

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Scientific Name	Threat
<i>Abies concolor</i>	Susceptible to fire (FEIS 2013). Hybridization with <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> may be preventing it from becoming more widely established in southern Wyoming.
<i>Achnatherum nevadense</i>	Potentially threatened by road work. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Achnatherum swallenii</i>	Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and high as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Androsace chamaejasme</i> var. <i>carinata</i>	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the rocky alpine habitat.
<i>Antennaria arcuata</i>	Potentially threatened by overgrazing, water development (stockpond construction), placer mining, and uranium mining in the first evaluation of threats (Marriott 1986). Exclosure studies by the BLM suggest that grazing is less of a threat than originally thought (Fertig 1996). Threats from off-road vehicles were also identified (Fertig 1996). Threats associated with oil and gas development are low as projected for 2030 particularly in the Green River Basin. There are ongoing potential threats from uranium mining at the east end of the Wind River Range (Heidel et al. 2014). Competition from exotic weeds has also been cited as a threat in Idaho (Lorrain 1990).
<i>Antennaria aromatica</i>	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the rocky alpine habitat.
<i>Aquilegia brevistyla</i>	Potentially threatened by collecting. This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013) or not where it is disjunct.
<i>Aquilegia laramiense</i>	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the ruggedness and inaccessibility of most species' outcrop habitat. Other sites could potentially be threatened by collecting, grazing, trampling, off-road vehicles and local developments such as transmission lines. Fire may be a local concern. Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Arnica lonchophylla</i>	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the rocky habitat and the high elevation habitat. At lower elevation limits, it may be threatened by grazing and logging. Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014). This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
<i>Artemisia biennis</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>	Potentially threatened by coal mining, as well as uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Artemisia porteri</i>	Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate as projected for 2030. It may be threatened by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014). Road work and off-vehicle use are potential threats.
<i>Asclepias arenaria</i>	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and by either heavy grazing or idle conditions that destabilize or stabilize sandy habitat, respectively.
<i>Asclepias hallii</i>	Unknown.
<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>	Potentially threatened by coal mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Asclepias uncialis</i>	Unknown.
<i>Astragalus barrii</i>	Marriott (1992) reported few threats to most Wyoming populations, although at least one population has been lost due to expansion of a

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

	coal mine, and another has been reduced due to bentonite mining. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014). In South Dakota, zeolite mining and off-road vehicles have also been cited as potential threats (Dingman 2005).
Astragalus bisulcatus var. haydenianus	Potentially affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Astragalus coltonii var. moabensis	None known.
Astragalus diversifolius	Potentially affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Astragalus drabelliformis	Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and high as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Astragalus gilviflorus var. purpureus	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles, urban expansion and mineral development (Fertig 1998).
Astragalus jejunus var. articulatus	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and road work (Fertig and Welp 2001). Some populations could be vulnerable to encroaching Utah juniper woodlands in the absence of fire (Fertig and Welp 2001).
Astragalus lentiginosus var. salinus	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and weed invasion.
Astragalus leptaleus	Potentially threatened by grazing and water developments.
Astragalus nelsonianus	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Astragalus paysonii	Associated with early succession (Clark and Dorn 1981, Heidel 2013). It is hypothesized that years of fire suppression contributed to the extirpation of several occurrences in north-central Idaho (Lorrain 1990). Potentially threatened by weed invasion, herbicides, and grazing. Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Astragalus platytropis	Potentially threatened by weed invasion.
Astragalus proimanthus	Potentially threatened by road work, off-road vehicles, oil and gas developments, garbage dumps, grazing, and range improvement projects (Marriott 1989, Fertig and Welp 2001).
Astragalus racemosus var. treleasei	Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Astragalus	Potentially threatened by agricultural land conversion and weed invasion. Threats associated with wind development are low as projected

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

tridactylus	for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Atriplex wolfii	None known.
Boechera crandallii	Potentially affected by uranium mining and coal mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Boechera pendulina var. russeola	Threats associated with wind development are low as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Boechera pusilla	Vulnerable to extinction because of small population size and range, whether due to chance, natural events or local human disturbances. Possibly threatened by mining. Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Boechera selbyi	Potentially threatened by recreational use and off-road vehicles.
Boechera williamsii var. williamsii	None known.
Carex emoryi	Potentially threatened by river impoundments and altered flows, grazing, trampling, and weed invasion (Heidel 2007).
Carex microglochin	Potentially threatened by grazing at least at lower elevations. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low in basin settings as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014). Vulnerable to natural disturbances that alter hydrology.
Carex occidentalis	None known.
Carex oreocharis	Potentially threatened by weed invasion.
Carex parryana var. unica	Potentially threatened by agricultural land conversion and grazing.
Castilleja nivea	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the species' alpine habitat.
Ceanothus martinii	None known.
Celtis occidentalis	This species has some susceptibility to fire (FEIS 2013).
Cercocarpus ledifolius var. intricatus	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the species' rugged habitat. This species has some susceptibility to fire (FEIS 2013).
Chamaechaenactis scaposa	None known.
Chamaesyce geyeri	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicle use or idle conditions that destabilize or revegetate sandy habitat, respectively.
Chenopodium watsonii	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

<i>Chrysothamnus greenei</i>	This species is susceptible to fire but may resprout (FEIS 2013).
<i>Cirsium aridum</i>	Potentially threatened by herbicide spraying and release of biocontrol insects intended to control noxious species (<i>Cirsium arvense</i> , <i>Carduus nutans</i>). Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Cirsium barnebyi</i>	None known.
<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i>	None known.
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	None known.
<i>Cryptantha gracilis</i>	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicle use. Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Cryptantha rollinsii</i>	Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Cryptantha stricta</i>	Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030; may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Cryptantha subcapitata</i>	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Cuscuta indecora</i> var. <i>neuropetala</i>	Dodders are mistakenly considered agricultural pests as a group and may be subject to eradication efforts.
<i>Cuscuta occidentalis</i>	Dodders are mistakenly considered agricultural pests as a group and may be subject to eradication efforts.
<i>Cuscuta plattensis</i>	Dodders are mistakenly considered agricultural pests as a group and may be subject to eradication efforts.
<i>Cymopterus alpinus</i>	Immediate threats are inferred to be low due to rocky alpine habitat.
<i>Cymopterus evertii</i>	Immediate threats are inferred to be low due to rugged habitat. It survives wildfire (Heidel 2002).
<i>Cymopterus williamsii</i>	Immediate threats are inferred to be low due to rugged habitat.
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	It may be threatened by commercial and hobby collecting at least elsewhere in its range.
<i>Dalea cylindriceps</i>	None known.
<i>Dalea enneandra</i>	None known.
<i>Dalea villosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicle use or idle conditions that destabilize or revegetate sandy habitat, respectively.

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Deschampsia danthonioides	None known.
Descurainia pinnata var. paysonii	Probably reestablishes after fire through reseeding and seed bank (FEIS 2013). May be affected by coal and uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Descurainia torulosa	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the cliff habitat, where it is probably dependent on natural disturbances for colonization of new sites and for survival at existing sites (Fertig 1995). Vulnerable to weed invasion at lower elevations. Threats associated with oil and gas development and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 at lower elevations (Heidel et al. 2014).
Downingia laeta	Potentially threatened by impoundment, channelization, trampling and recreation.
Draba juniperina	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicle use and recreation.
Eleocharis parvula	Potentially threatened by wetland developments and vulnerable to disturbance that interferes with water level fluctuation.
Elymus simplex var. luxurians	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles. Persists near wellpads, pipelines and roads associated with oil and gas development, though threats for oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel 2012, Heidel et al. 2014). It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Elymus simplex var. simplex	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. Threats associated with wind energy development are low as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Elymus villosus	Potentially threatened by grazing, weed invasion, and road work.
Ephedra viridis var. viridis	Potentially threatened by commercial and hobby collecting at least elsewhere in its range. This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Ephedra viridis var. viscida	It may be threatened by commercial and hobby collecting elsewhere in its range. This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Eriastrum wilcoxii	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Ericameria winwardii	None known.
Erigeron allocotus	Potentially threatened by road work and trampling.
Erigeron compactus var. consimilis	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Erigeron elatior	Potentially threatened by logging.
Erigeron flabellifolius	Immediate threats are inferred to be low due to species' alpine habitat.
Eriogonum brevicaule var. canum	None known.

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Eriogonum corymbosum var. corymbosum	Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Eriogonum divaricatum	Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Eriogonum exilifolium	Potentially threatened by quarrying, off-road vehicle use and road work although it may persist on roadcuts. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Eriogonum hookeri	Potentially threatened by coal mining.
Eriogonum mancum	None known.
Eritrichium howardii	None known.
Euphorbia exstipulata	Unknown.
Euphorbia hexagona	Potentially threatened by road work and weed invasion.
Euthamia graminifolia var. major	None known.
Festuca hallii	Potentially threatened by grazing (Fertig 1995) and weed invasion. This species has some susceptibility to fire but often resprouts (FEIS 2013).
Filago prolifera	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014). Associated with early succession (Heidel 2008).
Galium coloradoense	This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Gaura neomexicana var. coloradensis	Potentially threatened by urban expansion, agricultural land conversion, herbicide spraying, and both haying and grazing depending on timing and intensity.
Glossopetalon spinescens var. meionandrum	None known.
Helianthemum bicknellii	None known.
Hesperochiron californicus	None known.
Hesperostipa	This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

neomexicana	
<i>Ipomopsis crebrifolia</i>	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Kelloggia galioides</i>	None known.
<i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i>	Potentially threatened by grazing and trampling. Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate in basin settings as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Lathyrus eucosmus</i>	None known.
<i>Lathyrus lanszwertii</i> var. <i>lanszwertii</i>	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present but moderate as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Lepidium integrifolium</i>	Potentially threatened by herbicide spraying, impoundment, weed invasion and nearby agricultural land conversion.
<i>Lesquerella arenosa</i> var. <i>argillosa</i>	Potentially threatened by quarrying and weed invasion.
<i>Lesquerella fremontii</i>	Potentially threatened by quarrying, road work and off-road vehicles. Monitoring data suggest that the species can persist or increase under some roadwork activity (Scott and Scott 2003). It may be dependent on some natural disturbances to maintain its sparsely vegetated habitat (Fertig 1995). Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Lesquerella macrocarpa</i>	May be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Lesquerella parvula</i>	Potentially threatened by quarrying, road work and off-road vehicle use.
<i>Lesquerella paysonii</i>	Potentially threatened by ski development, off-road vehicle use and mining. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Lesquerella prostrata</i>	Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Linanthus watsonii</i>	None known.
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i>	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
<i>Lomatium attenuatum</i>	Potentially threatened by road work and recreation.
<i>Lomatium bicolor</i> var. <i>bicolor</i>	None known.

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Lomatium triternatum var. anomalum	Vulnerable to natural processes including landslides and erosion.
Lythrum alatum var. alatum	Potentially threatened by weed invasion.
Machaeranthera coloradoensis	Potentially threatened by quarrying, off-road vehicle use and road work although it may persist on roadcuts. Threats associated with wind development are low as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Mentzelia rusbyi	Potentially threatened by herbicide spraying.
Mimulus rubellus	None known.
Monarda pectinata	Potentially threatened by weed invasion and herbicide spraying.
Muhlenbergia glomerata	Potentially threatened by grazing (Fertig 1995), wetland habitat loss and weed invasion.
Musineon vaginatum	Potentially threatened by logging and vulnerable to forest succession (Heidel 2011).
Nothocalais troximoides	Potentially threatened by recreation and off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Oonopsis wardii	Potentially threatened by herbicide spraying. Threats associated with wind development are low as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Oxytheca dendroidea	Unknown.
Oxytropis besseyi var. obnapiformis	Potentially threatened by road work and off-road vehicles.
Oxytropis nana	Potentially threatened by road work and off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Packera crocata	Potentially threatened by grazing and trampling.
Packera pseudaura var. flavula	Potentially threatened by impoundments, channelization and weed invasion.
Papaver kluanense	Immediate threats are inferred to be low due to rugged alpine habitat. Potentially threatened by grazing and recreation.
Parnassia kotzebuei	Potentially threatened by recreation and trampling.
Paronychia pulvinata	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the species' rugged alpine habitat.
Pectis angustifolia var. angustifolia	Potentially threatened by quarrying and coal mining. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Pedicularis contorta var. ctenophora	Potentially threatened by recreation.
Pediomelum digitatum	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and by either heavy grazing or idle conditions that destabilize or stabilize sandy habitat, respectively.
Pellaea gastonyi	Potentially threatened by road work and recreation.
Penstemon absarokensis	Potentially threatened by recreation and weed invasion.
Penstemon acaulis	Potentially threatened by quarrying and off-road vehicles. It may be threatened by commercial and hobby collecting.
Penstemon angustifolius var. caudatus	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and by either heavy grazing or idle conditions that destabilize or stabilize sandy habitat, respectively.
Penstemon caryi	Potentially threatened by grazing and trampling, quarrying and road work.
Penstemon cyathophorus	Potentially threatened by road work.
Penstemon gibbensii	Potentially threatened by grazing, roads and weed invasion. Vulnerable to natural processes including drought and wildlife browse. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Penstemon haydenii	Potentially threatened by sand quarrying, off-road vehicles, and water developments. It might also be threatened by collecting. Potentially threatened by oil and gas development, and wind development (Heidel 2012).
Penstemon paysoniorum	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Penstemon scariosus var. garrettii	Potentially threatened by road work and off-road vehicles.
Penstemon yampaensis	Potentially threatened by recreation and tower expansion.
Phacelia alba	Potentially threatened by herbicide spraying, weed invasion and road work.
Phacelia demissa	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Phacelia denticulata	Potentially threatened by urban expansion and quarrying.
Phacelia glandulosa var. deserta	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development and with wind energy development are low as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Phacelia incana	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles.

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Phacelia salina	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present but high as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Phacelia tetramera	It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Philadelphus microphyllus	This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Phlox albomarginata	This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Phlox opalensis	Potentially threatened by road work and off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present but moderate as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Phlox pungens	Potentially threatened by road work and off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present but moderate as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Physalis virginiana	Possibly persisting in weed invasion and grazing.
Physaria condensata	Potentially threatened by road work and off-road vehicles. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and moderate as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Physaria dornii	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and road work.
Physaria eburniflora	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles.
Physaria lanata	Potentially threatened by road work, off-road vehicles, quarrying and recreation.
Physaria saximontana var. saximontana	Potentially threatened by mining, road work and off-road vehicles. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Physocarpus alternans	Immediate threats are inferred to be low due to rugged habitat. This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Pinus albicaulis	Threatened by blister rust and pine beetle. Medium thickness bark offers some fire resistance, and it probably reestablishes after fire through seed caches (FEIS 2013).
Pinus flexilis	Threatened by blister rust and pine beetle. Low fuel communities offer some fire resistance, and it probably reestablishes after fire through seed caches (FEIS 2013).
Polygala verticillata	It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Polygonum spergulariiforme	None known.
Populus deltoides var. wislizeni	Vulnerable to changes in riparian management that affect seedling establishment and recruitment. Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014). This species is highly susceptible to fire (FEIS 2013).
Potamogeton illinoensis	Possibly vulnerable to natural disturbance, though it has persisted when surrounding uplands burned in crown fire.

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Potamogeton nodosus	Potentially threatened by impoundment and channelization, though possibly persists in a diversion.
Potentilla multisepta	Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014). Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles. This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Potentilla subjuga	This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Pyrocoma carthamoides var. subsquarrosa	Potentially threatened by road work, land development, and weed invasion at lower elevations.
Pyrocoma clementis var. villosa	Vulnerable to changes in natural disturbance of burrowing and frost churning.
Pyrocoma crocea var. crocea	None known.
Pyrocoma integrifolia	Potentially threatened by recreation.
Rorippa calycina	Potentially threatened by weed invasion, impoundments, channelization and diversion that interferes with water level fluctuation, while persisting at some impoundments. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030. It may be affected by coal and uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Salix candida	Potentially threatened by grazing, trampling, impoundment, diversion and channelization. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low as projected for 2030 in basin settings (Heidel et al. 2014). This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea	Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014). This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Selaginella selaginoides	Potentially threatened by trampling and water development.
Senecio spartioides var. multicapitatus	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicle use. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Shoshonea pulvinata	Potentially threatened by local developments such as towers. Possibly vulnerable to forest succession, drought and extreme fire events.
Silene douglasii	Threats associated with oil and gas development, and wind development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Silene kingii	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the species' alpine habitat.
Sisyrinchium pallidum	Potentially threatened by water development, diversion, road work, off-road vehicle use, weed invasion and herbicides.
Sphaeromeria simplex	Potentially threatened with off-road vehicle use, limestone quarrying and road work. Threats associated with wind development are low as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014). It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).

Appendix B. Threats narrative for BLM Target Plant Species

Spiranthes diluvialis	Potentially threatened by water development, diversion, channelization, subdivision and weed invasion. Prolonged idle conditions in the absence of disturbances (flooding, grazing, mowing) may be a threat just as repeated mowing and grazing during flowering may lead to decline. Threats associated with oil and gas development are moderate as projected for 2030. It may be affected by uranium mining (Heidel et al. 2014).
Stanleya tomentosa var. tomentosa	Possibly vulnerable to heavy wildlife browse and fire suppression.
Stephanomeria pauciflora	Potentially threatened by road work, weed invasion and herbicides.
Sullivantia hapemanii var. hapemanii	Potentially threatened by impoundment, diversion, road work and grazing.
Symphyotrichum molle	Potentially threatened by grazing and trampling. This species may resprout after fire (FEIS 2013).
Thelesperma caespitosum	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles, urban expansion, road work and weed invasion.
Thelesperma pubescens	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and road work. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low at present and as projected for 2030 (Heidel et al. 2014).
Townsendia condensata var. anomala	Immediate threats are inferred to be low in the naturally barren or semi-disturbed habitats (Fertig 1995).
Townsendia microcephala	Potentially threatened by off-road vehicles and road work.
Trichophorum pumilum	Potentially threatened by grazing and trampling, and vulnerable to disturbances that exacerbate surface runoff or alters groundwater movement. Threats associated with oil and gas development are low as projected for 2030 in basin settings (Heidel et al. 2014).
Trifolium barnebyi	Potentially threatened by weed invasion, and possibly vulnerable to drought and succession.
Trillium ovatum ssp. ovatum	Potentially threatened by logging and road work. It may be threatened by commercial and hobby collecting at least elsewhere in its range.
Triodanis holzingeri	Potentially threatened by logging.
Yermo xanthocephalus	Vulnerable to extinction because of small population size and range, whether due to chance, natural events or local human disturbances.