

# Plant Species of Concern

Species List Last Updated **12/16/2010**



A program of the University of Montana  
and Natural Resource Information Systems,  
Montana State Library

**441** Species of Concern  
**135** 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, S1S2, S2, S2S3, SH or G3. 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 designates additional taxa as Potential Species of Concern (PSOC) which includes many species or subspecies ranked as S3 in the state. 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/>).

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/>).

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**, 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 (Dorn 1984), NatureServe Explorer, The USDA PLANTS database, Flora of North America (1993-), Grasses of Montana (Lavin and Seibert 2009) 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.

## Heritage Program Ranks

The international network of Natural Heritage Programs 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, least concern), reflecting the relative degree of risk to the species' viability, based upon available information. Global ranks are assigned by scientists at NatureServe (the international affiliate organization for the heritage network) in consultation with biologists in the natural heritage programs and other taxonomic experts.

A number of factors are considered in assigning state 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 factors of abundance (# of occurrences, population size and area of occupancy), viability of occurrences, threats to viability and trends in population size. The "State Rank Reason" field in the *Montana Field Guide* provides additional information on the reasons for a particular species' rank. The ranking process being used by MTNHP for plant species relies heavily on NatureServe and Heritage Network methodology presented in Master et al (2009), Faber-Langendoen et al (2009) and previously in Regan, Master and Hammerson (200).

Rank definitions given below reflect some changes in terminology from that used by NatureServe. However, the meaning and criteria for ranks remain unchanged, to maintain consistency with international standards.

### 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 for one of the following reasons: 1) The taxa is of Hybrid Origin; is Exotic or Introduced; is Accidental or 2) is Not Confidently Present in the state. (see other codes below)

### Combination or Range Ranks

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

### 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.

## Federal Status

Designations in these columns 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 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

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

Status, if any of a taxon under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.A. § 1531-1543 (Supp. 1996)) is noted. Regulatory aspects of the Endangered Species Act affect plants only when they occur on federal lands or may be affected by federal actions. Currently, 3 plants in Montana have designations under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

### Designation Descriptions

**LE Listed endangered:** Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (16 U.S.C. 1532(6)).

**LT Listed threatened:** 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)).

**PE Proposed endangered:** Any species for which a proposed rule to list the species as endangered has been published in the Federal Register.

**PT Proposed threatened:** Any species for which a proposed rule to list the species as threatened has been published in the Federal Register.

### E(S/A)

or Any species listed endangered or threatened because of similarity of appearance.

### T(S/A)

**C Candidate:** 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.

**PDL Proposed for delisting** - Typically combined with another designation code, where a species has one status currently, but a more recent proposal has been made to change that status with no final action yet published.

For example, "**LE, PDL**" indicates that the species is currently listed as endangered, but has been proposed for delisting.

**DM Recovered, delisted, and being monitored** - Any previously listed species that is now recovered, has been delisted, and is being monitored.

## Bureau of Land Management

BLM Sensitive Species are defined by the BLM 6840 Manual as those that normally occur on Bureau administered lands for which BLM has the capability to significantly affect the conservation status of the species through management. The State Director may designate additional categories of special status species as appropriate and applicable to his or her state's needs. The sensitive species designation, for species other than federally listed, proposed, or candidate species, may include such native species as those that:

1. could become endangered in or extirpated from a state, or within a significant portion of its distribution in the foreseeable future,
2. are under status review by FWS and/or NMFS,
3. are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution,
4. are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in population or density such that federally listed, proposed, candidate, or State listed status may become necessary,
5. have typically small and widely dispersed populations,
6. are inhabiting ecological refugia, specialized or unique habitats, or
7. are State listed but which may be better conserved through application of BLM sensitive species status. Such species should be managed to the level of protection required by State laws or under the BLM policy for candidate species, whichever would provide better opportunity for its conservation.

### Designation Descriptions

**Sensitive** Denotes species listed as sensitive on BLM lands

**Special Status** Denotes species that are listed as Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act

## U.S. Forest Service

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. The Regional Forester (Northern Region) designates Sensitive species on National Forests in Montana. These designations were last updated in 2007 and they apply only on USFS-administered lands.

### Designation Descriptions

**Endangered** Listed as Endangered (LE) under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

**Threatened** Listed as Threatened (LT) under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

**Sensitive** Listed as a Sensitive Species by USFS Northern Region (R1).

## 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.

## Selected References

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## Contact Information

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For general questions and botany-related data requests please use the Information Request function on our website ([www.mtnhp.org](http://www.mtnhp.org)) or the general MTNHP contact info below.

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## Species of Concern

441 Species

All Records (no filtering)

### FERNS AND FERN ALLIES (PTERIDOPHYTA)

26 SPECIES

ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)

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</b> Maidenhair Splenewort		<b>Aspleniaceae</b> Spleenwort Family	G5	SH					Rock/Talus
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1895 collection with imprecise location data near "Columbia Falls" in Flathead County.						
<b>Botrychium adnatum</b> Adnate Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G1?	S1					Grasslands (Fescue)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A recently described species currently known only from northwest Montana.						
<b>Botrychium ascendens</b> Upward-lobed Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G2G3	S1S2		SENSITIVE		2	Various Mesic Sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Sweet Grass <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This moonwort species is restricted in Montana to the northwest corner of the state where it is known from 19 extant occurrences, almost all 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.  Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: High						
<b>Botrychium campestre</b> Prairie Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3G4	S1				0	Various Mesic Sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln <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 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	S2S3		SENSITIVE		2	Various Mesic Sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This moonwort species is known in western Montana from over 40 extant occurrences. 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.  Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: High						
<b>Botrychium gallicomontanum</b> Frenchman's Bluff Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G1G2	S1					Grasslands (Fescue)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 [in part]</b>	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3G4	S2S3		SENSITIVE		2	Various Mesic Sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Sweet Grass <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This moonwort species is known from 25-30 extant sites in western Montana, almost all are 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 lineare</b> Linearleaf Moonwort	Slender Moonwort	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G2?	S1				0	Various Mesic Sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Lake, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown						

			Intrinsic Vulnerability: High					
<b>Botrychium michiganense</b> Michigan Moonwort	<b>Botrychium hesperium</b> s.l.	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G1	S1				Various Mesic Sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This taxa has recently been split from B. hesperium. Some of the sites for B. hesperium almost certainly belong here. See B. hesperium for additional information on habitat and characteristics which are very similar.					
<b>Botrychium montanum</b> Mountain Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S3				Forests (Mesic bottmlands)/Open sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Over 50 localities have been documented from five counties in northwestern Montana as of 2003, and the species is likely undercollected due to its small stature. 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.  Threats: Low? Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: High?					
<b>Botrychium pallidum</b> Pale Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S1			2	Grasslands (Fescue)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln <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.					
<b>Botrychium paradoxum</b> Peculiar Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G2	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2 Meadows (Mesic Montane/Subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pondera, Powell, Sweet Grass, Teton <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 the 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. As such, more thorough and increased observation data may eventually show that an S3 rank is more appropriate for the species.					
<b>Botrychium pedunculosum</b> Stalked Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G2G3	S1S2		SENSITIVE		3 Forests (Mesic bottmlands)/Open sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Granite, Lincoln, Sanders <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 specimen collections with no available population data; almost all other sites have population counts with <10 plants observed. One site has been observed with 125 plants. Sites could be impacted by timber harvesting or road-related activities.					
<b>Botrychium spathulatum</b> Spoon-leaf Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G3	S1				Forests (Mesic bottmlands)/Open sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Lake <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.					
<b>Botrychium tunux</b> Moosewort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G1G2	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A globally rare species, recently documented in Montana from Glacier National Park.					
<b>Botrychium yaaxudakeit</b> Yakutat Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G2	S1				Open sites (mesic)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A globally rare species, recently documented in Montana from Glacier National Park.					
<b>Cystopteris montana</b> Mountain Bladder Fern		<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G5	SH				Rock/talus
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Reported for Montana from one collection in 1932 near Gunsight Pass in Glacier National Park.					
<b>Dryopteris cristata</b> Crested Shieldfern		<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE		3 Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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>Lycopodium dendroideum</b> Treelike Clubmoss	<b>Lycopodium obscurum</b> <b>var. dendroideum</b>	<b>Lycopodiaceae</b> Club-moss (Lycopod) Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		3	Forests (Mesic valley and montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana where the species has been documented from only a few sites in the northwest corner of the state.						
<b>Lycopodium inundatum</b> Northern Bog Clubmoss	<b>Lycopodiella inundata</b>	<b>Lycopodiaceae</b> Club-moss (Lycopod) Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		3	Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana where it is known from only a few occurrences in the western portion of the state.						
<b>Lycopodium lagopus</b> Running-pine	<b>Lycopodium clavatum</b> <b>var. lagopus</b>	<b>Lycopodiaceae</b> Club-moss (Lycopod) Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Currently known from two occurrences in the northwest portion of the state.						
<b>Ophioglossum pusillum</b> Adder's Tongue	<b>Ophioglossum vulgatum [misapplied]</b>	<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G5	S2		SENSITIVE		3	Fens, Wet meadows
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula <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 any human-caused impacts at this time.						
<b>Phegopteris connectilis</b> Northern Beechfern	<b>Thelypteris phegopteris</b>	<b>Thelypteridaceae</b> Beechfern-Marsh Fern Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE		2	Forests (Mesic valley to subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana where it is known from the extreme northwest corner of the state, east to Glacier National Park. Timber harvesting, invasive weeds (Orange and Meadow Hawkweeds) and proposed mining activity all have the potential to detrimentally impact the species.						
<b>Polystichum kruckebergii</b> Kruckeberg's Swordfern		<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G4	S1					Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sparsely distributed across western Montana on alpine and subalpine cliffs and talus slopes. Very little data is available for the locations in Montana, though the habitats occupied by the species are not generally impacted by human activities or disturbance.						
<b>Polystichum scopulinum</b> Mountain Holly-fern		<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> Wood Fern Family	G5	S1					Rock Crevices
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only two known locations from western Montana. Very little data are available for the known occurrences.						
<b>Selaginella selaginoides</b> Low Spike-moss		<b>Selaginellaceae</b> Spike-mosses	G5	S2				3	Wet, mossy soil (montane/subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison <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.						

## FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS (MAGNOLIOPSIDA)

**246 SPECIES**

ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)

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	S2		SENSITIVE			Rock/Talus
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Granite, Jefferson, Madison, Meagher, Park, Stillwater <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sparsely distributed across sw 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.						
<b>Agastache cusickii</b> Cusick's Horsemint		<b>Lamiaceae</b> Mints	G3G4	S1		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE		Rock/Talus
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is known in Montana from only a few locations in the Tendoy 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>Alnus rubra</b> Red Alder		<b>Betulaceae</b> Birch / Alder	G5	S1				3	Forest (Mesic)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1					Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Phillips, Valley <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from 1 extant population in Roosevelt County and 3 historical collections in northeastern Montana.						
<b>Amorpha canescens</b> Lead Plant		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	SH					Prairie
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Rosebud <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from three historical collections from southeast Montana.						
<b>Antennaria densifolia</b> Dense-leaved Pussytoes		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S1		SENSITIVE			Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Granite <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one high elevation site in the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness on the border of Deerlodge 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.  Threats: Low Trends: Unknown						
<b>Aquilegia brevistyla</b> Short-styled Columbine		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE			Forest (Mesic)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Judith Basin, Sweet Grass <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from the Little Belt Mountains of central Montana. Several populations are known. However, information on potential threats and trends are limited.						
<b>Aquilegia formosa</b> Sitka Columbine		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S1S2			SENSITIVE		Forest (Mesic)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from eight occurrences 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.  Threats: Probably Low Trends: Unknown						
<b>Arabidopsis lyrata</b> Lyre-leaf Rockcress	<b>Arabis lyrata, Arabis kamchatica</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	SH					NA
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1952 collection near Mount Brown in Glacier National Park.						
<b>Arctostaphylos patula</b> Green-leaf Manzanita	<b>Arctostaphylos x media</b>	<b>Ericaceae</b> Heath Family	G4	S1				1	Forest (Montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Ravalli, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: High? Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Asclepias incarnata</b> Swamp Milkweed		<b>Asclepiadaceae</b> Milkweeds	G5	S1					Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from only 2 extant sites in Carbon County.						
<b>Asclepias ovalifolia</b> Ovalleaf Milkweed		<b>Asclepiadaceae</b> Milkweeds	G5?	S1		SENSITIVE			Prairie
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Sheridan <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in the state from two occurrences in extreme eastern Montana.						
<b>Asclepias stenophylla</b> Narrowleaf Milkweed		<b>Asclepiadaceae</b> Milkweeds	G4G5	S1			SENSITIVE		Sandy sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Rosebud <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: Not Assessed Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown						
<b>Astragalus aretioides</b> Sweetwater Milkvetch	<b>Astragalus sericoleucus var. aretioides</b>	<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Exposed ridges and slopes
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sweetwater milkvetch is a regional endemic known in Montana only from exposed ridges and outcrops in the						



				Pryor Mountains / Bighorn Canyon area.				
<b>Astragalus barrii</b> Barr's Milkvetch	Fabaceae Pea Family	G3	S3		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Sparsely vegetated knobs and buttes
		<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carter, Powder River, Rosebud <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Barr's Milkvetch is endemic to southwestern South Dakota, northeastern Wyoming, Nebraska and southeastern Montana. In Montana, it is known from over three dozen occurrences, many of these are 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.						
<b>Astragalus ceramicus var. apus</b> Painted Milkvetch	Fabaceae Pea Family	G4T3	S1		SENSITIVE		2	Sandy sites
		<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Painted milkvetch 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.  Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Astragalus convallarius</b> Lesser Rushy Milkvetch	Fabaceae Pea Family	G5	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Grasslands (Intermountain)
		<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 is being negatively impacted by development in the Helena area, and past development in the Helena Valley probably eliminated 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.  Several large occurrences are presently known and some areas of potentially suitable habitat remain unsurveyed.  Threats: Moderate Long-Term Trends: Probable Moderate Decline Short-Term trends: Stable Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low-Moderate						
<b>Astragalus gezeri</b> Geyer's Milkvetch	Fabaceae Pea Family	G4	S2			SENSITIVE	3	Sandy sites
		<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Garfield <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Geyer's milkvetch has a very limited distribution in Montana with less than 10 extant occurrences almost all of which are in Carbon County. Size of the population in Montana is estimated to be in the thousands, but occupied habitat has been estimated at less than 20 acres due to its narrow ecological requirements. Invasive weeds may negatively affect this species over the long-term. Approximately half the populations occur entirely or partially on federally managed lands.  Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Astragalus grayi</b> Gray's Milkvetch	Fabaceae Pea Family	G4?	S1S2			SENSITIVE		Sagebrush-Grassland
		<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in the state. Locally restricted to Carbon County and possibly Big Horn County.						
<b>Astragalus lackschewitzii</b> Lackschewitz' Milkvetch	Fabaceae Pea Family	G2G3	S2S3		SENSITIVE		3	Alpine
		<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.						
<b>Astragalus oreganus</b> Wind River Milkvetch	Fabaceae Pea Family	G4?	S1			SENSITIVE	1	Sandy sites/Sagebrush-Grassland
		<b>Species 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 large, there are few known occurrences in the state.						
<b>Astragalus racemosus</b>	Fabaceae Pea Family	G5	S2				3	Grasslands (Clay soils)
		<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Fallon						

Raceme Milkvetch			<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.						
<b>Astragalus scaphoides</b> Bitterroot Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G3	S3		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush-grassland
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <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 Tendoy Mountains. The total number of individual plants has been estimated in the tens of thousands, but occupied habitats likely less than 700 acres.						
<b>Astragalus terminalis</b> Railhead Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G3	S2S3		SENSITIVE		3	Sagebrush steppe
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, 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.						
<b>Athysanus pusillus</b> Sandweed		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S1		SENSITIVE		1	Rock/talus-Mesic
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli <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.  Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low-Moderate						
<b>Atriplex truncata</b> Wedge-leaved Saltbush		<b>Chenopodiaceae</b> Goosefoot Family	G5	S1				3	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Park <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from two extant 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.						
<b>Bacopa rotundifolia</b> Roundleaf Water-hyssop		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S1				3	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Fergus, Garfield, Phillips <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.						
<b>Balsamorhiza hookeri</b> Hooker's Balsamroot		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1				3	Sagebrush-grassland
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Balsamorhiza macrophylla</b> Large-leaved Balsamroot		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3G5	S2S3		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush-grassland
			<b>Species 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>B. macrophylla</i> and livestock grazing at some of the sites does not appear to be negatively impacting the species.						
<b>Bidens beckii</b> Beck Water-marigold	<b>Megalodonta beckii</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4G5	S2		SENSITIVE		3	Aquatic
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.  Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Assessed						
<b>Boechera demissa</b> Daggett Rockcress	<b>Arabis demissa</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Open woodland and sagebrush steppe
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Boechera fecunda</b> Sapphire Rockcress	<b>Arabis fecunda</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	1	Rocky, calcareous, montane slopes
			<b>Species 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					
<b>Brasenia schreberi</b> Watershield		<b>Cabombaceae</b> Watershields	G5	S1S2		SENSITIVE	0	Aquatic
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula</p> <p><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> <p>Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Assessed</p>					
<b>Braya humilis</b> Low Braya		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	2	Alpine
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from only two occurrences in the state, including one site in which only one plant was observed. The second population occurs in an area with historical mining activity.</p> <p>Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>					
<b>Brickellia oblongifolia</b> Mojave brickellbush		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	1	Rock/Talus
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Park, Silver Bow</p> <p><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 Wilsall 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.</p> <p>Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low</p>					
<b>Camissonia andina</b> Obscure Evening-primrose	<b>Oenothera andina</b>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Missoula</p> <p><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> <p>Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown, Not Assessed Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>					
<b>Camissonia parvula</b> Small Camissonia	<b>Oenothera parvula</b>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon</p> <p><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.</p> <p>Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown, Not Assessed Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>					
<b>Cardamine oligosperma var. kamtschatica</b> Few-seeded Bittercress		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5T3T5	S1			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from 1 collection in Montana.</p>					
<b>Cardamine rupicola</b> Cliff Toothwort		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S3			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Powell</p> <p><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.</p>					

			Many populations also occur in designated wilderness areas which offer further protection. Additional occurrences likely exist across the known range of the species.					
<b>Castilleja cervina</b> Deer Indian Paintbrush		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	SH				Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, 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.  Threats: NA Trends: NA					
<b>Castilleja covilleana</b> Coville Indian Paintbrush		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G3G4	S2S3		SENSITIVE	2	Subalpine slopes
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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 exotic plants. Timber harvest activities may also pose a threat to some populations.					
<b>Castilleja crista-galli</b> Greater Red Indian Paintbrush		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4?	S2S3				Meadows/Grasslands (Montane/Subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> An uncommon species in Montana, where it is known from mountainous areas of the southwest and south-central portions of the state. May be more common than currently documented and may be able to be dropped from SOC status.					
<b>Castilleja exilis</b> Annual Indian Paintbrush	<b>Castilleja minor ssp. minor</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Broadwater, Deer Lodge, 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 negatively impacted by invasive weeds.  Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown, Not Assessed Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate					
<b>Castilleja gracillima</b> Slender Indian Paintbrush	<b>Castilleja miniata ssp. miniata</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G3G4Q	S2				Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Gallatin, Madison, 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.					
<b>Castilleja nivea</b> Snow Indian Paintbrush		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G3	S2				Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Madison, Park <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.					
<b>Ceanothus herbaceus</b> New Jersey Tea		<b>Rhamnaceae</b> Buckthorn Family	G5	SH				Forests (Dry, Open)
			<b>Species 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.					
<b>Celastrus scandens</b> Bittersweet		<b>Celastraceae</b> Bittersweet Family	G5	S1				Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only 1 collection from the eastern portion of the state..					
<b>Centaurium exaltatum</b> Western Centaury		<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	SH				Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1890 collection with imprecise location data from Big Horn County, "seven miles south of Custer Station".					
<b>Centunculus minimus</b> Chaffweed	<b>Anagallis minima</b>	<b>Primulaceae</b> Primrose Family	G5	S2				Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.					
<b>Cercocarpus</b>		<b>Rosaceae</b>	G5	S1S2			3	Open, stony slopes

<b>montanus</b> Alderleaf mountain-mahogany		Rose Family	<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.					
<b>Chenopodium subglabrum</b> Smooth Goosefoot	<b>Chenopodium leptophyllum var. subglabrum</b>	<b>Chenopodiaceae</b> Goosefoot Family	G3G4	S1			0	Sandy sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Cascade, Custer, 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.					
<b>Cirsium brevistylum</b> Short-styled Thistle		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1S2				Meadows and disturbed forests
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Mineral, Missoula, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only the northwest portion of the state. The species may benefit from some natural and human-caused disturbances such as fire and timber harvesting, resulting in some uncertainty as to its conservation status in the state.					
<b>Cirsium longistylum</b> Long-styled Thistle		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S3			1	Meadows (Montane-subalpine )
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Broadwater, Cascade, Fergus, Judith Basin, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Wheatland <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 problem weeds 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.  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.					
<b>Cirsium pulcherrimum</b> Wyoming Thistle		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1				Sparsely-vegetated soils
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Powder River <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known conclusively 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.  Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Threats: Not Assessed Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low					
<b>Clarkia rhomboidea</b> Diamond Clarkia		<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	2	Forests (Open, montane )
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln, Ravalli, Sanders <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.					
<b>Claytonia arenicola</b> Sand Springbeauty	<b>Montia arenicola</b>	<b>Portulacaceae</b> Purslane Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Mesic, rocky slopes
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only 1 localized area in the western portion of the state.					
<b>Cleome lutea</b> Yellow Beeplant		<b>Capparaceae</b> Caper Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush-grassland (Low-elevation)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon <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.					
<b>Collomia debilis var. camporum</b> Flexible Collomia		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G5T2	S1				Rock/Talus (Valleys to Montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from a couple of sites in western Montana from low elevation scree, talus or rocky slopes which are susceptible to disturbance and weed invasion. Current status of the documented locations is unknown.					
<b>Collomia tinctoria</b> Yellow-staining Collomia		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G5	S1				Grasslands/Rocky slopes (Valleys to Montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Corydalis</b>		<b>Fumariaceae</b>	G4G5	S2		SENSITIVE	0	Forests/Meadows

<b>sempervirens</b> Pale Corydalis		Fumary family							(Recently-burned)
			<p><b>Species 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 (past 25 years) documented occurrences. Another 5 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> <p>Threats: Low-Moderate Long-Term Trends: Likely Decline Short-Term trends: Stable, though fluctuates widely Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low-Moderate</p>						
<b>Cryptantha fendleri</b> Fendler Cat's-eye		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, 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> <p>Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown, though widely fluctuating Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low</p>						
<b>Cryptantha humilis</b> Round-headed Cryptantha		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4?	SH					Sagebrush Steppe (low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead</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> <p>Threats: NA Trends: NA</p>						
<b>Cryptantha scoparia</b> Miner's Candle		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4?	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush Steppe (low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon</p> <p><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.</p>						
<b>Dalea enneandra</b> Nine-anther prairie clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S1				3	Grasslands (Plains)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Custer, Fallon, Richland</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana, known from a few poorly documented occurrences in the eastern half of the state.</p>						
<b>Dalea villosa</b> Silky prairie clover	<b>Petalostemon villosus</b>	<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S1					Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Richland, Sheridan</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana, known from very few, small occurrences in the extreme eastern portion of the state.</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 verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from a few collections from the western half of the state.</p>						
<b>Douglasia conservatorum</b> Bloom Peak Douglasia		<b>Primulaceae</b> Primrose Family	GNR	S1					Ridges (Open, subalpine)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders</p> <p><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	S1				3	Wetland/Riparian (Shallow water ponds, lakes)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Lewis and Clark, Teton</p> <p><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.</p>						
<b>Draba crassa</b> Thick-leaf Whitlow-grass		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S2S3				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Park</p>						

			<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.					
<b>Draba daviesiae</b> Bitterroot Draba	<b>Draba apiculata var. daviesiae</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S3			3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.					
<b>Draba densifolia</b> Dense-leaf Draba		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S2			2	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Glacier, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Park, Pondera, Powell, 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.					
<b>Draba fladnizensis</b> White Arctic Draba		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S1				Alpine
			<b>Species 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.					
<b>Draba globosa</b> Round-fruited Draba	<b>Draba apiculata</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S1		SENSITIVE		Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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, and the very few documented populations are quite small. However, its high-elevation habitat is relatively inaccessible, and there are no obvious threats.					
<b>Draba macounii</b> Macoun's Draba		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3G4	S1			3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from only a few occurrences in Glacier National Park.					
<b>Draba porsildii</b> Porsild's Draba		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3G4	S1			3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known in Montana from a few collections on the Beartooth Plateau and the Madison Range.					
<b>Draba ventosa</b> Wind River Draba		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <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. The high elevation habitat is not threatened by anthropogenic disturbance and the Madison Range site is in a designated wilderness area.					
<b>Drosera anglica</b> English Sundew		<b>Droseraceae</b> Sundew Family	G5	S2S3		SENSITIVE	2	Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate to High					
<b>Drosera linearis</b> Linear-leaved Sundew		<b>Droseraceae</b> Sundew Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Powell <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate to High					
<b>Dryas integrifolia</b> Entire-leaved Avens		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S1			0	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Fergus, Golden Valley <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Extant sites are known in Montana from the Big Snowy Research Natural Area and from one specimen collection					

			apparently from the Tobacco Root Mountains. The alpine habitat occupied by this species and the fact that the primary location is in a Research Natural Area reduces the risk of disturbance to the species in the state. However, impacts from recreational use of the area is possible.						
			Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Epilobium densiflorum</b> Dense Spike-primrose	<b>Boisduvalia densiflora</b>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5	SH				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one historical collection in Sanders County from 1938.						
<b>Ericameria discoidea var. discoidea</b> Whitestem goldenbush	<b>Haplopappus macronema var. macronema</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4G5T4	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Rock/Talus	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This variety is extremely restricted in Montana, with the only recent verified record from one location in the Pioneer Mountains. The population is quite remote and there are no known threats at present.						
<b>Ericameria nana</b> Dwarf Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus nanus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	SH				Rock/Talus	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1952 collection south of Upper Red Rock Lake.						
<b>Ericameria parryi var. montana</b> Parry's Mountain Rabbitbrush	<b>Chrysothamnus parryi ssp. montanus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5T1	S1			3	Grasslands (subalpine )	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A globally rare endemic, restricted to a small area of southwest Montana and adjacent Idaho.						
<b>Erigeron allocotus</b> Big Horn Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S3			3	Rock outcrops/Ridges (low-elevation)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Idaho fleabane is a regional endemic that has been documented from very few locations in Montana, nearly half from collections prior to 1970. It grows in alpine habitats, which tend to be relatively isolated from anthropogenic disturbance.						
<b>Erigeron eatonii</b> Eaton's Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1				Sagbrush/Woodlands (Open, Montane)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sweet Grass						
<b>Erigeron evermannii</b> Evermann Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1		SENSITIVE		Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few alpine sites in the Bitterroot Mountains.						
<b>Erigeron flabellifolius</b> Fan-leaved Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S3			3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Park, Sweet Grass <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1				Meadows (Montane/subalpine)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison, Park						
<b>Erigeron lackschewitzii</b> Lackschewitz' Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S3		SENSITIVE	3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lewis and Clark, Pondera, Powell, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1			3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only a couple of alpine sites in the southwest portion of the state.						
<b>Erigeron linearis</b> Linear-leaf Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	2	Sagebrush/Grasslands (Foothills to Montane)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Park, Ravalli, Silver Bow <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <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. Two historical locations are also known. The occupied habitats are susceptible to invasion by several noxious weeds. Development on adjacent lands may fragment suitable habitat.						
<b>Erigeron parryi</b> Parry's Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G2G3	S2S3			SENSITIVE	3	Slopes and ridges (Open, Montane)
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Jefferson, Madison</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Erigeron parryi</i> was first described over 100 years ago based on a single collection made by Frank Tweedy along Grasshopper Creek in Beaverhead County, Montana. Over 50 years ago Arthur Cronquist recognized <i>E. parryi</i> in his monograph on the genus <i>Erigeron</i> (Cronquist 1947). He stated that the species was similar to <i>E. ochroleucus</i>, but the hair of leaves and stems was strikingly different. He hinted that <i>E. parryi</i> might be better considered a variety of <i>E. ochroleucus</i>, but since there was still only one collection, he did not formally propose a new nomenclatural combination. Eight years later Cronquist merged <i>E. parryi</i> into <i>E. ochroleucus</i>, stating that it was a rare form with spreading-hairy herbage (Cronquist 1955). Since that time several additional populations of <i>E. parryi</i> have been located in southwest Montana. 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.</p>									
<b>Erigeron tener</b> Slender Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1				3	Slopes (Open, limestone, montane)
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a single locality in the southwest corner of the state.</p>									
<b>Eriogonum caespitosum</b> Mat Buckwheat		<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush steppe (Montane)
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is has been documented from a few sites, primarily from Beaverhead County.</p>									
<b>Eriogonum capistratum var. muhlickii</b> Muhlick's Buckwheat	<b>Eriogonum crosbyae, Eriogonum chrysops [misapplied]</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G4T3	S3					Alpine
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Granite, Ravalli</p> <p><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?	S1			SENSITIVE	2	Clay Barrens
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is on the northern margin 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.</p>									
<b>Eriogonum soliceps</b> Railroad Canyon Wild Buckwheat		<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G2	S2			SENSITIVE	3	Ridges/slopes (Open, Montane)
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Railroad canyon wild buckwheat is a newly described species (Reveal and Bjork, in press 2004) that is confirmed extant at only two locations, one in southern Beaverhead County, Montana and the other in adjacent Lemhi County, Idaho. Herbarium specimens also exist from about 10 other localities in southwest Montana. It does not appear to be strongly impacted by cattle grazing, but its habitat would be vulnerable to off-road vehicles.</p>									
<b>Eriogonum visherii</b> Visher's Buckwheat		<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G3	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Clay Barrens
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter</p> <p><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 Joepywe-weed	<b>Eupatoriadelphus maculatus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1S2				0	Wetland/Riparian
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon</p> <p><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> <p>Threats: Unknown, Not Assessed Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low?</p>									
<b>Eupatorium occidentale</b> Western Joepywe-weed	<b>Ageratina occidentalis</b> Western Boneset	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE		Rock/Talus
<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Mineral, Ravalli</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.</p>									

			Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low?					
<b>Euphrasia subarctica</b> Arctic Eyebright	<b>Euphrasia arctica var. disjuncta, Euphrasia disjuncta [misapplied]</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S1			3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana, only known from three locations in Glacier National Park, including one historical collection from 1897. Some plants in at least one population are subject to trampling by hikers.					
			Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate?					
<b>Gentiana glauca</b> Glaucous Gentian		<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G4G5	S1			3	Alpine
			<b>Species 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.					
<b>Gentianopsis macounii</b> Macoun's Gentian	<b>Gentiana macounii, Gentianella crinita ssp. macounii, Gentianopsis procera ssp. macounii, Gentiana detonsa</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	2	Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from several sites just east of the Continental Divide.					
<b>Gentianopsis simplex</b> Hiker's Gentian	<b>Gentiana simplex, Gentianella simplex</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3 Fens, wet meadows, seeps
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from several widely scattered locations					
<b>Githopsis specularioides</b> Common Blue-cup	<b>Githopsis calycina</b>	<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S1			3	Cliffs
			<b>Species 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.					
<b>Glossopetalon spinescens</b> Spiny Greasebush	<b>Glossopetalon nevadense</b>	<b>Crossosomataceae</b> Greasebush	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	1	Rock/Talus
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.					
			Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate					
<b>Gratiola ebracteata</b> Bractless Hedge-hyssop		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S1			3	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently known from approximately a half-dozen wetlands along the Rocky Mtn Front.					
<b>Grayia spinosa</b> Spiny Hopsage		<b>Chenopodiaceae</b> Goosefoot Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	0	Shrublands (Dry)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon, Park <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <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 Mounatin 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>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S2S3		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	1 Vernally moist sites (Open, Low-elevation)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Powell <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1				3	Grasslands/Sagebrush steppe
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from one 1932 collection near West Yellowstone and one recent collection from Beaverhead County.									
<b>Halimolobos perplexa</b> Puzzling Rockcress	<b>Sandbergia perplexa</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S1				2	Shrubland/woodland slopes (Open, Montane)
<b>Species 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.									
<b>Heterocodon rariflorum</b> Western Pearl-flower		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE		2	Vernally moist habitats
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln, Ravalli, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 infest others. Hiking and ORV trails occur though 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	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush Steppe
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Flathead, Powell <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Currently known from approximately a half-dozen occurrences scattered across the mountainous portion of the state.									
<b>Howellia aquatilis</b> Water Howellia		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G3	S2	LT	THREATENED		2	Aquatic
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 population numbers are generally small and the occupied habitat is clustered in a very 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. 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.									
<b>Idahoia scapigera</b> Scalepod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		1	Vernally moist, rock ledges
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.									
<b>Ipomoea leptophylla</b> Bush morning-glory		<b>Convolvulaceae</b> Morning-glory Family	G3G5	S1S2					Prairie
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Rosebud, Treasure, Yellowstone <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.									
<b>Ipomopsis congesta ssp. crebrifolia</b> Ballhead Gilia	<b>Gilia congesta var. crebrifolia</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G5T3T4	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush Steppe
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.									
<b>Ipomopsis minutiflora</b> Small-flower Standing-cypress	<b>Gilia minutiflora</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4	S1					Sagebrush Open)
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently documented in the state from one collection from the Bitterroot Valley.									
<b>Kelloggia galioides</b> Kelloggia		<b>Rubiaceae</b> Bedstraws / Madder Family	G5	SH					Forest (Open/low-elevation)
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Mineral <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.									
<b>Kochia americana</b> Red Sage	<b>Bassia americana</b>	<b>Chenopodiaceae</b> Goosefoot Family	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	2	Saline/Alkaline Sites
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.									

			Threats: Moderate Short-Term Trends: Unknown Long-Term Trends: Moderate Decline? Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Assessed					
<b>Koenigia islandica</b> Island Koenigia		<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G4	S1			3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is only known from several, high elevation sites on the Beartooth Plateau.					
<b>Lagophylla ramosissima</b> Slender Hareleaf		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1			2	Grasslands (Dry/Valley)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: Low? Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low					
<b>Lathyrus bijugatus</b> Latah Tule Pea		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE		Forest (Open/Valley)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare and peripheral in Montana. Currently documented from three, widely scattered sites in the valleys-lower mountains of northwest Montana.					
<b>Leptodactylon caespitosum</b> Leptodactylon		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4	S2		SENSITIVE	3	Sandy Breaks/Outcrops
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	G4	S1			3	Rock Crevices
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare and peripheral in Montana, where it is known from only one location in the Bitterroot Mountains.					
<b>Lobelia spicata</b> Pale-spiked Lobelia		<b>Campanulaceae</b> Bellflower Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		Moist meadows
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Dawson, Richland, Sheridan <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare and peripheral in Montana, where it is known from a few locations in the northeast corner of the state.					
<b>Lomatium attenuatum</b> Taper-tip Desert-parsley		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G3	S2		SENSITIVE	3	Slopes and Scree (Dry)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Lomatium attenuatum</i> 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 geyeri</b> Geyer's Biscuitroot		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G4	S2		SENSITIVE	0	Rocky sites (Mesic)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Geyer'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.  Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate					
<b>Lomatium nuttallii</b> Nuttall Desert-parsley		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G3	S1		SENSITIVE	2	Rocky, pine woodlands
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Rosebud <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 and that some occupied habitats occur on private land may make its habitat vulnerable to 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.  Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate					
<b>Lomatogonium</b>		<b>Gentianaceae</b>	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian

<b>rotatum</b> Marsh Felwort		Gentians	<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 <i>L. rotatum</i> . 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	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Open slopes (low-elevation)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.						
<b>Mentzelia nuda</b> Bractless blazingstar		<b>Loasaceae</b> Blazingstar / Stickleaf Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		Open areas (sandy or gravelly soils)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Custer, Powder River, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Valley <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare and peripheral in Montana, where it is known from a few locations in the eastern half of the state.						
<b>Mentzelia pumila</b> Dwarf mentzelia		<b>Loasaceae</b> Blazingstar / Stickleaf Family	G4	S2		SENSITIVE	3	Shrublands (Dry, sandy soils)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known only from sandy sites within the Bighorn Basin area.						
<b>Mertensia bella</b> Oregon Bluebells		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE	2	Vernally moist soil (Montane)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only three occurrences in Montana, all on the Lolo National Forest. Some disturbance may be beneficial or at least tolerated, as all three populations are found at least partially in clearcuts. 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.  Threats: Low Short- and Long-term trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Assessed						
<b>Mimulus ampliatus</b> Stalk-leaved Monkeyflower	<b>Mimulus patulus, Mimulus washingtonensis</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE		Vernally moist soil (Valleys to subalpine)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders						
<b>Mimulus breviflorus</b> Short-flowered Monkeyflower		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S1S2		SENSITIVE	3	Rock/Talus (Mesic, Montane)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, 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.						
<b>Mimulus nanus</b> Dwarf Purple Monkeyflower		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Open slopes (low-elevation)
			<b>Species 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 are infested have scattered spotted knapweed plants.						
<b>Mimulus primuloides</b> Primrose Monkeyflower		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Fens and wet meadows
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from about ten extant occurrences in southwest Montana 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.						
<b>Mimulus ringens</b> Square-stem Monkeyflower		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare. Currently known from a few riparian sites along the Missouri River in central Montana.						
<b>Nama densus</b> Nama		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush (Sandy soil)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.						
<b>Noccaea parviflora</b> Small-flowered Pennycress	<b>Thlaspi parviflorum</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S2S3		SENSITIVE	3	Meadows (Moist, Montane to alpine)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Madison, Park, Silver Bow						

			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> <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.						
<b>Nuttallanthus texanus</b> Blue Toadflax	<b>Linaria canadensis var. texana</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4G5	S1			SENSITIVE	2	Grasslands/woodlands (sandy to clay soils)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Dawson <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one extant occurrence in southeastern Montana near Alzada and another occurrence from Makoshika State Park that may or may not still be extant.  Threats: Not Assessed. Short- and Long Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Unknown						
<b>Nymphaea leibergii</b> Pygmy Water-lily	<b>Nymphaea tetragona ssp. leibergii</b>	<b>Nymphaeaceae</b> Water-lily Family	G5	S1				3	Aquatic
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.						
<b>Oenothera pallida ssp. pallida</b> Pale Evening-primrose	<b>Oenothera pallida var. idahoensis</b>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5T4Q	S1					Sandy sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.						
<b>Oxytropis campestris var. columbiana</b> Columbia Locoweed	<b>Oxytropis columbiana</b>	<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5T1	S1				1	Wetland/Riparian (Gravelly shorelines)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: High Short- Term Trends: Declining Long-Term Trends: Moderate Decline? Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Oxytropis deflexa var. foliolosa</b> Nodding Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5T3T5	S1				3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it has been documented from a few, alpine sites in the mountains of the southwest portion of the state.						
<b>Oxytropis lagopus var. conjugens</b> Hare's-foot Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4G5T3	S3				3	Sagebrush (low-elevation)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Oxytropis parryi</b> Parry's Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S1				3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead						
<b>Oxytropis podocarpa</b> Stalked-pod Locoweed		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE		3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.						
<b>Papaver kluanense</b> Alpine Poppy	<b>Papaver radicum ssp. kluanense</b>	<b>Papaveraceae</b> Poppy Family	G5T3T4	S1				3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Sweet Grass						
<b>Papaver pygmaeum</b> Alpine Glacier Poppy	<b>Papaver radicum var. pygmaeum</b>	<b>Papaveraceae</b> Poppy Family	G3	S1				3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier						
<b>Pedicularis contorta var. ctenophora</b> Pink Coil-beaked Lousewort		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5T3	S2S3				3	Slopes (Montane/Subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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>		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	G5T3	S2S3					Ridgetops and meadows

<b>var. rubicunda</b> Selway Coil-beaked Lousewort		Figwort Family							(subalpine and alpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> Restricted in Montana to the Bitterroot Mountains where it is documented from several occurrences. Limited data is available for the species and it may be more common than the few collections indicate.						
<b>Pedicularis crenulata</b> Scallop-leaf Lousewort		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S1			SENSITIVE	1	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> Two known populations in Montana. Much of the riparian meadow habitat occupied this species has been converted to agriculture or used as hay meadows.						
			Threats: Moderate Short-Term Trends: Unknown Long-Term Trends: Moderate Decline? Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Penstemon angustifolius</b> Narrowleaf Penstemon		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S1S2			SENSITIVE	3	Sandy sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Dawson, Fallon						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> 10 small extant and/or presumed extant occurrences are known in southeast Montana, plus a few historical collections from the same area.						
			Threats: Unknown, Not Assessed Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Penstemon caryi</b> Cary's Beardtongue		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G3	S3				3	Grasslands and slopes (Open, montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> Restricted in Montana to the Pryor Mountains.						
<b>Penstemon flavescens</b> Yellow Beardtongue		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G3	S3				3	Rocky slopes (Open, montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Mineral, Ravalli						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 globosus</b> Globe Beardtongue		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S1					Meadows (Montane and subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite						
<b>Penstemon grandiflorus</b> Large Flowered Beardtongue		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5?	S1					Sandy soils
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Custer						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S1S3					Sagebrush steppe (Montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from 1 collection from Beaverhead County						
<b>Penstemon lemhiensis</b> Lemhi Beardtongue		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G3	S3		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Sagebrush-grasslands
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Ravalli, Silver Bow						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> <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>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S1		SENSITIVE		1	Slopes (Open, Montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli						
			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S1			SENSITIVE		Open areas (subalpine and alpine)	
			<b>Species 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.							
<b>Petasites frigidus var. frigidus</b> Arctic sweet coltsfoot		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5T5	S1				2	Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species 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 less than ten sites in the northwest corner of the state.							
<b>Phacelia incana</b> Hoary Phacelia		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G3G4	S2			SENSITIVE	3	Rocky slopes (foothills)	
			<b>Species 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.							
<b>Phacelia scopulina</b> Dwarf Phacelia	<b>Phacelia lutea var. scopulina</b>	<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G4	SH					Alkaline sites	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison, Silver Bow <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from one 1885 collection by P.A. Rydberg near Melrose, probably in Silver Bow County.							
<b>Phacelia thermalis</b> Hot Spring Phacelia		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G3G4	S1			SENSITIVE		Barren clay slopes	
			<b>Species 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.							
<b>Phlox andicola</b> Plains Phlox		<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4	S2			SENSITIVE	3	Open sites (Sand to clay soils)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carter, Dawson, Powder River, Rosebud, Sheridan <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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>Phlox kelseyi var. missoullensis</b> Missoula Phlox	<b>Phlox missoullensis</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G2G3	S2S3			SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Slopes/ridges (Open, foothills to subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Granite, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Missoula, Powell <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.							
<b>Physaria brassicoides</b> Double Bladderpod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S2			SENSITIVE	3	Breaklands/badlands	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Custer, Petroleum, Powder River <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.  Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate							
<b>Physaria carinata</b> Keeled Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella carinata, Lesquerella carinata var. languida, Lesquerella paysonii</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3G4	S1			SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	1	Grassland slopes (low-elevation)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Granite <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 keeled bladderpod sites. At least one previous study has documented decreased vigor and survivorship of keeled bladderpod in knapweed infested areas.							
<b>Physaria didymocarpa var. lanata</b> Woolly Twinpod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5T2	S1			SENSITIVE	2	Grasslands/Shrublands (Open, plains)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Rosebud <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only five known occurrences in Montana, including two large populations. However, lots of relatively unsurveyed potential habitat exists. Both BLM and private lands are important to the viability of the species in Montana. Livestock grazing may							



			negatively impact some populations, though additional monitoring is needed. Weeds have only been noted at one population though invasive weeds may pose a threat in the future. Potential coal mining and coalbed methane development may eventually impact populations of the plant.							
			Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate							
<b>Physaria douglasii</b> Douglas Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella douglasii</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4?	S1				2	Woodlands (Sandy soils, low-elevation)	
			<b>Species 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.							
<b>Physaria humilis</b> Bitterroot Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella humilis</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G1	S1		SENSITIVE		2	Alpine	
			<b>Species 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.							
<b>Physaria klausii</b> Divide Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella klausii</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S3				3	Slopes (Open, Montane/subalpine)	
			<b>Species 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.							
<b>Physaria lesicii</b> Lesica's Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella lesicii</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G1	S1			SENSITIVE	1	Woodlands/Grasslands (Montane)	
			<b>Species 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.							
			Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate-High							
<b>Physaria ludoviciana</b> Silver Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella ludoviciana</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G5	S1					Sandy sites	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Fallon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Primarily a plains species which barely enters eastern Montana where it is restricted to sandy sites.							
<b>Physaria pulchella</b> Beautiful Bladderpod	<b>Lesquerella pulchella</b> , <b>Physaria carinata ssp. pulchella</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Open slopes (Calcaeous soils, foothills to alpine)	
			<b>Species 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.							
<b>Physaria saximontana var. dentata</b> Rocky Mountain Twinpod		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3T3	S3					Gravelly slopes/talus (Montane/subalpine)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Park, Pondera, Silver Bow, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> State endemic known from several counties scattered across central and western Montana.							
<b>Plagiobothrys leptocladus</b> Slender-branched Popcorn-flower		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4	S1			SENSITIVE		Wetland/Riparian (low-elevation)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Custer, Phillips <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few widely scattered sites in th state. Additional data on population levels, trends and threats to the known occurrences are needed to evaluate its status.							
<b>Pleiacanthus spinosus</b> Spiny Skeletonweed	<b>Stephanomeria spinosa</b> , <b>Lygodesmia spinosa</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Grasslands (low-elevation)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison <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.							
<b>Polygonum</b>	<b>Polygonum douglasii</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b>	G5T4	S2S3			SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Rock/Talus

<b>austiniæ</b> Austin's Knotweed	<b>ssp. austiniæ</b>	Buckwheat Family	<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Broadwater, Flathead, Granite, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Park, Pondera, Powell, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This annual 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.						
			Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown though Probably Stable. Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low						
<b>Potentilla brevifolia</b> Short-leaved Cinquefoil		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G4	S1			3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison						
<b>Potentilla hyparctica</b> Low Arctic Cinquefoil	<b>Potentilla nana, Potentilla flabellifolia var. emarginata</b>	<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G4G5	S1			3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon						
<b>Potentilla nivea var. pentaphylla</b> Five-leaf Cinquefoil	<b>Potentilla quinquefolia</b>	<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5T4	S1		SENSITIVE	0	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Madison, Park, Pondera						
<b>Potentilla plattensis</b> Platte Cinquefoil		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G4	S2		SENSITIVE	0	Grasslands/Sagebrush (Mesic)	
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Potentilla uniflora</b> One-flowered Cinquefoil		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S1			3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Granite						
<b>Primula alcalina</b> Alkali Primrose		<b>Primulaceae</b> Primrose Family	G2	S1		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	1	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <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).						
			Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Primula incana</b> Mealy Primrose		<b>Primulaceae</b> Primrose Family	G4G5	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Sheridan, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Primula incana</i> is known from approximately 15 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.						
			Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Prunus pumila</b> Sand Cherry		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S1			2	Sandy or rocky soils (Plains)	
			<b>Species 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.						
			Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown intrinsic Vulnerability: Low-Moderate						
<b>Psilocarphus brevissimus</b> Dwarf woolly-heads		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Petroleum, Phillips, Sanders						

<b>Psoralea hypogaea</b> Little Indian Breadroot	<b>Pediomelum hypogaeum var. hypogaeum</b>	<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5T4	S2S3			SENSITIVE	3	Grasslands/Woodlands (Open, sandy soil)	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, Golden Valley, Petroleum, Powder River, Rosebud										
<b>Pyrrocoma carthamoides var. subsquarrosa</b> Beartooth Large-flowered Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus carthamoides var. subsquarrosus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4G5T2T3	S2			SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush-Grassland
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> The Beartooth large-flowered goldenweed is a regional endemic that is restricted in Montana to the eastern front of the Beartooth Mountains and the foothills of the Pryor Mountains. Although several populations are large and the species may benefit from cattle grazing, it is vulnerable to increased shrub and tree cover due to fire suppression and to competition from invasive plants.										
<b>Quercus macrocarpa</b> Bur Oak		<b>Fagaceae</b> Beech / Oaks	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	1	Shale ridges	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Bur oak is at the extreme western edge of its range in Montana, and has been documented only from a single, though fairly large, occurrence in Carter County. Bentonite mining is active in this area and exotic weeds are prevalent though potential for negative impacts to bur oak are uncertain.  Threats: Not Assessed Short- and Long-Term trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low										
<b>Ranunculus cardiophyllus</b> Heart-leaved Buttercup		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G4G5	S1				2	Grasslands (Moist, Montane)	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Sweet Grass, Toole										
<b>Ranunculus grayi</b> Arctic Buttercup	<b>Ranunculus karelinii, Ranunculus verecundus, Ranunculus gelidus</b>	<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G4G5	S2				3	Alpine	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Madison, Stillwater <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Also includes <i>R. verecundus</i> which was formerly tracked as a separate Species of Concern.										
<b>Ranunculus hyperboreus</b> High-arctic Buttercup	<b>Ranunculus natans</b>	<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S1					Wetland/Riparian (Montane)	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Madison										
<b>Ranunculus orthorhynchus</b> Straightbeak Buttercup		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S1				1	Wetland/Riparian (Montane)	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Granite, Mineral										
<b>Ranunculus pedatifidus</b> Northern Buttercup		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	2	Meadows/Woodlands (Montane to Alpine)	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Chouteau, Glacier, Granite, Liberty, Toole										
<b>Ribes laxiflorum</b> Trailing Black Currant		<b>Grossulariaceae</b> Currants / Gooseberries	G5	S1					Shrublands (Rocky, montane)	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a single collection from Lincoln County.										
<b>Ribes triste</b> Swamp Red Currant		<b>Grossulariaceae</b> Currants / Gooseberries	G5	S1					Forest openings (Mesic, montane/subalpine)	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite, Mineral, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from four locations, all based on single specimen collections.  Threats: Unknown, Not Assessed Trends: Unknown										
<b>Rorippa calycina</b> Persistent-sepal Yellow-cress		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G3	S1			SENSITIVE		Wetland/Riparian	
<b>Species 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, three of which are historical. Recent surveys have failed to locate any populations, and it may be extirpated in the state, though outliers of Wyoming's Yellowtail Reservoir populations may extend downstream into Montana. This species' habitat is vulnerable to altered flooding regimes, bank stabilization and encroachment of exotic weeds, especially salt-cedar, tamarisk and leafy spurge.  Threats: Moderate Long-Term Trends: Declining? Short-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate										
<b>Rotala ramosior</b>		<b>Lythraceae</b>	G5	S1				0	Wetland/Riparian	

Toothcup		Loosestrife Family	<b>Species 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.					
<b>Sagina nivalis</b> Arctic Pearlwort		<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G5	S1			3	Alpine
<b>Salix barrattiana</b> Barratt's Willow		<b>Salicaceae</b> Willows / Poplar	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Alpine
<b>Salix cascadenis</b> Cascades Willow		<b>Salicaceae</b> Willows / Poplar	G4G5	S1				Alpine
<b>Salix serissima</b> Autumn Willow		<b>Salicaceae</b> Willows / Poplar	G4	S2			3	Wetland/Riparian
<b>Satureja douglasii</b> Yerba Buena	<b>Clinopodium douglasii</b>	<b>Lamiaceae</b> Mints	G4	S2				Forest (Moist, montane)
<b>Saussurea densa</b> Dwarf Saw-wort	<b>Saussurea nuda var. densa</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1S2			3	Alpine
<b>Saussurea weberi</b> Weber's Saw-wort		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G2G3	S1		SENSITIVE	3	Alpine
<b>Saxifraga apetala</b> Tiny Swamp Saxifrage	<b>Saxifraga integrifolia Hook. var. apetala</b>	<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G3Q	S2?			3	Alpine
<b>Saxifraga hirculus</b> Yellow Marsh Saxifrage		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G5	S1			3	Alpine
<b>Saxifraga tempestiva</b> Storm Saxifrage		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G2	S2		SENSITIVE	3	Alpine
<b>Senecio amplexens</b> Clasping Groundsel	<b>Ligularia amplexens</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1			1	Alpine
<b>Senecio elmeri</b> Elmer's Ragwort	<b>Senecio spribillei</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1				Alpine

			<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.						
<b>Senecio eremophilus</b> Desert Groundsel		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1S2				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Hill <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.						
<b>Shoshonea pulvinata</b> Shoshonea		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G2G3	S1		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Rock Outcrops
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Sidalcea oregana</b> Oregon Checker-mallow		<b>Malvaceae</b> Mallow Family	G5	S1				1	Grasslands (low-elevation)
			<b>Species 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.  Threats: High Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low						
<b>Silene spaldingii</b> Spalding's Catchfly	Spalding's Champion	<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G2	S1	LT			1	Grasslands (Intermountain)
			<b>Species 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 Niarada area and on Wild Horse Island. The majority of occurrences have less than 100 individuals, though the largest population range-wide occurs in the state and is estimated to contain several thousand plants. 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 one occurrence and has the potential to further isolate other populations. Cattle grazing is affecting five populations and two other occurrences have apparently been extirpated recently from the severe impacts associated with llama 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.  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.						
<b>Solidago ptarmicoides</b> Prairie Goldenrod	<b>Oligoneuron album, Aster ptarmicoides</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1					Grasslands (Plains)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Richland <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it has only been documented from two locations on the eastern plains.						
<b>Solidago velutina</b> Three-nerved Goldenrod	<b>Solidago sparsiflora</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5?	S1			SENSITIVE		NA
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 which are referable to other species.						
<b>Sphaeralcea munroana</b> White-stemmed globemallow		<b>Malvaceae</b> Mallow Family	G4	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush-Grasslands (low-elevation)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from five small occurrences clustered in an area of Beaverhead County in southwest Montana.						
<b>Sphaeromeria argentea</b> Chicken-sage	<b>Tanacetum nuttallii</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3G4	S2S3			SENSITIVE	3	Sagebrush steppe (low-elevation)
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Sphaeromeria capitata</b> Rock-tansy	<b>Tanacetum capitatum</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S3				3	Open sites (low-elevation, limestone soils)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Big Horn, Carbon, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is a regional endemic with limited distribution in limestone foothills of southwest Montana (upper						

			Beaverhead River drainage) and Pryor Mts - Big Horn Canyon. It is reported to be locally common in the Big Horn Canyon area (Lesica & Shelly, 1991)						
<b>Stellaria crassifolia</b> Fleshy Stitchwort		<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G5	S1				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Deer Lodge, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sparsely distributed in Montana with only two known locations likely extant. Three other historical collection known from the state. Additional occurrences are likely.  Threats: Unknown, Not Assessed Trends: Unknown						
<b>Stellaria jamesiana</b> James Stitchwort	<b>Pseudostellaria jamesiana</b>	<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	Woodland slopes (foothills and montane)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Two known occurrences from extreme southwest Montana. Very little data are available for these locations.  Threats: Unknown, Not Assessed Trends: Unknown						
<b>Suckleya suckleyana</b> Poison Suckleya		<b>Chenopodiaceae</b> Goosefoot Family	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Dawson, Petroleum, Roosevelt, Valley <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one extant occurrence in Dawson County and three historical collections in eastern Montana. Very little is known about these site locations or the distribution, abundance and threats to the species in Montana.  Threats: Unknown, Not Assessed Trends: Unknown						
<b>Sullivantia hapemanii</b> Wyoming Sullivantia		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G3	S2			3	Rock/Talus	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Wyoming sullivantia 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.						
<b>Symphotrichum frondosum</b> Short-rayed Alkali Aster	<b>Brachyactis frondosa, Aster frondosus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	SH				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one 1967 collection near "Dry Fork of Little Bitterroot Reservoir".						
<b>Synthyris canbyi</b> Mission Mountain kittentails		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G3	S3			3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Missoula <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.						
<b>Thalictrum alpinum</b> Alpine Meadowrue		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Thelypodium paniculatum</b> Northwestern Thelypody		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G2	SH				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known only from an 1899 collection in Beaverhead County, although Dorn (1984) also reports it for Madison County.						
<b>Thelypodium sagittatum</b> Slender Thelypody		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S2			SENSITIVE	3	Alkaline meadows (Valleys and Montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from numerous occurrences in extreme southwestern Montana.						
<b>Tonestus aberrans</b> Idaho Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus aberrans, Triniteurybia aberrans</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S1			SENSITIVE	1	Rock/Talus
			<b>Species 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. Construction of which 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.						
<b>Tonestus pygmaeus</b> Pygmy Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus pygmaeus</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	SH					Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 condensata</b> Cushion Townsend-daisy		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S1				2	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.						
<b>Townsendia florifera</b> Showy Townsend-daisy		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Grasslands and Sagebrush
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from only a few, small occurrences in the southwestern corner of the state.						
<b>Trifolium eriocephalum</b> Woolly-head Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Open areas (foothills and montane)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.						
<b>Trifolium gymnocarpon</b> Hollyleaf Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Open areas (foothills and montane)
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Utricularia intermedia</b> Flat-leaved Bladderwort		<b>Lentibulariaceae</b> Bladderworts	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Fens (Aquatic)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from a few occurrences in the western half of the state.						
<b>Vaccinium myrtilloides</b> Velvetleaf Blueberry		<b>Ericaceae</b> Heath Family	G5	S1				2	Forests
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead <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.						
<b>Viburnum lentago</b> Nannyberry		<b>Caprifoliaceae</b> Honeysuckle Family	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	2	Riparian forests
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Richland, Roosevelt <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Three known occurrences in eastern Montana.						
<b>Viguiera multiflora</b> Many-flowered Viguiera	<b>Heliomeris multiflora</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4G5	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Aspen woodlands
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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?	S1			SENSITIVE		Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known in Montana from a few locations in the northwest corner of the state.						
<b>Waldsteinia idahoensis</b> Idaho Barren Strawberry		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G3	S1			SENSITIVE		Forests (Ponderosa Pine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only one known site in Montana on National Forest land. Population is susceptible to impacts from logging, weed invasion and road maintenance.						

## FLOWERING PLANTS - MONOCOTS (LILIOPSIDA)

**76 SPECIES**

ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)

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]	<b>Acoraceae</b> Sweetflag / Calamus Family	G5	SH					Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species occurs at the edge of its range in Montana, where it was collected from two localities in the vicinity of Flathead Lake in 1955 and 1968. Current status of these populations is unknown. It could be affected by hydrologic alterations.						

			Threats: NA Trends: NA						
<b>Allium acuminatum</b> Tapertip Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S1		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE		Dry Forest-Grassland
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison, Ravalli, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from several widely scattered sites in the western half of the state.						
<b>Allium columbianum</b> Columbia Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G3	S1					Open, mesic sites
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one occurrence in Camas Prairie. Part of this occurrence has been replaced by a gravelpit. 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.						
<b>Allium parvum</b> Small Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S2S3		SENSITIVE			Dry Forest-Grassland
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from southwest Montana, primarily on the Bitterroot National Forest. Many of the 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 <i>Allium parvum</i> . More information on the threats posed by invasive weeds is needed to determine if an S2 or S3 rank is most appropriate for this species.						
<b>Allium simillimum</b> Dwarf Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G4	S1					Mesic Grasslands-Meadows
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Gallatin, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S2S3		SENSITIVE			Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Pondera, Powell, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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>Calamagrostis tweedyi</b> Cascade reedgrass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G3	S3					Montane Forest
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	SH					Grasslands (Intermountain)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from one 1941 collection by M. Ownbey approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Lima.  Threats: NA Trends: NA						
<b>Carex amplifolia</b> Big-leaf Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S1		SENSITIVE			Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only known from 1 collection in Montana.						
<b>Carex chordorrhiza</b> Creeping Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2		SENSITIVE		3	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln, Powell <b>State Rank Reason:</b> An uncommon species within fens in northwest Montana						
<b>Carex comosa</b> Bristly Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1				1	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: Moderate-High Short- and Long-Term trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Carex crawei</b> Crawe's Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Pondera, Powell, Prairie, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from eight occurrences, including five moderate to large populations.  Threats: Unknown, Not Assessed						



				Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Assessed					
<b>Carex gravida</b> Pregnant Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1S2			2	Wetland/Riparian	
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Carter, 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 what 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 cespitose growth form. These habitats are also quite vulnerable to invasion by non-native plants.  Threats: Low-Moderate Long-Term Trends: Likely Moderate Decline Short-Term trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate									
<b>Carex idahoensis</b> Idaho Sedge	<b>Carex parryana ssp. idahoensis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G2G3	S3		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, 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.									
<b>Carex incurviformis</b> Coastal Sand Sedge	<b>Carex maritima var. incurviformis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4G5	S1				3	Wetland/Riparian
<b>Species 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.  Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Not Assessed									
<b>Carex lacustris</b> Lake-bank Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		2	Fens and marshes
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A rare species in Montana, known only from a few occurrences in Lake and Flathead Counties.									
<b>Carex lenticularis var. dolia</b> Goose-grass Sedge	<b>Carex plectocarpa</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5T3Q	S1				2	Alpine
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Park <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from five occurrences, four in Glacier National Park and one disjunct population in the Absarokas. Some plants in the Logan Pass area are subject to trampling by hikers.  Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low-Moderate									
<b>Carex multicosata</b> Many-ribbed Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1					Grasslands (Montane)
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Gallatin, Park <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A rare species in Montana, scattered in the mountains of the southwest and south-central portions of the state.									
<b>Carex occidentalis</b> Western Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	SH					Dry, montane to alpine
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <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.									
<b>Carex petricosa</b> Rock Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S1				3	Alpine
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only 1 site in Glacier National Park.									
<b>Carex prairea</b> Prairie Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5?	S2		SENSITIVE		0	Fens
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, 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.									
<b>Carex rostrata</b> Glaucus Beaked Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		3	Fens
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln, Missoula <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 Carex rostrata in many past Floras which cover Montana.						
<b>Carex scoparia</b> Pointed Broom Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1S2				Wetland/Riparian (Valleys)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, 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.						
<b>Carex stenoptila</b> Small-winged Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G2	S1S2		SENSITIVE		Grasslands (Montane)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Gallatin, Madison, Ravalli, Stillwater, Sweet Grass <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A globally rare species, which is known from several widely scattered locations in Montana.						
<b>Carex stevenii</b> Steven's Scandinavian Sedge	<b>Carex norvegica ssp. stevenii</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5T4?	S1				Wetland/Riparian (Subalpine)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge <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.						
<b>Carex sychnocephala</b> Many-headed Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S1			1	Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Sheridan <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Currently known in the state from three occurrences believed to be extant. Also, known from one 1891 collection near Great Falls and two locations in northwest Montana now believed to be extirpated 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.  Threats: Moderate Long-Term Trends: Probable Decline Short-Term Trends: Moderate Decline Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low-Moderate						
<b>Carex tenuiflora</b> Thin-flowered Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1			3	Fens	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only 1 location in Glacier National Park.						
<b>Carex vaginata</b> Sheathed Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only 1 area in the northwest corner of the state.						
<b>Cyperus acuminatus</b> Short-pointed Flatsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from only 1 collection in the western portion of the state.						
<b>Cyperus bipartitus</b> Shining Flatsedge	<b>Cyperus rivularis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Cyperus erythrorhizos</b> Red-root Flatsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	SH				Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from an 1899 collection near Columbia Falls and an undated collection in Missoula County.						
<b>Cyperus schweinitzii</b> Schweinitz' Flatsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	0	Sandy sites	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Cascade, Custer, Powder River, Sheridan <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few widely scattered sandy sites.						
<b>Cypripedium fasciculatum</b> Clustered Lady's-slipper		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G4	S2		SENSITIVE	1	Forests (Montane)	
			<b>Species 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 known from 10 moderate to large populations, 3 historical occurrences and many other small occurrences. Most populations occur on National Forest lands. Timber harvesting has been the primary threat to the species in Montana.						
<b>Cypripedium passerinum</b> Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G4G5	S2		SENSITIVE	2	Forests (Mesic bottoms)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Pondera, Powell, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Sparrow's-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 resulting from timber harvest or other activities. Invasive weeds such as Canada thistle and ox-eye daisy pose a limited threat.						
<b>Dichanthelium oliaosanthos var.</b>	<b>Panicum oligosanthos var. scribnerianum,</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5T5	S1			SENSITIVE	Mesic, sandy woodlands (low-elevation)	

<b>Scribnerianum</b> Scribner's Panic Grass	<b>Panicum scribnerianum</b>		<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Powder River  <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.</p> <p>Threats: High  Long-Term Trends: Probable Decline  Short-Term Trends: Unknown  Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>						
<b>Eleocharis rostellata</b> Beaked Spikerush		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	SENSITIVE	3	Wetlands (Alkaline)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, 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 and are vital to the viability of the species in the state. The species is vulnerable to hydrologic alteration and development.</p>						
<b>Elodea bifoliata</b> Long-sheath Waterweed	<b>Elodea longivaginata</b>	<b>Hydrocharitaceae</b> Waterweeds	G4G5	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Wetland/Riparian (Shallow water)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Glacier, 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.</p>						
<b>Elymus flavescens</b> Sand Wildrye	<b>Leymus flavescens</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4	S1			SENSITIVE	2	Sandy sites
			<p><b>Species 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 on private land 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.</p> <p>Threats: Low  Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown  Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>						
<b>Elymus innovatus</b> Northern Wildrye	<b>Leymus innovatus</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Wetland/Riparian (mesic openings /streambanks, low-elevation)
			<p><b>Species 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.</p>						
<b>Epipactis gigantea</b> Giant Helleborine		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G4	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Flathead, Granite, Lake, Madison, Powell, Sanders, Teton  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from almost two dozen extant occurrences across western and southern Montana where it is associated with seeps and springs, often with thermal waters. National Forest, state and private lands all host significant populations. The species is primarily vulnerable to hydrologic changes and development.</p> <p>Threats: Low to Moderate  Short- and Long-term Trends: Unknown  Intrinsic Vulnerability: High</p>						
<b>Eriophorum callitrix</b> Sheathed Cotton-grass		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon  <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is has been documented only from the Beartooth Plateau.</p>						
<b>Eriophorum gracile</b> Slender Cottongrass		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2			SENSITIVE	2	Fens
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, 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 activities such as development or timber harvesting that may alter the hydrology of occupied sites.</p> <p>Threats: Low  Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown  Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>						
<b>Festuca viviparoides</b> Northern Fescue	<b>Festuca vivipara, Festuca ovina var. vivipara</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4G5	S1				3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species 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 Flathead and Glacier Counties.</p>						

<b>Goodyera repens</b> Northern Rattlesnake-plantain		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	State Rank Reason: Rare in Montana, where it is only known from a few sites in Flathead and Glacier Counties.						
			G5	S2S3		SENSITIVE		2	Mesic Forest
			<b>Species 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 approximately a dozen smaller occurrences. If additional survey and monitoring of the species shows stable population numbers and little to no negative impacts from human-caused disturbances than a change in rank to S3 would be appropriate.						
			Threats: Low Long-Term Trends: Unknown Short-Term trends: Stable? Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Hemicarpha drummondii</b> Drummond's Hemicarpha	<b>Lipocarpa drummondii</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4G5	SH					Sandy soil (Moist)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from a 1941 Collection by W. E. Booth near Fromberg.						
<b>Heteranthera dubia</b> Water Star-grass		<b>Pontederiaceae</b> Water-hyacinth Family	G5	S1		SENSITIVE		2	Aquatic
			<b>Species 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 and recreational impacts.						
<b>Juncus acuminatus</b> Tapered Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S1				2	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Only known in the state from one wetland site in Teton County.						
<b>Juncus albescens</b> Three-flowered Rush	<b>Juncus triglumis var. albescens</b>	<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S1				3	Alpine
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana. Only known in the state from a few, moist, alpine sites in Glacier National Park.						
<b>Juncus covillei</b> Coville's Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S1					Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> 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.						
<b>Juncus hallii</b> Hall's Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G4G5	S2		SENSITIVE		3	Meadows and Parklands (Moist, Subalpine)
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Jefferson, Madison, Meagher, Powell, Silver Bow						
<b>Kobresia sibirica</b> Large-fruited Kobresia	<b>Kobresia macrocarpa</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1				3	Alpine
			<b>Species 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.						
<b>Kobresia simpliciuscula</b> Simple Kobresia		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2		SENSITIVE		3	Alpine
			<b>Species 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 montane wetlands to mesic, alpine sites scattered across the mountainous portion of the state.						
<b>Lilaea scilloides</b> Flowering Quillwort		<b>Juncaginaceae</b> Arrow-grass family	G5?	SH					Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana 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.						
<b>Liparis loeselii</b> Loesel's Twayblade		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G5	S1S2		SENSITIVE		3	Wetland/Riparian
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from seven occurrences clustered in a small area of the Swan Valley. Susceptible to changes in hydrology that could result from surrounding development or timber harvesting. May also be susceptible to impacts from fire.						
			Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Listera borealis</b>		<b>Orchidaceae</b>	G4	S2?					Wetland/Riparian

Northern twayblade		Orchids	<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Mineral, Park, Powell, Ravalli</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Few occurrences documented for the state. It appears likely that this species is more abundant than current observations document. Habitat for the species does not appear to be uncommon and the species is probably overlooked and under-collected.</p> <p>In addition to the mapped occurrences, 1 un-mapped and unverified specimen collection is supposedly at MONT: R. Dorn #797 30 August 1968. 6600' Beaverhead Co. Red Rock Lake Refuge T14S R1W S22 SE1/4. Spruce stand with Cornus, Pyrola, Equisteum. Rare.</p>					
<b>Maianthemum canadense</b> Wild Lily-of-the-valley		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	SH				Forests (Riparian)
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Documented for Montana from one 1948 collection by W. E. Booth near Alzada.</p>					
<b>Najas guadalupensis</b> Guadalupe Water-nymph		<b>Najadaceae</b> Water-nymph Family	G5	S1				Aquatic
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Flathead, Lake, Ravalli</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare. Currently documented from approximately a half-dozen fresh water sites in the western and central portions of the state.</p>					
<b>Phippsia algida</b> Ice Grass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1			3	Alpine
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Stillwater</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it has been documented from only a few sites on the Beartooth Plateau.</p>					
<b>Poa laxa ssp. banffiana</b> Banff Loose-flowered Bluegrass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5?T1	S1				Alpine
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier</p>					
<b>Potamogeton obtusifolius</b> Blunt-leaved Pondweed		<b>Potamogetonaceae</b> Pondweeds	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	2	Aquatic
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Missoula</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from approximately a dozen occurrences in northwest Montana. Most occurrences are 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.</p> <p>Threats: Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>					
<b>Puccinellia lemmonii</b> Lemmon's Alkaligrass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4	S1		SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Only two known occurrences in Montana, both in 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.</p> <p>Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>					
<b>Scheuchzeria palustris</b> Pod Grass		<b>Scheuchzeriaceae</b> Pod-grasses	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Granite, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from over two dozen sites, many of which are healthy populations. Another 6 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 state trust, private and National Park lands supporting the remaining occurrences. Populations are vulnerable to activities that change the hydrology of the occupied fen and wetland habitats. Invasive species such as Phalaris arundinacea may pose a threat to some populations.</p> <p>Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate</p>					
<b>Schoenoplectus heterochaetus</b> Slender Bulrush	<b>Scirpus heterochaetus</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S1			SENSITIVE	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Phillips</p>					
<b>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</b> Water Bulrush	<b>Scirpus subterminalis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4G5	S2		SENSITIVE	2	Wetland/Riparian
			<p><b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula</p> <p><b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.</p>					

			Threats: Low-Moderate Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Sisyrinchium septentrionale</b> Northern Blue-eyed-grass		<b>Iridaceae</b> Irises	G3G4	S1			3	Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Sheridan <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from one prairie site in the northeastern corner of the state.						
<b>Sphenopholis intermedia</b> Slender Wedgegrass	<b>Sphenopholis obtusata var. major</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1				Mesic sites (low-elevation)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Big Horn, Broadwater, Gallatin						
<b>Spiranthes diluvialis</b> Ute Ladies' Tresses		<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G2	S1	LT		2	Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> 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 no occurrences are currently protected or managed for their conservation value.						
<b>Sporobolus compositus</b> Tall Dropseed	<b>Sporobolus asper</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	SH				Forests/Grasslands (open, plains)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carter, Custer <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in Montana from a 1939 collection near Ekalaka and a 1957 collection from Fort Keogh Livestock and Range Laboratory.  Threats: NA Trends: NA						
<b>Sporobolus neglectus</b> Small Dropseed		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1				Grasslands (low-elevation)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Gallatin, Sanders, Wheatland <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Rare in Montana, where it is known from a few widely scattered sites.						
<b>Stipa lettermanii</b> Letterman's Needlegrass	<b>Achnatherum lettermanii</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S1				Talus and Grasslands (low-elevation)	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Big Horn, Carbon, Madison, Park						
<b>Tofieldia pusilla</b> Small Tofieldia		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S2			3	Alpine	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1			2	Fens and cold, wet slopes	
			<b>Species 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 the northwest corner of the state.						
<b>Trichophorum cespitosum</b> Tufted Club-rush	<b>Scirpus cespitosus</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S2		SENSITIVE	3	Fens and wet meadows	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Powell, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1			SENSITIVE	3	Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S1		SENSITIVE		Wetland/Riparian	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from only three extant locations in the state.						
<b>Wolffia columbiana</b> Columbia Water-meal		<b>Lemnaceae</b> Duckweeds	G5	S2				Aquatic	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Missoula, Ravalli						

## BRYOPHYTES (BRYOPHYTA)

61 SPECIES

ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY (CONTINUED)	GLOBAL	STATE	UNUSUAL	UNUSUAL	UNUSUAL	UNUSUAL	UNUSUAL
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COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MINPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Aloina brevirostris</b> Aloina moss		<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G3G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln						
<b>Bryum schleicheri</b> Schleicher's bryum moss		<b>Bryaceae</b>	G5?	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier						
<b>Catocopium nigritum</b> Black golf club moss		<b>Catocopiaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Cinclidium stygium</b> Cinclidium moss		<b>Mniaceae</b>	G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Cynodontium tenellum</b> Cynodontium moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G3G5Q	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Dichodontium olympicum</b> Olympic dichodontium moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G3G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Dicranella grevilleana</b> Greville's dicranella moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G3G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier						
<b>Dicranum acutifolium</b> Acuteleaf dicranum moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G5?	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli						
<b>Dicranum fragilifolium</b> Fragile leaf dicranum moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G4G5	SH					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake						
<b>Dicranum spadiceum</b> Dicranum moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G5?	SH					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Distichium inclinatum</b> Incline distichium moss		<b>Ditrichaceae</b>	G4G5	SH					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier						
<b>Entosthodon rubiginosus</b> Entosthodon moss		<b>Funariaceae</b>	G1G3	SH					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade						
<b>Eucladium verticillatum</b> Lime-seep Eucladium moss		<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G4	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite, Powell						
<b>Fabronia pusilla</b> Fabronia moss		<b>Fabroniaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison						
<b>Fissidens fontanus</b> Fissidens moss		<b>Fissidentaceae</b>	G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite						
<b>Grimmia brittoniae</b> Britton's dry rock moss		<b>Grimmiaceae</b>	G2	S2		SENSITIVE			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Sanders						
<b>Grimmia incurva</b> Curved dry rock moss		<b>Grimmiaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli						
<b>Grimmia mollis</b> Dry rock moss	<b>Hydrogrimmia mollis</b>	<b>Grimmiaceae</b>	G3G5	SH					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier						
<b>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</b>		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						

Hamatocaulis moss									
<b>Haplodontium macrocarpum</b> Waterfall copper moss	<b>Mielichhoferia macrocarpa, Bryum porsildii</b>	<b>Bryaceae</b>	G2G3	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Hennediella heimii</b> Heim's desmatodon moss	<b>Desmatodon heimii</b>	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli									
<b>Hygroamblystegium noterophilum</b> Hygroamblystegium moss		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Hygrohypnum cochlearifolium</b> Hygrohypnum moss		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4	SH					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln									
<b>Leucolepis acanthoneuron</b> Leucolepis umbrella moss		<b>Mniaceae</b>	G4	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln									
<b>Limprichtia revolvens</b> Limprichtia moss	<b>Drepanocladus revolvens</b>	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Meesia longiseta</b> Meesia moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G4?	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead									
<b>Meesia triquetra</b> Meesia moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G5	S2		SENSITIVE			
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Ravalli, Teton									
<b>Meesia uliginosa</b> Meesia moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G4	S1S2					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln									
<b>Meiotrichum lyallii</b> Lyall's polytrichum moss	<b>Polytrichum lyallii, Polytrichadelphus lyallii, Polytrichastrum lyallii</b>	<b>Polytrichaceae</b>	GU	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Myurella tenerrima</b> Myurella moss		<b>Pterigynandraceae</b>	G3G4	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier									
<b>Neckera douglasii</b> Douglas' neckera moss		<b>Neckeraceae</b>	G4	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake									
<b>Orthotrichum praemorsum</b> Orthotrichum moss		<b>Orthotrichaceae</b>	G2	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli									
<b>Paludella squarrosa</b> Angled paludella moss		<b>Meesiaceae</b>	G3G5	S1S2					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Flathead, Glacier									
<b>Paraleucobryum enerve</b> Paraleucobryum moss		<b>Dicranaceae</b>	G5?	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier									
<b>Phascum cuspidatum</b> Toothed phascum moss		<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G5	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli									
<b>Physcomitrium hookeri</b> Hooker's physcomitrium moss		<b>Funariaceae</b>	G2G4	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Platyhypnidium riparioides</b> Platyhypnidium moss	<b>Eurhynchium riparioides</b>	<b>Brachytheciaceae</b>	G4	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln									



<b>Porotrichum bigelovii</b> Bigelow's porotrichum moss		<b>Thamnobryaceae</b>	G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli					
<b>Pseudocalliergon turgescens</b> Pseudocalliergon moss		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G3G5	SH				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier					
<b>Pseudocrossidium obtusulum</b> Pseudocrossidium moss		<b>Pottiaceae</b>	GU	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli					
<b>Sarmenthypnum sarmentosum</b> Sarmenthypnum moss	<b>Calligeron sarmentosum</b>	<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4G5	SH				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Scorpidium scorpioides</b> Scorpidium moss		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G4G5	S2		SENSITIVE		
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula, Teton					
<b>Sphagnum angustifolium</b> Narrowleaf Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Sphagnum centrale</b> Sphagnum moss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead					
<b>Sphagnum compactum</b> Low Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite					
<b>Sphagnum contortum</b> Contorted sphagnum moss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Sphagnum fimbriatum</b> Fringed Bogmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lewis and Clark					
<b>Sphagnum fuscum</b> Brown Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Sphagnum girgensohnii</b> Girgensohn's Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Sphagnum magellanicum</b> Magellan's Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli					
<b>Sphagnum mendocinum</b> Mendocino Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula					
<b>Sphagnum riparium</b> Streamside Sphagnum moss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula					
<b>Sphagnum wulfianum</b> Wulf's Peatmoss		<b>Sphagnaceae</b> Peat Mosses	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake					
<b>Stegonia latifolia</b> Widleaf stegonia moss		<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G4G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Syntrichia bartramii</b> Bartram's tortula moss	<b>Tortula bartramii</b>	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G2G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli					
<b>Syntrichia</b>	<b>Tortula papillosissima</b>	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G3G5	S1				

<b>papillosissima</b>			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli, Sanders					
<b>Thamnobryum neckeroides</b> Necker's thamnobryum moss		<b>Thamnobryaceae</b>	G4	SH				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Tortula cernua</b> Desmatodon moss	<b>Desmatodon cernuus</b>	<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G3G5	SH				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Tortula norvegica</b> Norwegian tortula moss		<b>Pottiaceae</b>	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Lake, Madison					
<b>Trachybryum megaptilum</b> Trachybryum moss		<b>Brachytheciaceae</b>	G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Endemic to western North America. In Montana it occurs on the eastern edge of its distribution.					
<b>Warnstorfia exannulata</b> Warnstorfia moss		<b>Amblystegiaceae</b>	G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					

<b>LICHENS (FUNGI)</b>									
<b>32 SPECIES</b>									
ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)									
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Arctomia delicatula</b> Delicate Arctomia Lichen		<b>Arctomiaceae</b>	GNR	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Arctoparmelia subcentrifuga</b> Ring Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana known from a few sites in the western and central regions of the state.						
<b>Aspicilia fruticulosa</b> Vagrant Aspicilia Lichen		<b>Hymeneliaceae</b>	G3	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana known from one location in south-central region of the state.						
<b>Cladonia botrytes</b> Wooden Soldiers Lichen		<b>Cladoniaceae</b>	G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species is common northward, but is found sporadically in Montana and east to the Black Hills and south to Colorado.						
<b>Cladonia uncialis</b> Thorn Cladonia Lichen		<b>Cladoniaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known to occur at one location in Montana.						
<b>Collema curtisporum</b> Jelly Lichen		<b>Collemataceae</b>	G3	S1		SENSITIVE			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Mineral, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana this lichen occurs in a few locations and is not always present where habitat appears to be suitable.						
<b>Dactylina ramulosa</b> Frosted Finger Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G4G5	S2					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Park, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana known from several locations in the western and south-central regions.						
<b>Dendriscoaulon umhausense</b> Thorn Lichen		<b>Lobariaceae</b>	GNR	SNR					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one location in western Montana.						
<b>Lobaria hallii</b> Gray Lungwort Lichen		<b>Lobariaceae</b>	G4?	S2					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from several locations in western Montana.						
<b>Lobaria linita</b> Cabbage Lungwort Lichen		<b>Lobariaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from very few locations in western Montana.						

<b>Lobaria scrobiculata</b> Textured Lungwort Lichen		<b>Lobariaceae</b>	G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Mineral <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one location in western Montana.					
<b>Melanelia commixta</b> Camouflage Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	GNR	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from very few locations in northwest Montana.					
<b>Melanelia septentrionalis</b> Northern Camouflage Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G3G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Montana occurs on the southern edge of this species range, where it has been found occasionally.					
<b>Nodobryoria subdivergens</b> Foxtail Lichen	<b>Bryoria subdivergens</b>	<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G2	S1S2		SENSITIVE		
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from several locations in western Montana where its abundance is always sparse.					
<b>Normandina pulchella</b> Elf-ear Lichen		<b>Verrucariaceae</b>	G3G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In the Rocky Mountains, this lichen has a spotty distribution. Known in Montana from one location.					
<b>Parmeliella triptophylla</b> Lead Lichen		<b>Pannariaceae</b>	G3G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Glacier, Lake, Missoula, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Locally rare when found.					
<b>Peltigera hydrothyria</b> Waterfan Lichen	<b>Hydrothyria venosa</b>	<b>Peltigeraceae</b>	G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Missoula, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few sites in western Montana.					
<b>Peltigera pacifica</b> Fringed Pelt Lichen		<b>Peltigeraceae</b>	G3	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from one location in western Montana, but expected to be more present.					
<b>Pertusaria diluta</b> Wart Lichen		<b>Pertusariaceae</b>	GNR	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species was first recognized in Montana. The Type specimen is from the Cabinet Mountains and is currently the only Montana occurrence.					
<b>Phaeophyscia kairamoi</b> Shadow Lichen		<b>Physciaceae</b>	G3G4	S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This species occurs sporadically in the northern United States and southern Canada and is known from a few locations in western Montana.					
<b>Pseudocyphellaria anomala</b> Netted Specklebelly Lichen		<b>Lobariaceae</b>	G2G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in western Montana from a few locations.					
<b>Ramalina obtusata</b> Hooded Ramalina Lichen		<b>Ramalinaceae</b>	G5?	S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana sporadic occurrences have been found in western Montana.					
<b>Ramalina pollinaria</b> Powdery Twig Lichen		<b>Ramalinaceae</b>	G4	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in western Montana from several locations.					
<b>Rhizoplaca haydenii</b> Wanderlust Lichen		<b>Lecanoraceae</b>	G2G3	S1S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in south-central to southeastern Montana. This species is also likely to be found in appropriate habitats in southwestern Montana. Both subspecies are found in Montana: <i>R. haydenii</i> ssp. <i>haydenii</i> and <i>R. haydenii</i> ssp. <i>arbuscular</i> .					
<b>Sclerophora amabilis</b> Collared Glass Whiskers Lichen		<b>Coniocybaceae</b>	GNR	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana known from one location.					
<b>Solorina bispora</b>		<b>Peltigeraceae</b>	G3G5	S1S2				

Chocolate Chip Lichen			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Carbon, Flathead, Glacier, Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in western Montana.					
<b>Solorina octospora</b> Chocolate Chip Lichen		<b>Peltigeraceae</b>	G3G5	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana known from one location in the northwest.					
<b>Solorina spongiosa</b> Fringed Chocolate Chip Lichen		<b>Peltigeraceae</b>	G4G5	S1S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in western and central portions of Montana.					
<b>Sphaerophorus tuckermanii</b> Coral Lichen	<b>Sphaerophorus globosus var. gracilis</b>	<b>Sphaerophoraceae</b>	G5TNR	S1				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from two locations in northwestern Montana.					
<b>Stereocaulon paschale</b> Easter Lichen		<b>Stereocaulaceae</b>	G5	S1S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in northwest and south-central Montana.					
<b>Umbilicaria hirsuta</b> Rock Tripe Lichen		<b>Umbilicariaceae</b>	G2G4	S1				
			<b>Species 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> Speck Lichen		<b>Verrucariaceae</b>	G1?	S1S2				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known in western Montana from a few locations.					

## Potential Species of Concern

135 Species

All Records (no filtering)

### FERNS AND FERN ALLIES (PTERIDOPHYTA)

4 SPECIES

ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Botrychium lanceolatum</b> Lanceleaf Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G5	S3?					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lincoln, Missoula, Park, Sanders <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Reported from ~ 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 lunaria</b> Common Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G5	S3?					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Park, Ravalli, Sanders, Teton									
<b>Botrychium minganense</b> Mingan Island Moonwort		<b>Ophioglossaceae</b> Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Cascade, Flathead, Glacier, Granite, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Pondera, Powell, Sanders, Teton <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Documented from over 90 occurrences in Montana. These are scattered across western and central Montana with the largest concentration occurring in the northwest corner of the state. Population numbers are usually small at each site, numbering in the 10's to occasionally the 100's. A thorough review of the population demographics and risks to the species' viability are needed to document its current state rank.									
<b>Lycopodium alpinum</b> Alpine Clubmoss	<b>Diphasiastrum alpinum</b>	<b>Lycopodiaceae</b> Club-moss (Lycopod) Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 15 collections at MONTU from western Montana.									

### FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS (MAGNOLIOPSIDA)

94 SPECIES

ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Agoseris lackschewitzii</b> Pink Agoseris	<b>Agoseris aurantiaca</b> var. <b>aurantiaca</b> , <b>Agoseris carnea</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Allotropa virgata</b> Candystick		<b>Monotropaceae</b> Indian Pipe Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Ravalli									
<b>Angelica dawsonii</b> Dawson's Angelica		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead									
<b>Aquilegia jonesii</b> Jones' Columbine		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Arenaria kingii</b> King's Arenaria	<b>Eremogone kingii</b>	<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Artemisia arbuscula</b> Dwarf Sagebrush		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Astragalus ceramicus</b> Pottery Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Numerous locations indicated for Montana in Barneby's Astragalus monograph. MONT collections from Carter, Dawson, Sheridan counties.									

<b>Astragalus chamaeleuce</b> Ground Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Astragalus hyalinus</b> Summer Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Astragalus kentrophyta var. kentrophyta</b> Spiny Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5T4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Astragalus lentiginosus var. salinus</b> Sodaville Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5T5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Astragalus leptaleus</b> Park Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead									
<b>Astragalus plattensis</b> Platte River Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Astragalus platytropis</b> Broad-keeled Milkvetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Silver Bow									
<b>Atriplex canescens</b> Four-wing Saltbush		<b>Chenopodiaceae</b> Goosefoot Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Atriplex suckleyi</b> Suckley's Saltbush	<b>Atriplex dioica (Nutt.) Macbr. [not Raf.], Endolepis dioica</b>	<b>Chenopodiaceae</b> Goosefoot Family	G4?	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <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.									
<b>Camissonia minor</b> Small-flowered Evening-primrose	<b>Oenothera minor</b>	<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Castilleja angustifolia</b> Desert Indian Paintbrush	<b>Castilleja chromosa</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Castilleja flava var. rustica</b> Rustic Indian Paintbrush	<b>Castilleja rustica</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4G5T3T4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Castilleja occidentalis</b> Western Indian Paintbrush		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Castilleja pilosa var. longispica</b> Parrot-head Indian Paintbrush	<b>Castilleja longispica</b>	<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4G5T4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Chionophila tweedyi</b> Tweedy Snowlover		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>									
<b>Chrysosplenium tetrandrum</b> Northern Golden-carpet		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Granite, Ravalli									
<b>Cordylanthus ramosus</b>		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Deer Lodge, Granite, Missoula, Powell									

Much-branded Birds-beak									
<b>Cryptantha flavoculata</b> Pale Yellow Cryptantha		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Cryptantha sobolifera</b> Montana Cryptantha		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4?	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Cryptantha spiculifera</b> Snake River Cat's-eye		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4?	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur		<b>Ranunculaceae</b> Buttercup Family	G4G5T3T4	S3S4				3	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Missoula, Silver Bow <b>State Rank Reason:</b> A Montana endemic.						
<b>Drosera rotundifolia</b> Roundleaf Sundew		<b>Droseraceae</b> Sundew Family	G5	S3S4					Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Our most common sundew. Numerous occurrences in fens across western Montana.						
<b>Epilobium suffruticosum</b> Shrubby Willowherb		<b>Onagraceae</b> Evening-primrose Family	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Erigeron gracilis</b> Slender Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Granite, Madison, Park, Silver Bow, Sweet Grass						
<b>Erigeron lanatus</b> Woolly Fleabane		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier <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.						
<b>Eriogonum brevicaulum var. canum</b> Rabbit Buckwheat	<b>Eriogonum lagopus, Eriogonum pauciflorum var. canum</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G3G4	S3S4				3	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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.  Threats: Low Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown, though likely stable. Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate						
<b>Eriogonum pyrolifolium</b> Pyrola-leaved Buckwheat		<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Eriogonum umbellatum var. stellatum</b> Starry Buckwheat	<b>Eriogonum umbellatum var. ellipticum</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b> Buckwheat Family	G5T3T5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Eritrichium howardii</b> Howard's Forget-me-not		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Eurybia glauca</b> Gray Aster	<b>Aster glaucodes, Herrickia glauca</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon						
<b>Gaultheria ovatifolia</b> Slender Wintergreen		<b>Ericaceae</b> Heath Family	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Gentiana fremontii</b> Moss Gentian	<b>Gentiana aquatica</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead						
<b>Gentianella</b>	<b>Gentiana propinqua</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b>	G5	S3					

<b>propinqua</b> Four-parted Gentian		Gentians	<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Madison				
<b>Geocaulon lividum</b> Northern Bastard-toadflax	<b>Comandra lividum</b>	<b>Santalaceae</b> Sandalwood Family	G5	S3			
<b>Gilia tweedyi</b> Tweedy's Gilia	<b>Gilia sinuata var. tweedyi</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4G5Q	S3?			
<b>Hackelia cinerea</b> Gray Stickseed		<b>Boraginaceae</b> Borage Family	G4?	S3			
<b>Halenia deflexa</b> Spurred Gentian		<b>Gentianaceae</b> Gentians	G5	S3			
<b>Halimolobos virgata</b> Twiggy Halimolobos	<b>Transberingia virgata, Transberingia bursifolia</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S3			
<b>Hedysarum alpinum</b> Alpine Sweet-vetch		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3			
<b>Hymenoxys grandiflora</b> Old-Man-of-the-Mountain	<b>Tetaneuris grandiflora</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3			
<b>Hymenoxys torreyana</b> Torrey Bitterweed	<b>Tetaneuris torreyana</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3			
<b>Impatiens ecalcarata</b> Spurless Touch-me-not		<b>Balsaminaceae</b> Impatiens	G3G4	S3			
<b>Ipomopsis pumila</b> Dwarf Ipomopsis	<b>Gilia pumila</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G4	S3			
<b>Linanthus nuttallii</b> Nuttall's Linanthus	<b>Linanthastrum nuttallii, Leptosiphon nuttallii</b>	<b>Polemoniaceae</b> Phlox Family	G5	S3			
<b>Lomatium bicolor</b> Bicolor Biscuitroot		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G4	S3			
<b>Lorandersonia linifolia</b> Spearleaf Rabbitbrush	<b>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus var. linifolius, Chrysothamnus linifolius</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S3			
<b>Madia minima</b> Small-headed Tarweed		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3			
<b>Mimulus suksdorfii</b> Suksdorf Monkeyflower		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S3			
<b>Musineon vaginatum</b> Rydberg's Parsley		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G3G4	S3			
<b>Orobanche corymbosa</b> Flat-topped Broomrape		<b>Orobanchaceae</b> Broomrape Family	G4	S3			
<b>Pedicularis</b>		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	G4	S3			



<b>cystopteridifolia</b> Fern-leaved Lousewort		Figwort Family	<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Pedicularis oederi</b> Oeder's Lousewort		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G5	S3			
<b>Pediocactus simpsonii</b> Simpson's Hedgehog Cactus		<b>Cactaceae</b> Cactus	G4	S3			
<b>Penstemon laricifolius</b> Larch-leaf Beardtongue		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S3			
<b>Penstemon lyallii</b> Lyall Beardtongue		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S3			
<b>Phacelia glandulosa</b> Glandular Scorpionweed		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G4	S3			
<b>Phacelia ivesiana var. glandulifera</b> Sticky Scorpion-weed	<b>Phacelia glandulifera</b>	<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G5T5	S3			
<b>Physocarpus monogynus</b> Mountain Ninebark		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G4	S3			
<b>Pinguicula macroceras</b> California Butterwort	<b>Pinguicula vulgaris var. macroceras</b>	<b>Lentibulariaceae</b> Bladderworts	G5	S3			
<b>Plantago canescens</b> Hairy Plantain		<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G4G5	S3			
<b>Plantago tweedyi</b> Tweedy's Plantain		<b>Plantaginaceae</b> Plantain Family	G4G5	S3			
<b>Polygala alba</b> White Milkwort		<b>Polygalaceae</b> Milkwort Family	G5	S3S4			
<b>Prenanthes sagittata</b> Arrow-leaf Rattlesnake-root		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3G4	S3			
<b>Romanzoffia sitchensis</b> Sitka Mistmaid		<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> Waterleaf Family	G4	S3			
<b>Rubus ursinus</b> Pacific Blackberry		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S3			
<b>Sanicula graveolens</b> Sierra Sanicle		<b>Apiaceae</b> Parsley / Carrot Family	G4G5	S3			
<b>Saxifraga cernua</b> Nodding Saxifrage		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G4	S3			

**Species verified in these Counties:**  
**State Rank Reason:** In Montana, *Penstemon laricifolius* is known from Carbon County where it is common on the south and west flanks of the Pryor Mountains.

**Species verified in these Counties:**  
**State Rank Reason:** Numerous collections at MONTU from Powell, Lake, Mineral, Teton, Lewis & Clark, Missoula, Glacier, Flathead, Lincoln counties. Many populations, but populations tend to be small. Probably currently secure in its high elevation, rocky habitats.

Regional endemic of NW Montana, N Idaho, SW Alberta and SE BC. Populations of the Rocky Mountains may be morphologically distinct from those of the shining mountains. More study is needed.

**Species verified in these Counties:**  
**State Rank Reason:** Numerous collections at MONT and MONTU. Tends to grow on sparsely vegetated slopes, where it is probably currently secure.

**Species verified in these Counties:**  
**State Rank Reason:** Only var. *sitchensis* occurs in Montana. MONTU collections from Lake, Missoula, Ravalli, Glacier, Flathead Counties. Probably not undercollected, but habitat (wet cliffs) is probably secure.

**Species verified in these Counties:**  
**State Rank Reason:** Somewhat few collections from 4-5 counties. Rare in Idaho. Disjunct. Populations are usually small.

			<b>State Rank Reason:</b> Numerous collections from Granite, Missoula, Madison, Beaverhead, Glacier, Park, Deerlodge counties. Not particularly rare.				
			Probably currently secure in its high elevation habitats.				
<b>Saxifraga marshallii</b> Marshall Saxifrage		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G5	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Sedum leibergii</b> Borsch's Stonecrop	<b>Sedum borschii</b>	<b>Crassulaceae</b> Stonecrops	G4?	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Senecio debilis</b> Weak Groundsel	<b>Packera debilis</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Senecio fuscatus</b> Twice-hairy Butterweed	<b>Senecio lindstroemii, Senecio tundricola, Tephroseris lindstroemii</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Sorbus sitchensis</b> Sitka Mountain-ash		<b>Rosaceae</b> Rose Family	G5	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Stanleya tomentosa</b> Woolly Prince's plume		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Stanleya viridiflora</b> Green Prince's plume		<b>Brassicaceae</b> Mustards	G4	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Stellaria americana</b> American Stitchwort		<b>Caryophyllaceae</b> Pink Family	G3G4	S3S4			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Stenotus lanuginosus var. andersonii</b> Woolly Goldenweed	<b>Haplopappus lanuginosus ssp. andersonii</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5T4?	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Stenotus multicaulis</b> Many-stem Goldenweed	<b>Oonopsis multicaulis, Haplopappus multicaulis</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3S4			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Suksdorfia violacea</b> Violet Suksdorfia		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G4	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Numerous collections at MONTU from Sanders, Flathead, Glacier, Lincoln, Lewis & Clark, Ravalli, Missoula counties.  Most populations are small. Grows in low-elevation habitats, often in habitats that are not secure, such as on rock faces along trails. Many of the collections at MONTU are old (>20 years).				
<b>Synthyris missurica</b> Western Mountain kintentails		<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> Figwort Family	G4	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Ravalli				
<b>Tellima grandiflora</b> Large Fringe-cup		<b>Saxifragaceae</b> Saxifrage Family	G5	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Townsendia incana</b> Hoary Townsend-daisy		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G5	S3			
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>				
<b>Townsendia spathulata</b> Sword Townsend-daisy		<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G3	S3S4			3
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Madison, 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.				

<b>Trifolium latifolium</b> Twin Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Trifolium microcephalum</b> Woolly Clover		<b>Fabaceae</b> Pea Family	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Viola renifolia</b> Kidney-leaf White Violet		<b>Violaceae</b> Violets	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from several dozen locations in western Montana.						
<b>Wyethia scabra</b> Rough Mule's Ears	<b>Scabrethia scabra</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b> Aster / Sunflowers	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						

**FLOWERING PLANTS - MONOCOTS (LILIOPSIDA)** **28 SPECIES**  
ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME TAXA SORT	OTHER NAMES	FAMILY (SCIENTIFIC) FAMILY (COMMON)	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	USFWS	USFS	BLM	MNPS THREAT CATEGORY	HABITAT
<b>Agrostis borealis</b> Northern Bentgrass	<b>Agrostis mertensii</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Few collections, but all are from probably within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Probably undercollected due to small stature, demure appearance and difficulty of accessing its alpine habitat.						
<b>Allium fibrillum</b> Fringed Onion		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln, Missoula, Sanders						
<b>Carex capitata</b> Capitate Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Carex eburnea</b> Ivory Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> This plant has been documented as locally common at a variety of wooded habitats in Dawson, Fergus, Flathead and Richland Counties; this indicates a relatively broad geographic range and ecological amplitude within the state, suggesting that it may be more widespread than current documented.						
<b>Carex fuliginosa</b> Short-leaf Sedge	<b>Carex misandra</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Carex livida</b> Pale Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3					Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Powell, Teton						
<b>Carex magellanica</b> Poor Sedge	<b>Carex paupercula</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3					Fens
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lincoln						
<b>Carex neurophora</b> Alpine Nerved Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> MONTU contains over a dozen collections from 8 counties, several of the specimen labels note that the species was common (March 2007). Also observed from a riparian woodland on the Ashland District of the Custer National Forest in southeast Montana. The species is likely overlooked and suitable habitat appears to be common at least in the western half of the state.						
<b>Carex pelocarpa</b> Dusky-seed Sedge	<b>Carex nova var. pelocarpa</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Reported in Montana by Hahn; status uncertain pending verification of specimen records.						
<b>Carex torreyi</b> Torrey's Sedge	<b>Carex abbreviata</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Carex vallicola</b> Valley Sedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3					
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>						
<b>Cypripedium parviflorum</b> Small Yellow Lady's-	<b>Cypripedium calceolus</b>	<b>Orchidaceae</b> Orchids	G5	S3		SENSITIVE		2	
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula, Pondera, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton						

slipper			<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.					
<b>Dichanthelium wilcoxianum</b> Wilcox's Panic Grass	<b>Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. wilcoxianum, Panicum wilcoxianum</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</b> Green-keeled Cottonsedge		<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Missoula					
<b>Erythronium grandiflorum var. candidum</b> White Glacier Lily		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5T3T4	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Hierochloe hirta</b> Northern Sweet Grass	<b>Hierochloe odorata [misapplied], Anthoxanthum hirtum</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Juncus biglumis</b> Two-flowered Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Juncus castaneus</b> Chestnut Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Juncus nevadensis</b> Nevada Rush		<b>Juncaceae</b> Rushes	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Lilium philadelphicum</b> Wood Lily		<b>Liliaceae</b> Lillies	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lincoln					
<b>Muhlenbergia andina</b> Foxtail Muhly		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Muhlenbergia minutissima</b> Annual Muhly		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Muhlenbergia racemosa</b> Marsh Muhly		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Najas flexilis</b> Slender Naiad		<b>Najadaceae</b> Water-nymph Family	G5	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Oryzopsis contracta</b> Contracted Indian Ricegrass	<b>Achnatherum contractum, Oryzopsis hymenoides var. contracta</b>	<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G3G4	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>					
<b>Poa lettermanii</b> Letterman's Bluegrass		<b>Poaceae</b> Grasses	G4	S3				
			<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Collections at MONTU from DeerLodge, Ravalli, Silver Bow counties in the Anaconda-Pintler, Butte Highlands and Beartooth Mts. Many collections recent. >10 collections. Probably undercollected due to minute stature and demure appearance and because it grows at high alpine, inaccessible sites.					

			Probably currently secure, though climate change may result in the loss of populations. Its status should be reviewed periodically.					
<b>Scirpus nevadensis</b> Nevada Bulrush	<b>Amphiscirpus nevadensis</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G4	S3				
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>								
<b>Scirpus pallidus</b> Pale Bulrush	<b>Scirpus atrovirens var. pallidus</b>	<b>Cyperaceae</b> Sedges	G5	S3				
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b>								

LICHENS (FUNGI)									9 SPECIES
									ALL RECORDS (NO FILTERING)
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>Brigantiaceae</b>	GNR	S2S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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 Wrinkle-Lichen	<b>Tuckermannopsis sepincola</b>	<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G5	S2S3					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Lake, Madison <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from many locations, associated with bogs, in western Montana.									
<b>Evernia divaricata</b> Mountain Oakmoss Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G4G5	S1S2					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Carbon, Lake, Missoula <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Populations have a very spotty distribution in Montana.									
<b>Parmelia fraudans</b> Shield Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G4G5	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> 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>	G3G5	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in northwestern Montana.									
<b>Platismatia stenophylla</b> Ribbon Rag Lichen		<b>Parmeliaceae</b>	G2G4	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in western Montana.									
<b>Psora rubiformis</b> Scale Lichen		<b>Psoraceae</b>	G3G5	S1S2					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Madison, Rosebud <b>State Rank Reason:</b> In Montana widely scattered populations have been found in northwest, southwest, and southeast.									
<b>Ramalina subleptocarpha</b> Slit-rimmed Ramalina Lichen		<b>Ramalinaceae</b>	G3G5	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Lake <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in western Montana.									
<b>Umbilicaria havaasii</b> Rock Tripe Lichen		<b>Umbilicariaceae</b>	G3	S1					
<b>Species verified in these Counties:</b> Flathead, Ravalli <b>State Rank Reason:</b> Known from a few locations in western Montana. Montana occurs on the eastern edge of this species range.									

## ADDITIONS TO STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Penstemon humilis</b> Low Beardtongue	12/16/2010	Known in Montana from 1 collection from Beaverhead County
<b>Douglasia conservatorum</b> Bloom Peak Douglasia	3/16/2010	Described as a new species in 2010 based on a single location along the Idaho/Montana border.
<b>Senecio elmeri</b> Elmer's Ragwort	10/26/2009	Senecio elmeri is the correct identity for the single Montana location of what was previously and incorrectly called Senecio spribillei.
<b>Physaria ludoviciana</b> Silver Bladderpod	6/8/2009	Restricted in Montana to sandy sites in the extreme eastern portion of the state.
<b>Botrychium adnatum</b> Adnate Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<b>Botrychium gallicomontanum</b> Frenchman's Bluff Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<b>Botrychium michiganense</b> Michigan Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<b>Botrychium tunax</b> Moosewort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<b>Botrychium yaaxudakeit</b> Yakutat Moonwort	2/1/2008	A recently described species which is globally rare and recently discovered in northwest Montana.
<b>Delphinium burkei</b> Meadow Larkspur	2/1/2008	Rare. Currently known from a few locations in western Montana in mesic meadows and grasslands.
<b>Castilleja nivea</b> 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.
<b>Cirsium pulcherrimum</b> Wyoming Thistle	12/15/2006	
<b>Botrychium montanum</b> Mountain Moonwort	6/1/2006	
<b>Erigeron allocotus</b> Big Horn Fleabane	6/1/2006	
<b>Draba daviesiae</b> Bitterroot Draba	6/1/2006	
<b>Ipomoea leptophylla</b> Bush morning-glory	6/1/2006	
<b>Penstemon caryi</b> Cary's Beardtongue	6/1/2006	
<b>Cardamine rupicola</b> Cliff Toothwort	6/1/2006	
<b>Polygonum polygaloides ssp. confertiflorum</b> Dense-flower Knotweed	6/1/2006	
<b>Senecio eremophilus</b> Desert Groundsel	6/1/2006	
<b>Physaria klausii</b> Divide Bladderpod	6/1/2006	
<b>Erigeron flabellifolius</b> Fan-leaved Fleabane	6/1/2006	
<b>Collomia debilis var.</b>	6/1/2006	

<b>camporum</b> Flexible Collomia		
<b>Castilleja crista-galli</b> Greater Red Indian Paintbrush	6/1/2006	
<b>Oxytropis lagopus var. conjugens</b> Hare's-foot Locoweed	6/1/2006	
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur	6/1/2006	
<b>Psoralea hypogaea</b> Little Indian Breadroot	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 Kittentails	6/1/2006	
<b>Brickellia oblongifolia</b> Mojave Brickellbush	6/1/2006	
<b>Eriogonum capistratum var. muhlickii</b> Muhlick's Buckwheat	6/1/2006	
<b>Townsendia nuttallii</b> Nuttall's Townsend-daisy	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	
<b>Listera borealis</b> Northern twayblade	6/1/2006	
<b>Senecio spribillei</b> Cabinet Mountains Groundsel	4/1/2003	
<b>Papaver pygmaeum</b> Alpine Glacier Poppy	6/1/2001	
<b>Salix cascadenis</b> Cascades Willow	6/1/2001	
<b>Githopsis specularioides</b> Common Blue-cup	6/1/2001	
<b>Physaria douglasii</b> Douglas Bladderpod	6/1/2001	
<b>Viola selkirkii</b> Great-spurred Violet	6/1/2001	
<b>Astragalus racemosus var. racemosus</b> Raceme Milkvetch	6/1/2001	
<b>Cryptantha humilis</b> Round-headed Cryptantha	6/1/2001	
<b>Mimulus ringens</b> Square-stem Monkeyflower	6/1/2001	
<b>Carex chalciolepis</b> Copper-scale Sedge	6/1/2001	Previously referred to as C. chalciolepis
<b>Carex lacustris</b> Lake-bank Sedge	6/1/2001	
<b>Acorus americanus</b> Sweetflag	6/1/2001	
<b>Botrychium pallidum</b> Pale Moonwort	3/1/1999	
<b>Ribes velutinum</b> Desert Gooseberry	3/1/1999	
<b>Balsamorhiza hookeri</b> Hooker's Balsamroot	3/1/1999	
<b>Alnus rubra</b> Red Alder	3/1/1999	
<b>Erigeron tener</b> Slender Fleabane	3/1/1999	
<b>Mimulus ampliatus</b> Stalk-leaved Monkeyflower	3/1/1999	Previously referred to as M. patulus
<b>Ribes laxiflorum</b> Trailing Black Currant	3/1/1999	
<b>Puccinellia lemmonii</b> Lemmon's Alkaligrass	3/1/1999	
<b>Sisyrinchium septentrionale</b> Northern Blue-eyed-grass	3/1/1999	
<b>Carex pallescens</b>	3/1/1999	



Palish Sedge		
<b>Lycopodium sitchense</b> Alaskan Clubmoss	6/1/1997	
<b>Botrychium campestre</b> Prairie Moonwort	6/1/1997	
<b>Botrychium pedunculatum</b> Stalked Moonwort	6/1/1997	
<b>Eriogonum visherii</b> Visher's Buckwheat	6/1/1997	
<b>Carex chalciolepis</b> Copper-scale Sedge	6/1/1997	Previously referred to as C. chalciolepis
<b>Carex nelsonii</b> Nelson's Sedge	6/1/1997	
<b>Carex vaginata</b> Sheathed Sedge	6/1/1997	
<b>Carex norvegica ssp. inserrulata</b> Toothed Scandinavian 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 Water-wort	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>Arabis demissa var. languida</b> Daggett Rockcress	5/1/1995	
<b>Physaria brassicoides</b> Double Bladderpod	5/1/1995	
<b>Heterotheca villosa var. depressa</b> Low Golden Aster	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>Lesquerella paysonii</b> Payson Bladderpod	5/1/1995	
<b>Eustoma grandiflorum</b>	5/1/1995	

Showy Prairie-gentian		
<b>Gilia inconspicua</b> Shy Gilia	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 Loose-flowered Bluegrass	5/1/1995	
<b>Trisetum x 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	
<b>Pyrrocoma carthamoides</b> <b>var. subsquarrosa</b> Beartooth Large-flowered Goldenweed	5/1/1994	
<b>Kalmia polifolia</b> Bog Laurel	5/1/1994	Previously and incorrectly referred to as K. occidentalis
<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>Townsendia nuttallii</b> Nuttall's Townsend-daisy	5/1/1994	
<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 Standing-cypress	5/1/1994	
<b>Lomatium attenuatum</b> Taper-tip Desert-parsley	5/1/1994	
<b>Erigeron bellidiastrum</b> Western Fleabane	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>Elatine americana</b> American Water-wort	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	
<b>Erigeron flabellifolius</b> Fan-leaved Fleabane	4/1/1993	
<b>Vernonia fasciculata ssp. corymbosa</b> Fascicled Ironweed	4/1/1993	
<b>Cuscuta pentagona</b> Field Dodder	4/1/1993	
<b>Mimulus glabratus var. fremontii</b> Glabrous Monkeyflower	4/1/1993	
<b>Zizia aurea</b> Golden Alexanders	4/1/1993	
<b>Oxytropis lagopus var. conjugens</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>Ribes missouriense</b> Missouri Gooseberry	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 hederifolia var. comata</b> Prairie Ground-cherry	4/1/1993	
<b>Physalis pumila ssp. hispida</b> Prairie Ground-cherry	4/1/1993	Previously referred to as P. virginiana var. hispida
<b>Halimolobos perplexa var. lemhiensis</b> Puzzling Rockcress	4/1/1993	
<b>Eriogonum brevicaule 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	
<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>Ribes hirtellum</b> Smooth Gooseberry	4/1/1993	

<b>Chenopodium subglabrum</b> Smooth Goosefoot	4/1/1993	
<b>Solidago velutina</b> Three-nerved Goldenrod	4/1/1993	
<b>Halimolobos 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>Hemicarpha drummondii</b> Drummond's Hemicarpha	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 x orthochaetum</b> Missoula County Oats	4/1/1993	
<b>Agrostis borealis</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>Carex tinctoria</b> Slender Sedge	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	

## SPECIES REMOVED FROM STATEWIDE LIST

SPECIES	DATE	NOTES
<b>Penstemon attenuatus var. militaris</b> Taper-leaved Beardtongue	10/6/2010	Reports of this variety in Montana were based on a mis-identified specimen at the MONTU Herbarium. Specimen was re-determined to <i>Penstemon attenuatus</i> var <i>pseudoprocerus</i> by Craig Freeman in 2010.
<b>Kalmia polifolia</b> Bog Laurel	3/18/2010	The Montana material of <i>Kalmia</i> which has been treated as <i>K. polifolia</i> based on size characters appears to all be properly treated within <i>K. microphylla</i> . <i>Kalmia polifolia</i> in the strict sense is a species of the northeastern U.S, upper midwest and across portions of Canada.
<b>Poa arnowiae</b> Short-leaved Bluegrass	3/3/2010	Moved to Status Under Review pending further taxonomic clarification of <i>Poa anowiae</i> in relation to <i>Poa wheeleri</i> and the previously used name <i>Poa curta</i> . Additional review of Montana specimens is also needed.
<b>Taraxacum eriophorum</b> Rocky Mountain dandelion	2/11/2010	Species was removed from SOC status due to a taxonomic change. It is now treated as part of the more common <i>Taraxacum ceratophorum</i> .
<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>Senecio spribillei</b> Cabinet Mountains Groundsel	10/26/2009	<i>Senecio spribillei</i> was incorrectly described as a new species based on the single known Montana location, which is actually a disjunct population of <i>Senecio elmeri</i> . See <i>Senecio elmeri</i> for additional information.
<b>Townsendia spathulata</b> Sword Townsend-daisy	9/16/2009	Moved to PSOC list. 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.
<b>Townsendia nuttallii</b> Nuttall's Townsend-daisy	9/15/2009	Removed from SOC status as this taxon is considered to be conspecific with the more common <i>Townsendia hookeri</i>
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur	9/11/2009	Moved to PSOC list. 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>Zizia aurea</b> Golden Alexanders	5/13/2009	Reports for Montana are based on mis-identified specimens of <i>Zizia aptera</i>
<b>Mentzelia montana</b> White-bract stickleaf	10/8/2008	The 2 previously reported locations in Montana were mis-identified specimens of <i>M. dispersa</i> and <i>M. nuda</i> .
<b>Lewisia pygmaea var. nevadensis</b> Nevada Bitterroot	10/3/2008	Removed from SOC status as Montana specimens appear to be more closely related to typical <i>Lewisia pygmaea</i> .
<b>Erigeron radicans</b> Taprooted Fleabane	4/8/2008	Removed due to overall abundance and lack of threats to high elevation habitats.
<b>Ribes velutinum</b> Desert Gooseberry	3/15/2008	The single Montana location was based on a mis-identified specimen of <i>R. montigenum</i> .
<b>Lesquerella paysonii</b> Payson Bladderpod	1/15/2007	Montana occurrences belong to <i>Physaria carinata</i> (formerly <i>Lesquerella carinata</i> ), which is a SOC.
<b>Eriogonum brevicaulum 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>Ribes cognatum</b> Shinyleaf Gooseberry	6/1/2006	Reports of this species in MT are based on mis-identified specimens of <i>R. irriguum</i> and <i>R. setosum</i> .
<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>Carex norvegica ssp. inserrulata</b> Toothed Scandinavian Sedge	6/1/2006	Uncertain taxonomic status.
<b>Cirsium 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>Psoralea hypogaea</b> Little Indian Breadroot	6/1/2001	
<b>Astragalus racemosus var. longisetus</b> Raceme Milkvetch	6/1/2001	
<b>Carex magellanica</b> Poor Sedge	6/1/2001	
<b>Botrychium minganense</b> Mingan Island Moonwort	3/1/1999	
<b>Salix cascadenis</b> Cascades Willow	3/1/1999	
<b>Myosotis verna</b> Early Forget-me-not	3/1/1999	
<b>Mirabilis hirsuta</b> Hairy Four-o'clock	3/1/1999	
<b>Conioselinum scopulorum</b> Hemlock Parsley	3/1/1999	
<b>Helenium hoopesii</b> Orange Sneezeweed	3/1/1999	
<b>Cryptantha flavoculata</b> Pale Yellow Cryptantha	3/1/1999	
<b>Agoseris lackschewitzii</b> Pink Agoseris	3/1/1999	

<b>Gentiana prostrata</b> Pygmy Gentian	3/1/1999	
<b>Cryptantha humilis</b> Round-headed Cryptantha	3/1/1999	
<b>Gentianella tenella</b> Slender Gentian	3/1/1999	
<b>Halenia deflexa</b> Spurred Gentian	3/1/1999	
<b>Bidens comosa</b> Three-lobed Beggarticks	3/1/1999	
<b>Carex neurophora</b> Alpine Nerved Sedge	3/1/1999	
<b>Calamagrostis tweedyi</b> Cascade reedgrass	3/1/1999	
<b>Carex chalciolepis</b> Copper-scale Sedge	3/1/1999	Previously referred to as C. chalciolepis
<b>Allium fibrillum</b> Fringed Onion	3/1/1999	
<b>Carex nelsonii</b> Nelson's Sedge	3/1/1999	
<b>Agrostis borealis</b> Northern Bentgrass	3/1/1999	
<b>Juncus triglumis</b> Three-flowered Rush	3/1/1999	
<b>Papaver pygmaeum</b> Alpine Glacier Poppy	6/1/1997	
<b>Evax prolifera</b> Big-head Evax	6/1/1997	
<b>Physaria klausii</b> Divide Bladderpod	6/1/1997	
<b>Erigeron flabellifolius</b> Fan-leaved Fleabane	6/1/1997	
<b>Cuscuta pentagona</b> Field Dodder	6/1/1997	
<b>Mimulus glabratus var. fremontii</b> Glabrous Monkeyflower	6/1/1997	
<b>Heterotheca villosa var. depressa</b> Low Golden Aster	6/1/1997	Chrysopsis villosa
<b>Ligusticum porteri</b> Porter's Lovage	6/1/1997	
<b>Physalis hederifolia var. comata</b> Prairie Ground-cherry	6/1/1997	Moved to Watch status
<b>Spiraea x pyramidata</b> Pyramidal Spiraea	6/1/1997	
<b>Eriogonum brevicaulis 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>Gilia inconspicua</b> Shy Gilia	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>Machaeranthera commixta</b> United Tansy-aster	6/1/1997	
<b>Erigeron bellidiastrum</b> Western Fleabane	6/1/1997	
<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 x 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>Townsendia nuttallii</b> Nuttall's Townsend-daisy	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>Elatine americana</b> American Water-wort	5/1/1995	Review of species taxonomy needed

<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
<b>Astragalus chamaeleuce</b> Ground Milkvetch	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Oxytropis lagopus var. conjugens</b> Hare's-foot Locoweed	5/1/1995	State endemic, secure
<b>Cymopterus hendersonii</b> Henderson's Wavewing	5/1/1995	Taxonomic revision pending
<b>Delphinium bicolor ssp. calcicola</b> Limestone Larkspur	5/1/1995	Referable to <i>D. bicolor</i> ssp. novum prior to 1995
<b>Ericameria discoidea var. linearis</b> Linear-leaved whitestem goldenbush	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Stenotus multicaulis</b> Many-stem Goldenweed	5/1/1995	New populations, low threats
<b>Synthyris canbyi</b> Mission Mountain kittentails	5/1/1995	Regional endemic, secure
<b>Sphaeromeria capitata</b> Rock-tansy	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Physaria saximontana var. dentata</b> Rocky Mountain Twinpod	5/1/1995	
<b>Epilobium suffruticosum</b> Shrubby Willowherb	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Gaultheria ovatifolia</b> Slender Wintergreen	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Lorandersonia linifolia</b> Spearleaf Rabbitbrush	5/1/1995	Locally common, low threats
<b>Townsendia spathulata</b> Sword Townsend-daisy	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Trifolium latifolium</b> Twin Clover	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Trifolium microcephalum</b> Woolly Clover	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Penstemon flavescens</b> Yellow Beardtongue	5/1/1995	Regional endemic, secure
<b>Muhlenbergia minutissima</b> Annual Muhly	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</b> Green-keeled Cottonsedge	5/1/1995	Many populations, locally common
<b>Scirpus nevadensis</b> Nevada Bulrush	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats

<b>Scirpus pallidus</b> Pale Bulrush	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats
<b>Dichanthelium acuminatum</b> Panic Grass	5/1/1995	Many populations, low threats. Previously referred to as Panicum occidentale
<b>Acorus americanus</b> Sweetflag	5/1/1995	Specimen review needed
<b>Stipa thurberiana</b> Thurber's Needlegrass	5/1/1995	Probably accidental
<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>Cirsium subniveum</b> Jackson Hole Thistle	5/1/1994	More common than previously known
<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 E. ovalifolium var. nevadense
<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 x orthochaetum</b> Missoula County Oats	5/1/1994	Sterile hybrid
<b>Selaginella watsonii</b> Watson's Spike-moss	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> Hoary Townsend-daisy	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Camissonia scapoidea ssp. brachycarpa</b> Naked-stemmed Evening-primrose	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Geocaulon lividum</b> Northern Bastard-toadflax	4/1/1993	More common than previously known
<b>Wyethia scabra var. scabra</b> Rough Mule's Ears	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
<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>Carex angustata</b> Narrow Sedge	4/1/1993	Record based on misidentification. Referred to as <i>Carex eurycarpa</i> .
<b>Scirpus cyperinus</b> Woolgrass	4/1/1993	Adventive