b>Funariaceae</b>	G1G3	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Cascade						
<b>Grimmia mollis</b> A Dry Rock Moss	<b>Hydrogrimmia mollis</b> A Black Rock Moss	<b>Grimmiaceae</b>	G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier						
<b>Hygrohypnum cochlearifolium</b> Ear-leaf Boat Moss	Ear-leaf Hygrohypnum Moss	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lincoln						
<b>Plagiobryum zieri</b> Zierian Hump-Moss		<b>Bryaceae</b>	G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:						
<b>Pseudocalliergon trifarium</b> Blunt Water Moss	<b>Calliergon trifarium</b> Worm Moss	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Missoula						
<b>Pseudocalliergon turgescens</b> A Pseudocalliergon Moss	<b>Scorpidium turgescens</b> , <b>Calliergon turgescens</b>	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier						
<b>Sarmentypnum sarmentosum</b> A Sarmentypnum Moss	<b>Calliergon sarmentosum</b>	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	SNR					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:						
<b>Tayloria acuminata</b> Acuminate Dung Moss		<b>Splachnaceae</b>	G3G4	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:						
<b>Thamnobryum neckeroides</b> Necker's Thamnobryum Moss	A Tree Moss	<b>Thamnobryaceae</b>	G4	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Sanders						
<b>Tortula cernua</b> A Tortella Moss	<b>Desmatodon cernuus</b>	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G4G5	SH					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties:						

LICHENS (FUNGI)									8 SPECIES
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Brigantiaea praetermissa</b> Brick-Spored Firedot Lichen		<b>Brigantiaeeaceae</b> (Brigantiaeeaceae)	GNR	S2S3					
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake State Rank Reason: The type specimen is from Sanders County. This lichen is considered uncommon in western Montana and widely scattered in the Pacific Northwest.						



<b>Cetraria sepincola</b> Chestnut Wrinkled Lichen	<b>Tuckermannopsis sepincola</b>	<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G5	S2S3				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Lake, Madison, Mineral State Rank Reason: Known from many locations, associated with bogs, in western Montana.					
<b>Evernia divaricata</b> Mountain Oakcross Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G4G5	S1S2				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Carbon, Lake, Missoula State Rank Reason: Populations have a very spotty distribution in Montana.					
<b>Parmelia fraudans</b> Pea-green Shield Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G5	S1				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: Rare in the Pacific Northwest (McCune and Goward 2009); Infrequently collected in Montana and adjacent states.					
<b>Platismatia herrei</b> Tattered Rag Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G5	S1				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: State Rank Reason: Known from a few locations in northwestern Montana.					
<b>Platismatia stenophylla</b> Ribbon Rag Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G5	S1				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Lake, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Known from a few locations in western Montana.					
<b>Psora rubiformis</b> Pea-green Scale Lichen		<b>Psoraceae</b>	G3G5	S1S2				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Madison, Rosebud State Rank Reason: In Montana widely scattered populations have been found in northwest, southwest, and southeast.					
<b>Umbilicaria havaasii</b> Havaas' Rocktripe Lichen		<b>Umbilicariaceae</b>	G4	S1				
			Species Occurrences verified in these Counties: Flathead, Ravalli State Rank Reason: Known from a few locations in western Montana. Montana occurs on the eastern edge of this species range.					

**Special Status Species**

**0 Species**

All Records (no filtering)

**This section is not Filtered**

ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST		
SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b><i>Isoetes howellii</i></b> Howell's Quillwort	9/25/2018	<i>Isoetes howellii</i> is known from about 5 locations in Northwestern Montana. Based on limited information threats appear to be minimal, but survey work to document locations, population sizes, and threats is greatly needed.
<b><i>Isoetes echinospora</i></b> Spiny-spore Quillwort	9/25/2018	<i>Isoetes echinospora</i> is known from 8 occurrences scattered in western Montana. At one occurrence, the species has been observed in 1940, 1967, and 1998 indicating persistence. However, current survey work is needed to document locations, population sizes, and threats.
<b><i>Isoetes occidentalis</i></b> Western Quillwort	9/25/2018	<i>Isoetes occidentalis</i> is known from two locations in northwest Montana. Survey work to identify other locations, document population sizes, and determine threats is greatly needed.
<b><i>Celastrus scandens</i></b> Bittersweet	9/25/2018	<i>Celastrus scandens</i> occurs frequently in woodlands, rocky hillsides, thickets, fence rows, and roadsides in the Great Plains (McGregor 1986). The previous SH rank in Montana was based on a vague location provided on a 1975 herbarium specimen. In recent years it has been collected at four locations in woody draws. It appears that the Montana sites represent the western edge of its range, and currently it ranks as an S1. Additional surveys of woody draws are needed to accurately document its distribution and population size in Montana.
<b><i>Impatiens aurella</i></b> Pale-yellow Jewel-weed	9/25/2018	<i>Impatiens aurella</i> is known from about 20 locations documented from 1886 to 2016. It is considered uncommon in Lake and Flathead Counties, where the majority of observations have been found, and rare in other counties of western Montana. It grows in wet, often organic soil in both disturbed and undisturbed wetlands, and rarely appears abundant. However, it may require or persist better with some hydrological disturbance. Re-visits to known locations and more surveys are needed to better document locations, population sizes, and threats.
<b><i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> var. <i>filifolius</i></b> Pottery Milkvetch	9/25/2018	<i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> variety <i>filifolius</i> is associated with sandy soils of the sandhills and sandstone outcrops in eastern Montana. It is known from about 20 occurrences observed mostly from 1983 to 2000. Some populations occur in State Parks, and current data on population sizes and threats is needed. The Flora of the Great Plains (1986) considered it rare in the Great Plains except for the Nebraska sandhill region where it was somewhat common. Based on aging data, limited distribution, and an association to specific habitat types it is considered a Species of Concern.
<b><i>Astragalus ceramicus</i></b> Pottery Milkvetch	9/25/2018	<i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> variety <i>filifolius</i> is associated with sandy soils of the sandhills and sandstone outcrops in eastern Montana. It is known from about 20 occurrences observed mostly from 1983 to 2000. Some populations occur in State Parks, and current data on population sizes and threats is needed. The Flora of the Great Plains (1986) considered it rare in the Great Plains except for the Nebraska sandhill region where it was somewhat common. Based on aging data, limited distribution, and an association to specific habitat types it is considered a Species of Concern.
<b><i>Artemisia tilesii</i></b> Tulesius Wormwood	9/25/2018	<i>Artemisia tilesii</i> is known from seven locations located at higher elevations in western Montana. The species can be difficult to separate from <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> and <i>A. michauxiana</i> . Survey work to identify occurrences, determine population sizes, and assess threats is greatly needed before re-evaluating its status.
<b><i>Carex amplifolia</i></b> Big-leaf Sedge	9/25/2018	<i>Carex amplifolia</i> occurs in temperate western North America where it is usually uncommon or rare from coastal lowlands to middle elevations in the mountains (FNA 2002). The previous SH rank in Montana was based on a 1978 herbarium specimen. In recent years it has been collected from several wetlands in Sanders and Flathead Counties. Additional wetland surveys are needed to accurately document its distribution and population size in Montana.
<b><i>Cryptogramma cascadenis</i></b> Cascade Rockbrake	9/27/2017	<i>Cryptogramma cascadenis</i> is known from 11 locations in western Montana, of which 2 locations are poorly defined and considered historical, 5 locations occur in Wilderness areas, and the remaining 4 locations occur on U.S. Forest Service lands. Although the fern is thought to be undercollected and could be more common, current population and location data is needed to remove this plant from the Species of Concern list.
<b><i>Marsilea oligospora</i></b> Peppercort	9/27/2017	<i>Marsilea oligospora</i> has relatively recently been segregated from <i>Marsilea vestita</i> (FNA 1993). It is quite common around Ninepipes National Wildlife Refuge, but has not been documented elsewhere in Montana. Observation data is greatly needed to further assess its distribution and viability in Montana.
<b><i>Almutaster pauciflorus</i></b> Alkali Marsh Aster	9/27/2017	<i>Almutaster pauciflorus</i> was first documented in 1988, and is now known from five sites in central and northeastern Montana. It grows in wet meadows or calcareous soil of fens within the plains.
<b><i>Ligusticum verticillatum</i></b> Idaho Lovage	9/27/2017	<i>Ligusticum verticillatum</i> occurs in northern Idaho, western Montana, and British Columbia. It has been found in Lincoln and Ravalli Counties, growing in moist forests and meadows of spruce-fir habitats, becoming common in Idaho. Herbarium specimens from Missoula and Granite Counties may be mis-identified. Current data on locations, population sizes, and threats is greatly needed.
<b><i>Lobelia kalmii</i></b> Kalm's Lobelia	9/27/2017	<i>Lobelia kalmii</i> occurs in fens and other high-organic wetlands in northwest, central, and northeast Montana. Approximately 34 observations have been made at about 23 unique locations. The central Montana location has not been observed since 1934. Current observation, population size, and threat information at documented sites is needed.
<b><i>Castilleja kerryana</i></b> Kerry's Paintbrush	9/27/2017	<i>Castilleja kerryana</i> is a recently recognized species that is found in alpine habitat within a portion of the Scapegoat Wilderness in Montana. Populations tend to be small and scattered on slopes and ridges, and apparently absent on broad, fairly flat alpine terrain. Although <i>Castilleja</i> species in general have brittle stems that are easily damaged by livestock, grazing is not known to occur where Kerry's Paintbrush grows. The plant appears to be limited geographically in Montana, and additional surveys are needed to accurately determine its range.
<b><i>Berberis nervosa</i></b> Longleaf Oregon-grape	9/27/2017	<i>Berberis nervosa</i> is disjunct in northern Idaho. In Montana it is known from 2-3 locations in Sanders County, of which one population in 2001 is reported to have over 1,000 plants. Additional data on locations and population sizes are greatly needed.
<b><i>Triodanis leptocarpa</i></b> Slim-pod Venus-looking-glass	9/27/2017	<i>Triodanis leptocarpa</i> is common in the southern Great Plains and extends into eastern and central Montana. It occurs in grasslands, grass-dominated rocky slopes, and sagebrush-dominated grasslands. It has been found in grazed and ungrazed lands and appears to tolerate some disturbance. Approximately 14 locations were documented prior to 1958 and occur in central Montana. Approximately 14 locations were documented since 1974 and mostly occur in eastern Montana. Re-visits to known locations and current population data is greatly needed.
<b><i>Carex glacialis</i></b> Alpine Sedge	9/27/2017	<i>Carex glacialis</i> occurs throughout Canada, and has recently been discovered in the United States where it occurs at 4 locations in Montana. It grows in limestone fellfield habitats within the alpine. Populations are few, but appear stable. Surveys are needed to explore potential habitat, map its distribution, and determine population sizes.
<b><i>Lilium columbianum</i></b> Columbia Lily	9/27/2017	<i>Lilium columbianum</i> is currently only known from Lincoln County, where six locations have been documented in the 1980s and 1990s. This species is vulnerable to extirpation in Montana because its attractiveness, potential to be over-collected, and limited range. Native lilies have rarely survived in gardens. Current information on known locations is greatly needed.
<b><i>Scolochloa festucacea</i></b> Sprangletop	9/27/2017	<i>Scolochloa festucacea</i> occurs through most of Canada and in portions of mid-western and western States. In Montana it is known from 3 locations collected from 1949 to 1999 in Flathead County. A fourth location from a specimen with a poorly defined location in Carbon county needs to be verified. Surveys to find this species have been unsuccessful.
<b><i>Lilium philadelphicum</i></b> Wood Lily	9/27/2017	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> has a patchy, but wide distribution in Montana, and is often found in specialized habitats. Observations in eastern Montana have not been made since the 1930s and 1940s. This species is vulnerable to extirpation in Montana because of its attractiveness, potential to be over-collected, and habitat requirements. Native lilies have rarely survived in gardens. Current information on known locations, especially in the eastern counties, is greatly needed.

ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST		
SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum</b> Limestone Maidenhair Spleenwort	10/4/2016	Limited habitat in MT. Limited populations.
<b>Equisetum palustre</b> Marsh Horsetail	10/4/2016	Equisetum palustre is known from a small number of sites in seven counties of western Montana.
<b>Equisetum pratense</b> Meadow Horsetail	10/4/2016	Equisetum pratense has accurately been identified to occur in a few places within three counties of Montana.
<b>Trifolium cyathiferum</b> Cup Clover	10/4/2016	Trifolium cyathiferum occurs in two counties with limited information on population size. One occurrence was re-visited in 1998 and found to be absent due to habitat succession.
<b>Delphinium glaucum</b> Pale Larkspur	10/4/2016	Based on the discrepancy in the number of herbarium specimens identified as Delphinium glaucum (CPNMH2015) and in its Montana County distribution (Lesica 2012), there seems to be an issue in how to accurately identify this species. Specimens deposited in herbaria outside of Montana will need to be examined before it can be demonstrated that this plant is more widely distributed.
<b>Delphinium depauperatum</b> Slim Larkspur	10/4/2016	Delphinium depauperatum has been identified in Beaverhead, Flathead, and possibly Jefferson Counties in western Montana. It is found in common habitats, yet relatively few occurrences have been documented.
<b>Trifolium microcephalum</b> Woolly Clover	10/4/2016	Trifolium microcephalum occurs in two counties of Montana with limited population sizes.
<b>Descurainia torulosa</b> Wyoming Tansymustard	10/4/2016	Descurainia torulosa is known in Montana from one location in Park County; in Wyoming this species is also considered rare.
<b>Piperia elongata</b> Dense-flower Rein Orchid	10/4/2016	Piperia elongata has been observed once in 1957 in Lincoln County, Montana.
<b>Allium geeyeri var. geeyeri</b> Geeyer's Onion	10/4/2016	In Montana this variety of Allium geeyeri has been found in limited numbers with a limited distribution.
<b>Piperia elegans</b> Hillside Rein Orchid	10/4/2016	Between 1902 and 1995, Piperia elegans has been observed at 16 locations in northwest Montana. Observations since 1995 have not been reported.
<b>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</b> River Bulrush	10/4/2016	Accurate identifications of Bolboschoenus fluviatilis are found in very few populations within three counties of Montana.
<b>Stellaria crassifolia</b> Fleshy Stitchwort	6/18/2014	Rare in Montana where it is known from a few sparsely distributed locations.
<b>Utricularia ochroleuca</b> Northern Bladderwort	6/18/2014	Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from one population that may be detrimentally impacted by an adjacent gravel pit.
<b>Senecio integerrimus var. scribneri</b> Scribner's Ragwort	4/2/2013	Regional endemic with the core of its range in Montana. Few documented locations, though the species may be under-reported/under-collected. Some loss and degradation of habitat has likely occurred, primarily from agricultural uses.
<b>Physaria pachyphylla</b> Thick-leaf Bladderpod	11/5/2012	Local Endemic restricted to Carbon County and probably adjacent Big Horn County as well as adjacent WY. Currently known from only a few observations.
<b>Pedicularis pulchella</b> Mountain Lousewort	11/1/2012	Regional endemic from southern Montana and adjacent Wyoming with few documented locations, though the species may be under-reported/under-collected. High-elevation habitat does not appear to be at risk. Collection of additional population information may show that the viability of the species is not at risk in the state.
<b>Mimulus clivicola</b> North Idaho Monkeyflower	4/22/2011	Recently documented in Montana from 1 collection from 2010.
<b>Erigeron grandiflorus</b> Large-flower Fleabane	2/14/2011	Known in Montana from only a couple of collections.
<b>Botrychium lunaria</b> Common Moonwort	2/11/2011	Rare in the state. Few observation records and population levels are poorly documented.
<b>Botrychium lanceolatum</b> Lanceleaf Moonwort	2/11/2011	Rare in the state. Very few observation records and population levels are poorly documented.
<b>Botrychium simplex</b> Least Moonwort	2/11/2011	Rare in the state. Very few observation records and population levels are poorly documented.
<b>Botrychium pinnatum</b> Northern Moonwort	2/11/2011	Rare in the state. Very few observation records and population levels are poorly documented.
<b>Pinus albicaulis</b> Whitebark Pine	2/11/2011	Large declines in population levels and continued threats from white pine blister rust and mountain pine beetle attacks threaten the long-term viability of the species.

ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<i>Mimulus floribundus</i> Floriferous Monkeyflower	2/11/2011	Known in Montana from two historical collections.
<i>Symphotrichum molle</i> Soft Aster	2/11/2011	Known in Montana from 1 collection from the Bighorn Mtns. Though its exact status is uncertain, its rarity warrants its inclusion as a Species of Concern.
<i>Mimulus hymenophyllus</i> Thinsepals monkeyflower	2/11/2011	Known in Montana from only 1 locality.
<i>Penstemon humilis</i> Low Beardtongue	12/16/2010	Known in Montana from 1 collection from Beaverhead County.
<i>Douglasia conservatorum</i> Bloom Peak Douglasia	3/16/2010	Described as a new species in 2010 based on a single location along the Idaho/Montana border.
<i>Senecio elmeri</i> Elmer's Ragwort	10/26/2009	<i>Senecio elmeri</i> is the correct identity for the single Montana location of what was previously and incorrectly called <i>Senecio spribillei</i> .
<i>Physaria ludoviciana</i> Silver Bladderpod	6/8/2009	Restricted in Montana to sandy sites in the extreme eastern portion of the state.
<i>Botrychium adnatum</i> Adnate Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<i>Botrychium gallicomontanum</i> Frenchman's Bluff Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<i>Botrychium michiganense</i> Michigan Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<i>Botrychium tunux</i> Moosewort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<i>Botrychium yaaxudakeit</i> Yakutat Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<i>Delphinium burkei</i> Meadow Larkspur	2/1/2008	Rare. Currently known from a few locations in western Montana in mesic meadows and grasslands.
<i>Castilleja nivea</i> Snow Indian Paintbrush	12/14/2007	Rare. Currently known from only a few collections from sw and south-central Montana mountain ranges. Most of these collections were made more than 30 years ago.
<i>Cirsium pulcherrimum</i> Wyoming Thistle	12/15/2006	
<i>Botrychium montanum</i> Mountain Moonwort	6/1/2006	
<i>Collomia debilis</i> var. <i>camporum</i> Alpine Collomia	6/1/2006	
<i>Erigeron allocotus</i> Big Horn Fleabane	6/1/2006	
<i>Draba daviesiae</i> Bitterroot Draba	6/1/2006	
<i>Ipomoea leptophylla</i> Bush morning-glory	6/1/2006	
<i>Penstemon caryi</i> Cary's Beardtongue	6/1/2006	
<i>Cardamine rupicola</i> Cliff Toothwort	6/1/2006	
<i>Polygonum polygaloides</i> ssp. <i>confertiflorum</i> Dense-flower Knotweed	6/1/2006	
<i>Senecio eremophilus</i> Desert Groundsel	6/1/2006	



ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Physaria klausii</b> Divide Bladderpod	6/1/2006	
<b>Erigeron flabellifolius</b> Fan-leaved Fleabane	6/1/2006	
<b>Castilleja crista-galli</b> Greater Red Indian Paintbrush	6/1/2006	
<b>Oxytropis lagopus var. conjugans</b> Hare's-foot Locoweed	6/1/2006	
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur	6/1/2006	
<b>Camissonia subacaulis</b> Long-leaf Evening-primrose	6/1/2006	
<b>Cirsium longistylum</b> Long-styled Thistle	6/1/2006	
<b>Synthyris canbyi</b> Mission Mountain Kittenails	6/1/2006	
<b>Brickellia oblongifolia</b> Mojave Brickellbush	6/1/2006	
<b>Erigeron parryi</b> Parry's Fleabane	6/1/2006	
<b>Pedicularis contorta var. ctenophora</b> Pink Coil-beaked Lousewort	6/1/2006	
<b>Eriogonum brevicaule var. canum</b> Rabbit Buckwheat	6/1/2006	
<b>Eriogonum soliceps</b> Railroad Canyon Wild Buckwheat	6/1/2006	
<b>Sphaeromeria capitata</b> Rock-tansy	6/1/2006	
<b>Physaria saximontana var. dentata</b> Rocky Mountain Twinpod	6/1/2006	
<b>Pedicularis crenulata</b> Scallop-leaf Lousewort	6/1/2006	
<b>Pedicularis contorta var. rubicunda</b> Selway Coil-beaked Lousewort	6/1/2006	
<b>Castilleja gracillima</b> Slender Indian Paintbrush	6/1/2006	
<b>Townsendia spathulata</b> Sword Townsend-daisy	6/1/2006	
<b>Draba crassa</b> Thick-leaf Whitlow-grass	6/1/2006	
<b>Penstemon flavescens</b> Yellow Beardtongue	6/1/2006	
<b>Calamagrostis tweedyi</b> Cascade reedgrass	6/1/2006	

ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<i>Listera borealis</i> Northern Twayblade	6/1/2006	
<i>Papaver pygmaeum</i> Alpine Glacier Poppy	6/1/2001	
<i>Salix cascadiensis</i> Cascade Willow	6/1/2001	
<i>Githopsis specularioides</i> Common Blue-cup	6/1/2001	
<i>Physaria douglasii</i> Douglas Bladderpod	6/1/2001	
<i>Viola selkirkii</i> Great-spurred Violet	6/1/2001	
<i>Cryptantha humilis</i> Round-headed Cryptantha	6/1/2001	
<i>Mimulus ringens</i> Square-stem Monkeyflower	6/1/2001	
<i>Carex chalciolepis</i> Copper-scale Sedge	6/1/2001	Previously referred to as <i>C. chalciolepis</i>
<i>Carex lacustris</i> Lake-bank Sedge	6/1/2001	
<i>Acorus americanus</i> Sweetflag	6/1/2001	
<i>Botrychium pallidum</i> Pale Moonwort	3/1/1999	
<i>Balsamorhiza hookeri</i> Hooker's Balsamroot	3/1/1999	
<i>Alnus rubra</i> Red Alder	3/1/1999	
<i>Erigeron tener</i> Slender Fleabane	3/1/1999	
<i>Mimulus ampliatus</i> Stalk-leaved Monkeyflower	3/1/1999	Previously referred to as <i>M. patulus</i>
<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i> Trailing Black Currant	3/1/1999	
<i>Puccinellia lemmonii</i> Lemmon's Alkali-grass	3/1/1999	
<i>Sisyrinchium septentrionale</i> Northern Blue-eyed-grass	3/1/1999	
<i>Carex pallescens</i> Palish Sedge	3/1/1999	
<i>Lycopodium sitchense</i> Alaskan Clubmoss	6/1/1997	
<i>Botrychium campestre</i> Prairie Moonwort	6/1/1997	
<i>Botrychium pedunculatum</i> Stalked Moonwort	6/1/1997	
<i>Eriogonum visherii</i> Visher's Buckwheat	6/1/1997	
<i>Carex chalciolepis</i> Copper-scale Sedge	6/1/1997	Previously referred to as <i>C. chalciolepis</i>

ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Carex nelsonii</b> Nelson's Sedge	6/1/1997	
<b>Carex vaginata</b> Sheathed Sedge	6/1/1997	
<b>Evax prolifera</b> Big-head Evax	5/1/1996	
<b>Potentilla hyparctica</b> Low Arctic Cinquefoil	5/1/1996	
<b>Elatine brachysperma</b> Short-seeded Waterwort	5/1/1996	
<b>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</b> Green-keeled Cottonsedge	5/1/1996	
<b>Carex prairea</b> Prairie Sedge	5/1/1996	
<b>Spiranthes diluvialis</b> Ute ladies'-tresses	5/1/1996	
<b>Botrychium lineare</b> Linearleaf Moonwort	5/1/1995	
<b>Physaria brassicoides</b> Double Bladder pod	5/1/1995	
<b>Heterotheca villosa var. depressa</b> Low Hairy Goldenaster	5/1/1995	
<b>Lomatogonium rotatum</b> Marsh Felwort	5/1/1995	
<b>Primula incana</b> Mealy Primrose	5/1/1995	
<b>Lomatium nuttallii</b> Nuttall Desert-parsley	5/1/1995	
<b>Asclepias ovalifolia</b> Ovalleaf Milkweed	5/1/1995	
<b>Eustoma grandiflorum</b> Showy Prairie-gentian	5/1/1995	
<b>Gymnosteris parvula</b> Small-flower Gymnosteris	5/1/1995	
<b>Asclepias incarnata</b> Swamp Milkweed	5/1/1995	
<b>Poa laxa ssp. banffiana</b> Banff Bluegrass	5/1/1995	
<b>Trisetum orthochaetum</b> Missoula County Oats	5/1/1995	
<b>Scirpus pendulus</b> Pendulous Bulrush	5/1/1995	
<b>Poa arnowiae</b> Short-leaved Bluegrass	5/1/1995	Previously called P. curta
<b>Eriophorum gracile</b> Slender Cottongrass	5/1/1995	
<b>Botrychium ascendens</b> Upward-lobed Moonwort	5/1/1994	

ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Pyrrocoma carthamoides var. subsquarrosa</b> Beartooth Large-flowered Goldenweed	5/1/1994	
<b>Physalis heterophylla</b> Clammy Ground-cherry	5/1/1994	
<b>Senecio pauciflorus</b> Few-flowered Butterweed	5/1/1994	
<b>Penstemon globosus</b> Globe Beardtongue	5/1/1994	
<b>Stellaria jamesiana</b> James Stitchwort	5/1/1994	
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur	5/1/1994	Referrable to D. bicolor ssp. novum prior to 1995
<b>Cryptantha humilis</b> Round-headed Cryptantha	5/1/1994	
<b>Townsendia leptotes</b> Slender Townsend-daisy	5/1/1994	
<b>Ipomopsis minutiflora</b> Small-flower Ipomopsis	5/1/1994	
<b>Lomatium attenuatum</b> Taper-tip Desert-parsley	5/1/1994	
<b>Physaria didymocarpa var. lanata</b> Woolly Twinpod	5/1/1994	
<b>Saxifraga hirculus</b> Yellow Marsh Saxifrage	5/1/1994	
<b>Carex luzulina var. atropurpurea</b> Black and Purple Sedge	5/1/1994	
<b>Oryzopsis contracta</b> Contracted Indian Ricegrass	5/1/1994	
<b>Scheuchzeria palustris</b> Pod Grass	5/1/1994	
<b>Cyperus erythrorhizos</b> Red-root Flatsedge	5/1/1994	
<b>Eriophorum scheuchzeri</b> Scheuchzer Cotton-grass	5/1/1994	
<b>Primula alcalina</b> Alkali Primrose	4/1/1993	
<b>Papaver pygmaeum</b> Alpine Glacier Poppy	4/1/1993	
<b>Draba daviesiae</b> Bitterroot Draba	4/1/1993	
<b>Sphaeromeria argentea</b> Chicken-sage	4/1/1993	
<b>Cardamine rupicola</b> Cliff Toothwort	4/1/1993	
<b>Oxytropis campestris var. columbiana</b> Columbia Locoweed	4/1/1993	

ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Erigeron flabellifolius</b> Fan-leaved Fleabane	4/1/1993	
<b>Vernonia fasciculata ssp. corymbosa</b> Fasciated Ironweed	4/1/1993	
<b>Cuscuta pentagona</b> Field Dodder	4/1/1993	
<b>Oxytropis lagopus var. conjugans</b> Hare's-foot Locoweed	4/1/1993	
<b>Cymopterus hendersonii</b> Henderson's Wavewing	4/1/1993	
<b>Penstemon grandiflorus</b> Large Flowered Beardtongue	4/1/1993	
<b>Braya humilis</b> Low Braya	4/1/1993	
<b>Viguiera multiflora</b> Many-flowered Viguiera	4/1/1993	
<b>Stenotus multicaulis</b> Many-stem Goldenweed	4/1/1993	
<b>Cryptantha scoparia</b> Miner's Candle	4/1/1993	
<b>Synthyris canbyi</b> Mission Mountain kittentails	4/1/1993	
<b>Nama densum</b> Nama	4/1/1993	
<b>Oxytropis deflexa var. foliolosa</b> Nodding Locoweed	4/1/1993	
<b>Eriogonum ovalifolium var. ovalifolium</b> Oval-leaf Buckwheat	4/1/1993	Previously referred to as E. ovalifolium var. nevadense
<b>Oxytropis parryi</b> Parry's Locoweed	4/1/1993	
<b>Physalis pumila ssp. hispida</b> Prairie Ground-cherry	4/1/1993	Previously referred to as P. virginiana var. hispida
<b>Eriogonum brevicaulis var. canum</b> Rabbit Buckwheat	4/1/1993	E. lagopus
<b>Sphaeromeria capitata</b> Rock-tansy	4/1/1993	
<b>Physaria saximontana var. dentata</b> Rocky Mountain Twinpod	4/1/1993	
<b>Draba globosa</b> Round-fruited Draba	4/1/1993	
<b>Claytonia arenicola</b> Sand Springbeauty	4/1/1993	
<b>Pedicularis contorta var. rubicunda</b> Selway Coil-beaked Lousewort	4/1/1993	



ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Mimulus breviflorus</b> Short-flowered Monkeyflower	4/1/1993	
<b>Pediocactus simpsonii</b> Simpson's Hedgehog Cactus	4/1/1993	
<b>Camissonia parvula</b> Small Camissonia	4/1/1993	
<b>Eriogonum salsuginosum</b> Smooth Buckwheat	4/1/1993	
<b>Chenopodium subglabrum</b> Smooth Goosefoot	4/1/1993	
<b>Solidago velutina</b> Three-nerved Goldenrod	4/1/1993	
<b>Transberingia bursifolia ssp. virgata</b> Twiggy Halimolobos	4/1/1993	
<b>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</b> White Panicle Aster	4/1/1993	Previously referred to as Aster simplex var. ramosissimus
<b>Polygonum polygaloides</b> White-margin Knotweed	4/1/1993	
<b>Penstemon flavescens</b> Yellow Beardtongue	4/1/1993	
<b>Muhlenbergia minutissima</b> Annual Muhly	4/1/1993	
<b>Carex rostrata</b> Glaucus Beaked Sedge	4/1/1993	
<b>Phippsia algida</b> Ice Grass	4/1/1993	
<b>Carex eburnea</b> Ivory Sedge	4/1/1993	
<b>Stipa lettermanii</b> Letterman's Needlegrass	4/1/1993	
<b>Liparis loeselii</b> Loesel's Twayblade	4/1/1993	
<b>Trisetum orthochaetum</b> Missoula County Oats	4/1/1993	
<b>Agrostis mertensii</b> Northern Bentgrass	4/1/1993	
<b>Scirpus pallidus</b> Pale Bulrush	4/1/1993	
<b>Eriophorum callitrix</b> Sheathed Cotton-grass	4/1/1993	
<b>Acorus americanus</b> Sweetflag	4/1/1993	
<b>Juncus triglumis</b> Three-flowered Rush	4/1/1993	
<b>Stipa thurberiana</b> Thurber's Needlegrass	4/1/1993	
<b>Dichanthelium wilcoxianum</b> Wilcox's Panic Grass	4/1/1993	

**This section is not Filtered**

SPECIES REMOVED FROM STATEWIDE LIST		
SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Pediomelum hypogaeum</b> Little Indian Breadroot	6/10/2013	Moved to PSOC status. Status re-determined as relatively low risk, low to moderate priority due to widespread geographic range, occurrence in over a dozen subwatersheds and low threat levels. Population numbers are small according to the limited data available, though additional surveys would likely find more populations as well as document many more individuals.
<b>Sphaeralcea munroana</b> White-stemmed globemallow	5/30/2013	Species was moved to PSOC status pending the collection and availability of additional information concerning the species' conservation needs and population dynamics in Montana. Most documented occurrences are from roadsides and these may be adventive or introductions.
<b>Polygonum austiniiae</b> Austin's Knotweed	5/29/2013	Status re-determined as relatively low risk, low to moderate priority due to widespread geographic range, occurrence in many subwatersheds, low threat levels and habitat trends that appear to be stable.
<b>Phlox andicola</b> Plains Phlox	5/29/2013	Status re-determined as relatively low risk, low to moderate priority due to widespread geographic range, moderate population levels, low intrinsic vulnerability and low threat levels.
<b>Solidago velutina</b> Three-nerved Goldenrod	5/24/2013	Species is only known in Montana from one 1980 collection in the Stillwater River Valley with little additional data available. Until additional documentation on the species distribution, abundance, habitat preferences and vulnerability becomes available, status as a Species of Concern is unwarranted.
<b>Ranunculus hyperboreus</b> High Northern Buttercup	5/20/2013	Status re-determined as low risk, low priority due to relatively widespread geographic range, occurrence in numerous subwatersheds and low threat levels. Additionally, the species does not appear to be restricted to rare habitats nor have intrinsic characteristics that make it especially vulnerable. See state rank details for additional information.
<b>Sphenopholis intermedia</b> Slender Wedgegrass	2/22/2013	Rare to uncommon in the state, where it is sporadically distributed in various mesic sites. Species may respond favorably to some disturbance and threats appear to be minimal, as such its viability in the state does appear to be at significant risk. As a result, the species was moved to the Potential Species of Concern Status pending additional information.
<b>Balsamorhiza macrophylla</b> Large-leaved Balsamroot	1/4/2013	Status re-determined as relatively low risk, low to moderate priority due to combination of moderate population levels, low threat levels, and habitat trends that appear to be stable. Additionally, the species does not appear to be restricted to rare habitats nor have intrinsic characteristics that make it especially vulnerable.
<b>Botrychium montanum</b> Mountain Moonwort	6/7/2012	Status re-determined as relatively low risk, low to moderate priority due to widespread geographic range, occurrence in many subwatersheds, low threat levels and habitat trends that appear to be stable.
<b>Cirsium brevistylum</b> Short-styled Thistle	6/7/2012	Dropped from SOC status pending additional information and a re-evaluation of its status to determine if the species' viability or its habitat is at risk. Unclear if the species has benefited or expanded its range from human-caused disturbances.
<b>Botrychium lunaria</b> Common Moonwort	6/1/2012	Status re-determined as low risk, low priority due to widespread geographic range, occurrence in numerous subwatersheds, low threat levels and habitat trends that appear to be stable. See additional state rank details.
<b>Stellaria crassifolia</b> Fleshy Stitchwort	5/29/2012	Species is poorly documented from Montana and its conservation priority and needs cannot be accurately assessed without additional information. Dropped from SOC status pending additional information and a re-evaluation of its status to determine if the species' viability or its habitat is at risk.
<b>Stellaria jamesiana</b> James Stitchwort	5/29/2012	Species is poorly documented from Montana and its conservation priority and needs cannot be accurately assessed without additional information. Dropped from SOC status pending additional information and a re-evaluation of its status to determine if the species' viability or its habitat is at risk.
<b>Suckleya suckleyana</b> Poison Suckleya	5/29/2012	Species is poorly documented from Montana and its conservation priority and needs cannot be accurately assessed without additional information. Dropped from SOC status pending additional information and a re-evaluation of its status to determine if the species' viability or its habitat is at risk.
<b>Listera borealis</b> Northern Twayblade	5/4/2012	Status re-determined as low risk, low priority due to widespread geographic range, occurrence in many subwatersheds, low threat levels and habitat trends that appear to be stable.
<b>Juncus hallii</b> Hall's Rush	3/12/2012	Status re-determined as low risk, low priority due to its occurrence in at least 15 subwatersheds, low threat levels, habitat trends that appear stable and overall low risk scores in all vulnerability factors.
<b>Sphaeromeria capitata</b> Rock-tansy	1/5/2012	Regional endemic, though population levels are robust, threats to the species' viability are minimal and large areas of intact habitat exist.
<b>Penstemon globosus</b> Globe Beardtongue	3/18/2011	Though rare in the state, it is more common and widespread in southwest Montana than previously reported by MTNHP. Its habitat and viability generally do not appear to be at risk in Montana.
<b>Castilleja crista-galli</b> Greater Red Indian Paintbrush	3/18/2011	Though uncommon in the state, it is more common and widespread in southwest Montana than previously reported by MTNHP. Its habitat and viability generally do not appear to be at risk in Montana.
<b>Potentilla uniflora</b> One-flowered Cinquefoil	3/1/2011	Though rare in the state, the species does not appear to be at any significant risk of extirpation as a result of relatively healthy population levels and lack of threats to those populations and the species' habitat.
<b>Poa arnowiae</b> Short-leaved Bluegrass	3/3/2010	Moved to Status Under Review pending further taxonomic clarification of Poa arnowiae in relation to Poa wheeleri and the previously used name Poa curta. Additional review of Montana material is needed.
<b>Eustoma grandiflorum</b> Showy Prairie-gentian	2/11/2010	Removed from SOC status due to insufficient information on the habitat and locality of the single Montana collection. May have been an isolated introduction into the state.
<b>Townsendia spathulata</b> Sword Townsend-daisy	9/16/2009	The species' viability in the state does not appear to be at risk due in part to its relatively widespread distribution in southwest and south-central Montana and its overall abundance.

SPECIES REMOVED FROM STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur	9/11/2009	A Montana endemic that is widespread in sw Montana and locally common in some habitats. The viability of this endemic subspecies does not appear to be at risk.
<b>Orogenia linearifolia</b> Great Basin Indian-potato	5/27/2009	More common than previously known with few potential threats to the viability of the species in MT
<b>Ranunculus jovis</b> Jove's Buttercup	5/27/2009	More common than previously known with very few potential threats to the viability of the species in MT
<b>Erigeron radicans</b> Taprooted Fleabane	4/8/2008	Removed due to overall abundance and lack of threats to high elevation habitats.
<b>Eriogonum brevicaulis var. canum</b> Rabbit Buckwheat	12/15/2006	Locally common in parts of Carbon and Big Horn Counties.
<b>Trifolium cyathiferum</b> Cup Clover	6/1/2006	Status of the species in Montana requires additional review. At least 2 of the 3 documented locations in Montana are likely adventive.
<b>Senecio pauciflorus</b> Few-flowered Butterweed	6/1/2006	Status of the species in Montana requires additional review.
<b>Carex chalciolepis</b> Copper-scale Sedge	6/1/2006	Reports of this species from Montana require additional review.
<b>Carex pallescens</b> Palish Sedge	6/1/2006	Occurrences of this species in Montana are likely introduced.
<b>Cypripedium parviflorum</b> Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	6/1/2006	Moved to PSOC list due in part to the number of known occurrences, level of threat to the species and the relatively wide distribution in the state.
<b>Girsium longistylum</b> Long-styled Thistle	12/15/2004	Removed from SOC status at the time as a result of review showing that a state rank of S3 was warranted.
<b>Lycopodium sitchense</b> Alaskan Clubmoss	4/1/2003	
<b>Botrychium montanum</b> Mountain Moonwort	4/1/2003	
<b>Allotropa virgata</b> Candystick	4/1/2003	
<b>Chrysosplenium tetrandrum</b> Northern Golden-carpet	4/1/2003	
<b>Castilleja gracillima</b> Slender Indian Paintbrush	4/1/2003	
<b>Carex livida</b> Pale Sedge	4/1/2003	
<b>Senecio eremophilus</b> Desert Groundsel	6/1/2001	S. eremophilus var. eremophilus
<b>Eurybia glauca</b> Gray Aster	6/1/2001	
<b>Viola renifolia</b> Kidney-leaf White Violet	6/1/2001	
<b>Salix wolfii var. wolfii</b> Wolf Willow	6/1/2001	
<b>Carex magellanica</b> Poor Sedge	6/1/2001	
<b>Botrychium minganense</b> Mingan Island Moonwort	3/1/1999	
<b>Salix cascadenensis</b> Cascade Willow	3/1/1999	

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SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<i>Myosotis verna</i> Early Forget-me-not	3/1/1999	
<i>Conioselinum scopulorum</i> Herlock Parsley	3/1/1999	
<i>Helenium hoopesii</i> Orange Sneezeweed	3/1/1999	
<i>Cryptantha flavoculata</i> Pale Yellow Cryptantha	3/1/1999	
<i>Agoseris lackschewitzii</i> Pink Agoseris	3/1/1999	
<i>Gentiana prostrata</i> Pygmy Gentian	3/1/1999	
<i>Cryptantha humilis</i> Round-headed Cryptantha	3/1/1999	
<i>Gentianella tenella</i> Slender Gentian	3/1/1999	
<i>Halenia deflexa</i> Spurred Gentian	3/1/1999	
<i>Bidens comosa</i> Three-lobed Beggarticks	3/1/1999	
<i>Carex neurophora</i> Alpine Nerved Sedge	3/1/1999	
<i>Calamagrostis tweedyi</i> Cascade reedgrass	3/1/1999	
<i>Carex chalciolepis</i> Copper-scale Sedge	3/1/1999	Previously referred to as <i>C. chalciolepis</i>
<i>Allium fibrillum</i> Fringed Onion	3/1/1999	
<i>Carex nelsonii</i> Nelson's Sedge	3/1/1999	
<i>Agrostis mertensii</i> Northern Bentgrass	3/1/1999	
<i>Juncus triglumis</i> Three-flowered Rush	3/1/1999	
<i>Papaver pygmaeum</i> Alpine Glacier Poppy	6/1/1997	
<i>Evax prolifera</i> Big-head Evax	6/1/1997	
<i>Physaria klausii</i> Divide Bladderpod	6/1/1997	
<i>Erigeron flabellifolius</i> Fan-leaved Fleabane	6/1/1997	
<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i> Field Dodder	6/1/1997	
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i> var. <i>depressa</i> Low-Hairy Goldenaster	6/1/1997	<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i>
<i>Spiraea x pyramidata</i> Pyramidal Spiraea	6/1/1997	

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SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Eriogonum brevicaule var. canum</b> Rabbit Buckwheat	6/1/1997	E. lagopus
<b>Erigeron flagellaris</b> Running Fleabane	6/1/1997	
<b>Pedicularis contorta var. rubicunda</b> Selway Coil-beaked Lousewort	6/1/1997	
<b>Madia minima</b> Small-headed Tarweed	6/1/1997	
<b>Bidens vulgata</b> Tall Bur-marigold	6/1/1997	Specifically B. vulgata var. schizantha
<b>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</b> White Panicle Aster	6/1/1997	Previously referred to as Aster simplex var. ramosissimus
<b>Polygonum polygaloides</b> White-margin Knotweed	6/1/1997	
<b>Lilium columbianum</b> Columbia Lily	6/1/1997	
<b>Oryzopsis contracta</b> Contracted Indian Ricegrass	6/1/1997	
<b>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</b> Green-keeled Cottonsedge	6/1/1997	
<b>Carex eburnea</b> Ivory Sedge	6/1/1997	
<b>Trisetum orthochaetum</b> Missoula County Oats	6/1/1997	
<b>Scirpus pendulus</b> Pendulous Bulrush	6/1/1997	
<b>Astragalus platytropis</b> Broad-keeled Milkvetch	5/1/1996	
<b>Penstemon caryi</b> Cary's Beardtongue	5/1/1996	
<b>Castilleja pilosa var. longispica</b> Parrot-head Indian Paintbrush	5/1/1996	C. longispica
<b>Physalis pumila ssp. hispida</b> Prairie Ground-cherry	5/1/1996	Previously referred to as P. virginiana var. hispida
<b>Carex luzulina var. atropurpurea</b> Black and Purple Sedge	5/1/1996	
<b>Carex torreyi</b> Torrey's Sedge	5/1/1996	
<b>Erigeron allocotus</b> Big Horn Fleabane	5/1/1995	Regional endemic, secure
<b>Draba daviesiae</b> Bitterroot Draba	5/1/1995	Regional endemic, secure
<b>Physalis heterophylla</b> Clammy Ground-cherry	5/1/1995	Adventive
<b>Cardamine rupicola</b> Cliff Toothwort	5/1/1995	State endemic, secure



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<i>Astragalus chamaeleuce</i> Ground Milkvetch	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Oxytropis lagopus</i> var. <i>conjugans</i> Hare's-foot Locoweed	5/1/1995	State endemic, secure
<i>Cymopterus hendersonii</i> Henderson's Wavewing	5/1/1995	Taxonomic revision pending
<i>Delphinium bicolor</i> ssp. <i>calciola</i> Limestone Larkspur	5/1/1995	Referable to <i>D. bicolor</i> ssp. novum prior to 1995
<i>Ericameria discoidea</i> var. <i>linearis</i> Linear-leaved Whitestem Goldenbush	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Stenotus multicaulis</i> Many-stem Goldenweed	5/1/1995	New populations, low threats
<i>Synthyris canbyi</i> Mission Mountain Kittenails	5/1/1995	Regional endemic, secure
<i>Sphaeromeria capitata</i> Rock-tansy	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Physaria saximontana</i> var. <i>dentata</i> Rocky Mountain Twinpod	5/1/1995	
<i>Epilobium suffruticosum</i> Strubby Willowherb	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Gaultheria ovatifolia</i> Slender Wintergreen	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Lorandersonia linifolia</i> Spearleaf Rabbitbrush	5/1/1995	Locally common, low threats
<i>Townsendia spathulata</i> Sword Townsend-daisy	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Trifolium latifolium</i> Twin Clover	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i> Woolly Clover	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Penstemon flavescens</i> Yellow Beardtongue	5/1/1995	Regional endemic, secure
<i>Muhlenbergia minutissima</i> Annual Muhly	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i> Green-keeled Cottonsedge	5/1/1995	Many populations, locally common
<i>Amphiscirpus nevadensis</i> Nevada Bulrush	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Scirpus pallidus</i> Pale Bulrush	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> Panic Grass	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats. Previously referred to as <i>Panicum occidentale</i>
<i>Acorus americanus</i> Sweetflag	5/1/1995	Specimen review needed
<i>Stipa thurberiana</i> Thurber's Needlegrass	5/1/1995	Probably accidental

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<b>Carex vallicola</b> Valley Sedge	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Dichanthelium wilcoxianum</b> Wilcox's Panic Grass	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Lycopodium alpinum</b> Alpine Clubmoss	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<b>Orobanche corymbosa</b> Flat-topped Broomrape	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<b>Astragalus lentiginosus</b> Freckled Milkvetch	5/1/1994	Limited distribution
<b>Stanleya viridiflora</b> Green Prince's plume	5/1/1994	Limited distribution
<b>Arenaria kingii</b> King's Arenaria	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<b>Eriogonum ovalifolium var. ovalifolium</b> Oval-leaf Buckwheat	5/1/1994	More common than previously known. Previously referred to as <i>E. ovalifolium</i> var. <i>nevadense</i>
<b>Astragalus leptaleus</b> Park Milkvetch	5/1/1994	Limited distribution
<b>Castilleja flava var. rustica</b> Rustic Indian Paintbrush	5/1/1994	More common than previously known. Many populations, low threats
<b>Astragalus argophyllus</b> Silver-leaved Milkvetch	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<b>Pediocactus simpsonii</b> Simpson's Hedgehog Cactus	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<b>Erigeron gracilis</b> Slender Fleabane	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<b>Mimulus suksdorfii</b> Suksdorf Monkeyflower	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<b>Senecio debilis</b> Weak Groundsel	5/1/1994	Limited distribution
<b>Trisetum orthochaetum</b> Missoula County Oats	5/1/1994	Sterile hybrid
<b>Selaginella watsonii</b> Watson's Spikemoss	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Ipomopsis pumila</b> Dwarf Ipomopsis	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Ligusticum filicinum</b> Fern-leaf Lovage	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Gilia leptomeria</b> Great Basin Gilia	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Townsendia incana</b> Hairy Townsend-daisy	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Geocaulon lividum</b> Northern Toadflax	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Claytonia multiscapa</b> Rydberg's Springbeauty	4/1/1993	1994 note: More common than previously known
<b>Camissonia minor</b> Small-flowered Evening-primrose	4/1/1993	More common than previously known

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<b>Phacelia ivesiana var. glandulifera</b> Sticky Scorpion-weed	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Streptanthella longirostris</b> Streptanthella	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Gilia tweedyi</b> Tweedy's Gilia	4/1/1993	More common than previously known. Previously referred to as <i>G. inconspicua</i> var. <i>tweedyi</i>
<b>Xylorhiza glabriuscula</b> Woody Aster	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Stanleya tomentosa</b> Woolly Prince's plume	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Scirpus cyperinus</b> Woolgrass	4/1/1993	Adventive

⋮ **Citation for data on this website:**

⋮ Montana Plant Species of Concern Report. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on 2/22/2019, from <http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p>