



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 1 Threat Other Options

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

explain in the notes field

**Species Associated With This Threat:** **SGCN Priority Level P1 = 120 / P2 = 135 / P3 = 25**

Class	Ray-finned Fishes ( <i>Actinopterygii</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Bridle Shiner</b> ( <i>Notropis bifrenatus</i> )	<b>2</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Basic understanding of species distribution, status, and conservation needs in Maine is poor.	
	<b>Creek Chubsucker</b> ( <i>Erimyzon oblongus</i> )	<b>2</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> High Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Current status, distribution and conservation needs are poorly understood.	
	<b>Lake Whitefish</b> ( <i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> )	<b>1</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Developing successful restoration strategies remains elusive. Further research into enhancing recruitment or successfully mitigating competing fish interactions may be beneficial.	
	<b>Landlocked Atlantic Salmon</b> ( <i>Salmo salar sebago</i> )	<b>2</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable Potential restoration of sea-run alewives and impacts on prey species (zooplankton or smelt).	
	<b>Redfin Pickerel</b> ( <i>Esox americanus americanus</i> )	<b>2</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Monitor existing populations and continue searching for new ones.	
	<b>Round Whitefish</b> ( <i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i> )	<b>1</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Dedicate time and effort toward updating population status and distribution information.	
	<b>Swamp Darter</b> ( <i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i> )	<b>1</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Basic understanding of species status and conservation needs in Maine is poor.	
Class	Amphibians ( <i>Amphibia</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Blue-spotted Salamander</b> ( <i>Ambystoma laterale</i> )	<b>3</b>
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Poor understanding of the distribution and status of cryptic diploid (pure <i>Ambystoma laterale</i> ) populations	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Sea Stars ( <i>Asteroidea</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Common Sea Star</b> (<i>Asterias rubens</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>There is a lack of knowledge about and monitoring of the population(s) of this species in the region. The lack of knowledge about this species is potentially a severe threat as no action can be taken if threats and populations changes are not known or understood. Monitoring efforts could be carried out with appropriate resources, so threat is moderately actionable.</p>	2
	<p><b>Common Sun Star</b> (<i>Crossaster papposus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>There is a lack of knowledge about and monitoring of the population(s) of this species in the region. The lack of knowledge about this species is potentially a severe threat as no action can be taken if threats and populations changes are not known or understood. Monitoring efforts could be carried with appropriate resources, so threat is moderately actionable.</p>	2
	<p><b>Forbes's Starfish</b> (<i>Asterias forbesi</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>There is a lack of knowledge about and monitoring of the population(s) of this species in the region. The lack of knowledge about this species is potentially a severe threat as no action can be taken if threats and populations changes are not known or understood. Monitoring efforts could be carried out with appropriate resources, so threat is moderately actionable.</p>	2
	<p><b>Purple Sunstar</b> (<i>Solaster endeca</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>There is a lack of knowledge about and monitoring of the population(s) of this species in the region. The lack of knowledge about this species is potentially a severe threat as no action can be taken if threats and populations changes are not known or understood. Monitoring efforts could be carried out with appropriate resources, so threat is moderately actionable.</p>	2
	<p><b>White Sea Star</b> (<i>Stephanasterias albula</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>There is a lack of knowledge about and monitoring of the population(s) of this species in the region. The lack of knowledge about this species is potentially a severe threat as no action can be taken if threats and populations changes are not known or understood. Monitoring efforts could be carried out with appropriate resources, so threat is moderately actionable.</p>	2

Class	Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
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# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
<p><b>American Kestrel</b> (<i>Falco sparverius</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>There is a significant lack of information regarding the status, reproductive productivity, population trends, and specific threats to American Kestrels in Maine, within the northeast, and across their range. This knowledge gap limits the ability to assess conservation needs, identify the causes of declines at both state and regional levels, and implement effective, targeted management actions. Regionally, efforts to understand broader trends are further hindered by the absence of a standardized monitoring protocol, shared definitions (e.g., nest and fledgling success), and a centralized data repository. Currently, there is no established framework to assimilate standardized data across the region, making it challenging to evaluate population changes or threats at the landscape scale.</p>	2
<p><b>American Pipit</b> (<i>Anthus rubescens</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>We lack baseline data on breeding phenology, success, and even total population size in Maine. Better data are needed to detect trends and potential extirpation risk, particularly since these alpine populations are small, isolated, and vulnerable to stochastic events (e.g., storms). Monitoring efforts would inform conservation status and climate vulnerability.</p>	2
<p><b>American Redstart</b> (<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p>	3
<p><b>American Three-toed Woodpecker</b> (<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Breeding populations in Maine are sparse and low-density, monitoring should be increased. The species' strong response to disturbance makes it vulnerable to changes in forest management and climate, but these responses remain poorly understood in the Northeast. Better baseline data are essential to detect changes and evaluate conservation success.</p>	1
<p><b>Bank Swallow</b> (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Despite known habitat associations, the drivers of steep population declines remain poorly understood. Integrated research on prey availability, contaminants, wintering ecology, and colony turnover is urgently needed.</p>	1
<p><b>Barn Swallow</b> (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Uncertainty around key limiting factors hampers conservation</p>	2



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
<p><b>Bay-breasted Warbler</b> (<i>Setophaga castanea</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Critical knowledge gaps limit our ability to conserve Bay-breasted Warbler in Maine. Their nests are difficult to locate, and key aspects of their biology remain unstudied — including habitat use, diet, productivity, and response to forest and pest management. Despite indications of significant declines and range retraction in Maine (from BBS and Atlas data), low detection rates reduce the precision of trend estimates. A lack of robust monitoring and ecological research hampers our capacity to identify and respond to emerging threats or to guide habitat management effectively.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Bicknell's Thrush</b> (<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Potential competition with Swainson’s Thrush in shifting elevational zones is a growing concern but has not been studied in detail. Further research is needed to determine whether range overlap affects Bicknell’s Thrush abundance or breeding success in Maine.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Black Tern</b> (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Limiting factors for Maine's population are mostly unknown.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Black-and-white Warbler</b> (<i>Mniotilta varia</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>Black-backed Woodpecker</b> (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Despite recent advances, key uncertainties remain in Maine, including population size, habitat use in forests with differing sources of disturbance, and response to insect outbreaks or prescribed fire. This limits effective, adaptive conservation strategies.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Black-crowned Night-heron</b> (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge of current breeding colony locations is very limited; need more survey and monitoring in order to adequately protect active colonies.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Black-crowned Night-heron</b> (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Population effects of lethal control efforts to reduce predation on other SGCN are unknown; effective non-lethal methods need further investigation.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Blue-winged Warbler</b> (<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p>	<b>3</b>



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	<p><b>Boreal Chickadee</b> (<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>The species' quiet, cryptic behavior and limited survey coverage in northern Maine result in poor detection rates and uncertainty about population trends, particularly during winter.</p>	2
	<p><b>Brown Thrasher</b> (<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge gaps exist in Maine-specific habitat use, nesting success, and response to land management.</p>	2
	<p><b>Canada Warbler</b> (<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge gaps remain regarding the species' distribution, habitat use, and response to forest management within the state. Additionally, given that Maine hosts an estimated ~10% of the global breeding population, international data-sharing and coordination with partners across the species' range is critical to identifying the most effective conservation strategies and understanding the drivers behind long-term population declines.</p>	2
	<p><b>Cape May Warbler</b> (<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Little is known about the species' detailed habitat preferences in Maine, productivity outside of budworm outbreaks, response to forest management, or how current pest control efforts affect them. These knowledge gaps limit our ability to conserve the species effectively.</p>	2
	<p><b>Cape May Warbler</b> (<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Cape May Warbler populations have significantly declined in formerly occupied areas of Downeast Maine. Causes of this range retraction are unknown.</p>	2
	<p><b>Chestnut-sided Warbler</b> (<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p>	3
	<p><b>Chimney Swift</b> (<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Limited understanding of wintering grounds, diet, migration impacts, roost dynamics, and breeding ecology</p>	2
	<p><b>Cliff Swallow</b> (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Lack of understanding of colony persistence, overwintering threats, and the drivers of regional decline in northeastern populations limit conservation effectiveness.</p>	1



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Class Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
<p><b>Common Gallinule</b> (<i>Gallinula galeata</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge of currently occupied wetlands is very limited; need more survey and monitoring in order to adequately protect nesting wetlands.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Eastern Kingbird</b> (<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Lack of information on nonbreeding season ecology and limiting factors. Wintering ecology, sex-specific migratory routes, and drivers of survival still poorly understood.</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>Eastern Towhee</b> (<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>Eastern Whip-poor-will</b> (<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Major data gaps in life history, breeding ecology, and migratory connectivity</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Eastern Wood-pewee</b> (<i>Contopus virens</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>The species' causes of long-term population decline remain largely unknown. Research is needed on breeding ecology, overwintering habitat use, pesticide exposure, and sources of mortality across the annual cycle.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Evening Grosbeak</b> (<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Population is a fraction of what it was 20+ years ago. Drivers of decline remain poorly understood; improved monitoring and research needed</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Fox Sparrow</b> (<i>Passerella iliaca</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>The full extent of their distribution and population trends in Maine are not well understood. Additional information needed on how they respond to different logging regimes and climate-driven habitat shifts.</p>	<b>2</b>



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
<b>Golden Eagle</b> ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )	1
<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable	
Limited knowledge of population status, stability, abundance, distribution, habitat use, nesting ecology, and the extent and variability of associated threats, such as wind development, collisions, exposure to contaminants, disease, and climate-driven changes affecting scavenging behavior and prey availability, hinders effective conservation. A better understanding of how these factors vary by age class (adult vs. subadult), season (breeding, migration, wintering), and across years is needed, particularly at the scale of the eastern golden eagle population.	
<b>Golden Eagle</b> ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )	1
<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	
Golden Eagle eBird data are lacking, as this species is often undetectable without the use of baited trail cameras. Ebird data have been used to guide federal policy related to the Bald and Golden Eagle Act, even though the data are inaccurate and do not reflect occurrences based on what is known from camera trap and telemetry data.	
<b>Grasshopper Sparrow</b> ( <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> )	1
<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	
Lack of detailed demographic data (e.g., survival, reproductive success, recruitment) across occupied habitats in Maine limits our ability to model population trajectories and assess management effectiveness.	
<b>Great Blue Heron</b> ( <i>Ardea herodias</i> )	2
<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable	
Cause of coastal decline still unknown, although possibilities include forage base and/or predators. More research needed.	
<b>Great Cormorant</b> ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> )	1
<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable	
Population monitoring is inconsistent and we lack a full understanding of limiting factors.	
<b>Least Bittern</b> ( <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> )	1
<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	
Knowledge of currently occupied wetlands is very limited; need more survey and monitoring in order to adequately protect nesting wetlands.	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Least Flycatcher</b> (<i>Empidonax minimus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Despite being relatively well-studied there remain gaps in understanding of the full life cycle, particularly regarding migration routes, wintering habitats, and factors impacting survival during non-breeding seasons. Addressing these knowledge gaps is crucial for effective conservation planning.</p>	3
	<p><b>Least Tern</b> (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge of population status, productivity, nesting areas needed to develop and implement protection initiatives.</p>	1
	<p><b>Lesser Yellowlegs</b> (<i>Tringa flavipes</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Need to determine if causes of population decline are occurring in Maine.</p>	1
	<p><b>Lincoln's Sparrow</b> (<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Lincoln's Sparrows have experienced a significant contraction in their breeding range in Maine, especially Downeast where they were historically more widespread. The causes of this decline are unknown but may include subtle changes in habitat structure, hydrology, or climate. Further research is needed to determine the drivers of this range contraction and inform appropriate conservation actions.</p>	2
	<p><b>Mourning Warbler</b> (<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Mourning Warbler has experienced a notable range retraction in Maine from the Downeast region and the Central &amp; Eastern Lowlands. The underlying drivers of these localized declines remain unclear, and no single threat has been identified as the cause. The contraction from previously occupied regions raises concerns about changing habitat availability, shifting disturbance regimes, or other environmental factors acting at the landscape scale.</p>	2
	<p><b>Nelson's Sparrow</b> (<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Like Saltmarsh Sparrows, it remains unknown how Nelson's Sparrows respond to various tidal marsh restoration techniques. As restoration projects ramp up across the species' range, integrated monitoring is critical to determine which practices best support nesting success and population persistence.</p>	2



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
<p><b>Olive-sided Flycatcher</b> (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Drivers of declines remain poorly understood. Little is known about how landscape features, prey availability, or forest structure influence nesting success in the Northeast. Additionally, wintering ground threats (such as deforestation in the Andes) remain unquantified for Maine-origin birds. Until full annual cycle studies are conducted, including productivity monitoring and migratory connectivity, effective conservation strategies will be limited.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Peregrine Falcon</b> (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>There is limited understanding of overall population stability, which is concerning given the small number of successful breeding pairs in the state. Key knowledge gaps include adult and juvenile survival rates, movements and habitat use, the size and status of floater populations, and the extent and impact of environmental contaminants and disease.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Peregrine Falcon</b> (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Important to understand population status in terms of nest distribution and success.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Piping Plover</b> (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Continued monitoring of pairs and nests is a constant informational need to determine population status and identify important areas for protection initiatives.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Purple Martin</b> (<i>Progne subis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Despite known stressors like reduced nest site availability and declining insect populations, the precise causes and interactions behind Purple Martin declines remain poorly understood. This lack of clarity hampers targeted conservation strategies and adaptive management.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Purple Sandpiper</b> (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Need to determine cause of current population declines in order to reverse current declines.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Red Crossbill</b> (<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>While multiple Red Crossbill call types (particularly Type 12) are known to breed in Maine, knowledge gaps remain regarding their reproductive success, the demographic persistence of local populations, and the impact of cone crop variability and forest management on long-term viability.</p>	<b>3</b>



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	<p><b>Red Knot</b> (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Need to identify important staging habitats to implement protection initiatives</p>	1
	<p><b>Red-necked Phalarope</b> (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge of current population status and location of Maine staging areas is needed for conservation of this species.</p>	2
	<p><b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b> (<i>Corthylio calendula</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Many aspects of Ruby-crowned Kinglet breeding ecology, migratory connectivity, and causes of eastern population declines remain poorly understood. Expanded monitoring and research are essential to inform effective conservation strategies and validate BBS population trends.</p>	2
	<p><b>Ruddy Turnstone</b> (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge of current population status in Maine and important staging areas are lacking.</p>	2
	<p><b>Rusty Blackbird</b> (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>The causes of Rusty Blackbird declines remain poorly understood, with evidence suggesting no single driver but rather a cumulative effect of multiple, interacting stressors. Ongoing monitoring is essential to determine whether populations are stabilizing or continuing to decline.</p>	2
	<p><b>Saltmarsh Sparrow</b> (<i>Ammospiza caudacuta</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Effectiveness of tidal marsh restoration practices for Saltmarsh Sparrow conservation - Numerous tidal marsh restoration efforts are underway, offering hope for Saltmarsh Sparrow recovery. However, no studies have yet evaluated which specific restoration practices (e.g., sediment enhancement, hydrologic reconnection, invasive species removal) are most beneficial to the species. Pre- and post-restoration monitoring must be integrated into all restoration projects to ensure their effectiveness for Saltmarsh Sparrow conservation and to guide future management decisions.</p>	1
	<p><b>Sedge Wren</b> (<i>Cistothorus stellaris</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge of currently occupied wetlands is very limited; monitoring is minimal. Many breeding sites go undetected due to the species' cryptic nature and erratic occurrence.</p>	1



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<p><b>Semipalmated Sandpiper</b> (<i>Calidris pusilla</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Information on population status, pre migration condition, habitat use, and habitat quality is needed to determine conservation initiatives.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Short-eared Owl</b> (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Lack of knowledge of species status, occurrence, distribution, habitat use, seasonal and annual movements within Maine and regionally.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Solitary Sandpiper</b> (<i>Tringa solitaria</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Knowledge regarding identification and use of important inland habitats by solitary sandpipers during migration is lacking and needed for conservation efforts.</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>Tennessee Warbler</b> (<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Key uncertainties remain around population responses to budworm cycles, sublethal pesticide effects (especially on nestlings), etc. While some newer pesticides like tebufenozide and <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> are assumed to have low toxicity to birds, studies are limited and sample sizes in those studies are small. We currently lack a solid understanding of the direct or indirect impacts of these chemicals on behavior, reproduction, or survival, particularly in nestlings. Long-term monitoring is needed to distinguish natural population fluctuations from directional trends and better understand the effects of forest management practices.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Tree Swallow</b> (<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Gaps in understanding of winter ecology, migration, and drivers of decline</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Upland Sandpiper</b> (<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Need to investigate best management practices for UPSA given modern approaches to airfield and blueberry management.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Veery</b> (<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Despite a 40% population loss since 1970, reasons are not well understood. Research needed to identify drivers of long-term decline, including studies of migratory movements, overwintering habitat use, and potential interactions with other <i>Catharus</i> thrushes on breeding and migratory grounds.</p>	<b>2</b>



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Birds ( <i>Aves</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Whimbrel</b> (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Information on population status, pre migration body condition, and importance of blueberry barrens to staging whimbrels in Maine is lacking. Knowledge of potential impacts to migrating whimbrels from hazing and disturbance occurring on commercial blueberry lands is lacking.</p>	2
	<p><b>Wilson's Warbler</b> (<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Maine supports suitable breeding habitat for Wilson’s Warbler, but data on their habitat use, response to management, and breeding success in the state are lacking. Given observed declines across their range improved monitoring is warranted.</p>	2
	<p><b>Wood Thrush</b> (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Population declines likely involve overwintering and migration factors, but specific drivers and demographic patterns remain poorly understood. Research is critical to link breeding and non-breeding population dynamics. Wintering ecology, migratory connectivity, and age- and sex-specific survival remain poorly understood.</p>	1
	<p><b>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</b> (<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Many aspects of Yellow-bellied Flycatcher’s life history remain poorly documented, including nest success, fledgling survival, dispersal, and wintering ecology. The species is difficult to study due to low detectability and remote breeding habitats; population dynamics are not well understood.</p>	2
Class	Marine And Freshwater Molluscs ( <i>Bivalvia</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Brook Floater</b> (<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort and long-term monitoring to document status and trends of individual populations</p>	1
	<p><b>Tidewater Mucket</b> (<i>Atlanticoncha ochracea</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive survey effort and long-term monitoring to document status and trends of individual populations</p>	1
	<p><b>Yellow Lampmussel</b> (<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive survey effort and long-term monitoring to document status and trends of individual populations</p>	1



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class Sharks, Rays, And Skates ( <i>Chondrichthyes</i> )	SGCN Priority
<p><b>Barndoor Skate (<i>Dipturus laevis</i>)</b></p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity                      <b>Actionability:</b> Actionable with Difficulty</p> <p>In general, there is a significant lack of updated/accurate life history information and movement data for this species (throughout their range and for various life stages). In order to effectively manage this species in the future, a thorough understanding of their basic biology and critical habitats are essential</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>)</b></p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity                      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>In general, there is a lack of information about this species, including its vulnerability to being struck while filter feeding at the sea's surface. In order to effectively aid in the management of this species in the future, a thorough understanding of their regional habitat distribution and biology are essential.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Shortfin Mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)</b></p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity                      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>In general, there is a lack of information and movement data for this species in this part of the world. In order to effectively aid in the management of this species in the future, a thorough understanding of their regional habitat distribution and biology are essential.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Smooth Skate (<i>Malacoraja senta</i>)</b></p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity                      <b>Actionability:</b> Actionable with Difficulty</p> <p>In general, there is a significant lack of updated/accurate life history information and movement data for this species (throughout their range and for various life stages). In order to effectively manage this species in the future, a thorough understanding of their basic biology and critical habitats are essential</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Thorny Skate (<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>)</b></p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity                      <b>Actionability:</b> Actionable with Difficulty</p> <p>In general, there is a significant lack of updated/accurate life history information and movement data for this species (throughout their range and for various life stages). In order to effectively manage this species in the future, a thorough understanding of their basic biology and critical habitats are essential</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>White Shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>)</b></p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity                      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>In general, there is a lack of information and movement data for this species in this part of the world. In order to effectively aid in the management of this species in the future, a thorough understanding of their regional habitat distribution and biology are essential.</p>	<b>2</b>



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Sharks, Rays, And Skates ( <i>Chondrichthyes</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Winter Skate</b> ( <i>Leucoraja ocellata</i> )	<b>1</b>
	<p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Actionable with Difficulty</p> <p>In general, there is a significant lack of updated/accurate life history information and movement data for this species (throughout their range and for various life stages). In order to effectively manage this species in the future, a thorough understanding of their basic biology and critical habitats are essential</p>	
Class	Aquatic And Terrestrial Snails ( <i>Gastropoda</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Bigmouth Pondsnaail</b> ( <i>Ladislavella mighelsi</i> )	<b>1</b>
	<p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey and monitoring effort to understand population status &amp; trends and ID additional occurrences</p>	
	<b>Six-whorl Vertigo</b> ( <i>Vertigo morsei</i> )	<b>1</b>
	<p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey and monitoring effort to understand population status &amp; trends and ID additional occurrences</p>	
Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>American Bumble Bee</b> ( <i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i> )	<b>3</b>
	<p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>No modern EOs in ME; lack of comprehensive statewide survey effort to identify occurrences and determine species status</p>	
	<b>Appalachian Tiger Beetle</b> ( <i>Cicindela ancocisconensis</i> )	<b>2</b>
	<p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey and monitoring effort to understand population status &amp; trends and ID additional occurrences</p>	
	<b>Arctic Fritillary</b> ( <i>Boloria chariclea grandis</i> )	<b>1</b>
	<p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and monitor status/trends of individual populations</p>	
	<b>Arrow Clubtail</b> ( <i>Stylurus spiniceps</i> )	<b>2</b>
	<p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Ashton's Cuckoo Bumble Bee</b> ( <i>Bombus ashtoni</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history	1
	<b>Barbarous Primitive Minnow Mayfly</b> ( <i>Siphonurus barbarus</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status	3
	<b>Barrens Itame</b> ( <i>Macaria exonerata</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history	2
	<b>Barrens Metarranthis Moth</b> ( <i>Metarranthis apiciaria</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable no modern occurrences; unknown stressor(s) caused past declines; lack of knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, host plant(s), life history	2
	<b>Big Bluet</b> ( <i>Enallagma durum</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history	1
	<b>Bold-based Zale Moth</b> ( <i>Zale lunifera</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history	2
	<b>Boreal Snaketail</b> ( <i>Ophiogomphus colubrinus</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history	1
	<b>Broad Sallow</b> ( <i>Xylotype capax</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, host plant(s), life history	2
	<b>Brown's Comb Minnow Mayfly</b> ( <i>Ameletus browni</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history	2



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Canada Whiteface</b> (<i>Leucorrhinia patricia</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status</p>	3
	<p><b>Clayton's Copper</b> (<i>Tharsalea dorcas claytoni</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify potential new occurrences where host plant is reported; lack of protocol to monitor the status and trends of individual populations over the long term; further investigate taxonomic validity as a sub species</p>	2
	<p><b>Cobblestone Tiger Beetle</b> (<i>Cicindela marginipennis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey and monitoring effort to understand population status &amp; trends and ID additional occurrences</p>	1
	<p><b>Cobra Clubtail</b> (<i>Gomphurus vastus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Cobweb Skipper</b> (<i>Hesperia metea metea</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p>	2
	<p><b>Comet Darner</b> (<i>Anax longipes</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Common Sanddragon</b> (<i>Progomphus obscurus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Crowberry Blue</b> (<i>Plebejus idas empetri</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and monitor status/trends of individual populations</p>	2
	<p><b>Demaray's Primitive Minnow Mayfly</b> (<i>Siphonurus demarayi</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	2



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Dusky Dancer</b> (<i>Argia translata</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Dusted Skipper</b> (<i>Atrytonopsis hianna hianna</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about <b>moth species</b> distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history; extent of habitat/host plant use undocumented</p>	3
	<p><b>Early Hairstreak</b> (<i>Erora laeta</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>No modern EOs in ME; lack of comprehensive statewide survey effort to identify occurrences and determine species status</p>	2
	<p><b>Eastern Buckmoth</b> (<i>Hemileuca maia maia</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Edwards' Hairstreak</b> (<i>Satyrium edwardsii edwardsii</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and monitor status/trends of individual populations</p>	2
	<p><b>Frigga Fritillary</b> (<i>Boloria frigga saga</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort and monitoring to identify additional occurrences and status/trends of individual populations</p>	1
	<p><b>Hessel's Hairstreak</b> (<i>Callophrys hesseli hesseli</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Need better knowledge of how to regenerate Atlantic White Cedar; also lack of comprehensive survey effort and monitoring to identify additional occurrences and status/trends of individual populations</p>	1
	<p><b>Hoary Comma</b> (<i>Polygonia gracilis gracilis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive statewide survey effort to identify occurrences and determine species status</p>	2



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Hoary Elfin</b> (<i>Callophrys polios polios</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable more survey effort needed to fully understand distribution and status</p>	2
	<p><b>Holarctic Bristleside</b> (<i>Parasyrphus tarsatus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Indiscriminate Cuckoo Bumble Bee</b> (<i>Bombus insularis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, threats, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Juniper Hairstreak</b> (<i>Callophrys gryneus gryneus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and monitor status/trends of individual populations</p>	1
	<p><b>Katahdin Arctic</b> (<i>Oeneis polixenes katahdin</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable slight possibility for other small undetected tundra populations in ME; lack of comprehensive monitoring of population status and trends; further information needed about host plants and life cycle</p>	1
	<p><b>Lemon Cuckoo Bumble Bee</b> (<i>Bombus citrinus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Long-haired Wrinklehead</b> (<i>Chrysogaster inflatifrons</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Margined Tiger Beetle</b> (<i>Ellipsoptera marginata</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Progress towards a rigorous monitoring effort to understand population status &amp; trends should continue</p>	1
	<p><b>Mocha Emerald</b> (<i>Somatochlora linearis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	1



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Needhams Skimmer</b> (<i>Libellula needhami</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>New England Bluet</b> (<i>Enallagma laterale</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status</p>	3
	<p><b>Northern Blue</b> (<i>Plebejus idas scudderii</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status</p>	2
	<p><b>Oblique Zale</b> (<i>Zale obliqua</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Pine Barrens Zanclognatha</b> (<i>Zanclognatha martha</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Pine Devil</b> (<i>Citheronia sepulcralis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>No modern EOs - possibly extirpated; lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify occurrences and determine species status</p>	3
	<p><b>Pine Pinion</b> (<i>Lithophane lepida lepida</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>no modern occurrences; unknown stressor(s) caused past declines; lack of knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history, and taxonomic status; uncertainty about extent of use of other hard pine habitats outside of PPSO barrens is a major limiting factor in understanding conservation status</p>	2
	<p><b>Pink Sallow</b> (<i>Psectraglaea carnosae</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Only 1 modern EO; lack of comprehensive survey effort, including outside PPSO barrens, to identify occurrences and determine species status</p>	3



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Provancher's Armored Mayfly</b> ( <i>Baetisca rubescens</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history	2
	<b>Pygmy Snaketail</b> ( <i>Ophiogomphus howei</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status	3
	<b>Quebec Emerald</b> ( <i>Somatochlora brevicincta</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status	3
	<b>Rambur's Forktail</b> ( <i>Ischnura ramburii</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history	2
	<b>Red-winged Sallow</b> ( <i>Xystopeplus rufago</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history	2
	<b>Ringed Boghaunter</b> ( <i>Williamsonia lintneri</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history	1
	<b>Ringed Emerald</b> ( <i>Somatochlora albicincta</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history	2
	<b>Roaring Brook Mayfly</b> ( <i>Epeorus frisoni</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history; targeted surveys have been conducted for this species but it is possible more occurrences could be found	1
	<b>Rusty-patched Bumble Bee</b> ( <i>Bombus affinis</i> ) <b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable lack of comprehensive knowledge about past or current distribution, status, threats, habitat	1



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Satyr Comma</b> (<i>Polygonia satyrus neomarsyas</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>undersurveyed</p>	2
	<p><b>Scarlet Bluet</b> (<i>Enallagma pictum</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status</p>	3
	<p><b>Sedge Darner</b> (<i>Aeshna juncea</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive survey effort about distribution, status, habitat, and life history</p>	1
	<p><b>Short-tailed Swallowtail</b> (<i>Papilio brevicauda gaspeensis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> High Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>our knowledge of the distribution and status of this species is very low</p>	2
	<p><b>Similar Underwing</b> (<i>Catocala similis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Sleepy Duskywing</b> (<i>Erynnis brizo</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Some uncertainty remains about the number of host plants in the Northeast; lack of comprehensive survey effort and monitoring to identify additional occurrences and determine species status/trends</p>	2
	<p><b>Slosson's Pond Fly</b> (<i>Sericomyia slossonae</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
	<p><b>Southern Pygmy Clubtail</b> (<i>Lanthus vernalis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive survey effort to identify additional occurrences and determine species status</p>	3
	<p><b>Spatterdock Darner</b> (<i>Rhionaeschna mutata</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, habitat, life history</p>	2



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Insects ( <i>Insecta</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Spicebush Swallowtail</b> (<i>Pterourus troilus troilus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p>	2
	<p><b>Tomah Mayfly</b> (<i>Siphonisca aerodromia</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, population sizes, trends, and status; although this species has been the target of considerable survey effort for the past four decades, it is possible a few more occurrences could be found</p>	1
	<p><b>Twilight Moth</b> (<i>Lycia rachelae</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history; extent of habitat/host plant use undocumented</p>	2
	<p><b>Waxed Sallow Moth</b> (<i>Chaetagnaea cerata</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>No modern EOs even though habitat present in ME - species potentially extirpated from unknown reason; lack of comprehensive survey effort, including outside PPSO habitat, to identify additional occurrences and determine species status</p>	3
	<p><b>Yellow Bumble Bee</b> (<i>Bombus fervidus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>lack of comprehensive knowledge about distribution, status, threats, habitat, life history</p>	2
Class	Mammals ( <i>Mammalia</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<p><b>Eastern Small-footed Myotis</b> (<i>Myotis leibii</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Maine has few caves and former mines that serve as hibernacula for this and other cave hibernating species. Recently, eastern small-footed bats were documented hibernating on talus slopes in Maine (Heilakka 2023). But, previous work was limited in scope, so additional research is needed to identify and map likely hibernacula locations and understand the factors influencing winter occupancy of talus slopes.</p>	1
	<p><b>Gray Wolf</b> (<i>Canis lupus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Taxonomic and genetic uncertainty. Uncertain which <i>Canis sp.</i> were historically present in the state, and disagreement around taxonomic classification of wolf species/subspecies and hybrids. Additional uncertainty around potential presence of dispersing individuals in the state.</p>	2



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class Mammals ( <i>Mammalia</i> )	SGCN Priority
<p><b>Little Brown Bat</b> (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Maine has few caves and former mines that serve as hibernacula for this and other cave hibernating species. Recently, little brown bats were documented hibernating on talus slopes in Maine (Heilakka 2023). But, previous work was limited in scope, so additional research is needed to identify and map likely hibernacula locations and understand the factors influencing winter occupancy of talus slopes.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Northern Bog Lemming</b> (<i>Synaptomys borealis sphagnicola</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Until recently, few northern bog lemming records existed in Maine or elsewhere in the northeastern U.S. All historical records are from high elevation habitats dominated by <i>Sphagnum</i> moss. However, surveys in 2023 indicated that the species was more widespread and using a wider variety of habitats than previously thought. More research is needed to confirm the population status and habitat use of this species.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Northern Long-eared Myotis</b> (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>Maine has few caves and former mines that serve as hibernacula for this and other cave hibernating species. Recently, northern long-eared bats were documented hibernating on talus slopes in Maine (Heilakka 2023). But, previous work was limited in scope, so additional research is needed to identify and map likely hibernacula locations and understand the factors influencing winter occupancy of talus slopes.</p>	<b>1</b>
<p><b>Penobscot Meadow Vole</b> (<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus shattucki</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable</p> <p>The status, population size, and distribution of this endemic subspecies is poorly documented.</p>	<b>2</b>
<p><b>Silver-haired Bat</b> (<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Actionable with Difficulty</p> <p>Population status, numbers, and distribution of tree bats are poorly documented in Maine. Their marked vulnerability to mortality at wind turbines requires better information.</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>Tri-colored Bat</b> (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)</p> <p><b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity      <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable</p> <p>Maine has few caves and former mines that serve as hibernacula for this and other cave hibernating species. Recently, <i>Myotis</i> bats were documented hibernating on talus slopes in Maine (Heilakka 2023). However, tricolored bats were not documented during the Heilakka study, so their overwintering locations are largely unknown.</p>	<b>1</b>
Class Corals, Sea Pens, Sea Fans, Sea Anemones ( <i>Octocorallia</i> )	SGCN Priority



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Corals, Sea Pens, Sea Fans, Sea Anemones ( <i>Octocorallia</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Sea Strawberry</b> ( <i>Gersemia rubiformis</i> )	2
	<b>Severity:</b> High Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable Lack of data on the species' distribution, abundance, and interaction with potential threats.	
Class	Brittle Stars ( <i>Ophiuroidea</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Northern Basket Starfish</b> ( <i>Gorgonocephalus arcticus</i> )	2
	<b>Severity:</b> High Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Moderately Actionable Lack of data on distribution and abundance of this species and interaction with potential threats represents a severe threat as no action can be taken if threats and populations changes are not known or understood. Monitoring efforts could be carried out with appropriate resources, so threat is moderately actionable.	
Class	Reptiles ( <i>Reptilia</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Eastern Box Turtle</b> ( <i>Terrapene carolina</i> )	3
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Lack of comprehensive survey effort has prevented ID of any box turtle populations in the state	
	<b>Eastern Ribbonsnake</b> ( <i>Thamnophis saurita</i> )	2
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable Lack of comprehensive survey effort to ID occurrences outside core range in south of the state, species appears to be more widespread but patchy in distribution	
Class	Eudicots ( <i>Eudicots</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Alpine Azalea</b> ( <i>Kalmia procumbens</i> )	1
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	
	<b>Alpine Bearberry</b> ( <i>Arctous alpina</i> )	1
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	
	<b>Alpine Bistort</b> ( <i>Bistorta vivipara</i> )	1
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	
	<b>Alpine Blueberry</b> ( <i>Vaccinium boreale</i> )	2
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	
	<b>Alpine Cudweed</b> ( <i>Omalotheca supina</i> )	1
	<b>Severity:</b> Moderate Severity <b>Actionability:</b> Highly Actionable	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	<i>Eudicots (Eudicots)</i>	SGCN Priority
	<b>Alpine Milk-vetch</b> ( <i>Astragalus alpinus</i> var. <i>brunetianus</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Alpine Speedwell</b> ( <i>Veronica wormskjoldii</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Alpine Willow-herb</b> ( <i>Epilobium anagallidifolium</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Anticosti Aster</b> ( <i>Symphyotrichum anticostense</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Arctic Sandwort</b> ( <i>Minuartia rubella</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Arctic Willow</b> ( <i>Salix arctophila</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Bearberry Willow</b> ( <i>Salix uva-ursi</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Blue-leaf Willow</b> ( <i>Salix myricoides</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Bog Bedstraw</b> ( <i>Galium labradoricum</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Boott's Rattlesnake Root</b> ( <i>Nabalus boottii</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Boreal Bedstraw</b> ( <i>Galium kamtschaticum</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Boundary Meadow-rue</b> ( <i>Thalictrum venulosum</i> var. <i>confine</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Canada Buffaloberry</b> ( <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Canada Burnet</b> ( <i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Eudicots ( <i>Eudicots</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Common Butterwort</b> ( <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Cut-leaved Anemone</b> ( <i>Anemone multifida</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Cutler's Goldenrod</b> ( <i>Solidago leiocarpa</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Dwarf White Birch</b> ( <i>Betula minor</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Dwarf Willow</b> ( <i>Salix herbacea</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>English Sundew</b> ( <i>Drosera anglica</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Furbish's Lousewort</b> ( <i>Pedicularis furbishiae</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Gaspé Shadbush</b> ( <i>Amelanchier gaspensis</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Hairy Arnica</b> ( <i>Arnica lanceolata</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Hoary Willow</b> ( <i>Salix candida</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Huron Tansy</b> ( <i>Tanacetum bipinnatum ssp. huronense</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Hyssop-leaved Fleabane</b> ( <i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Lance-leaved Draba</b> ( <i>Draba cana</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Lapland Buttercup</b> ( <i>Coptidium lapponicum</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Eudicots ( <i>Eudicots</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Lapland Diapensia</b> ( <i>Diapensia lapponica</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Lapland Rosebay</b> ( <i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Lesser Yellow Water Crowfoot</b> ( <i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i> var. <i>purshii</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Livelong Saxifrage</b> ( <i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> ssp. <i>neogaea</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Long-leaved Bluet</b> ( <i>Houstonia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Marsh Valerian</b> ( <i>Valeriana uliginosa</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Moss Bell-heather</b> ( <i>Harrimanella hypnoides</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Mountain Heath</b> ( <i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Nantucket Shadbush</b> ( <i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>New England Violet</b> ( <i>Viola novae-angliae</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>New Jersey Tea</b> ( <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Northern Gentian</b> ( <i>Gentianella amarella</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Northern Painted Cup</b> ( <i>Castilleja septentrionalis</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Northernwormwood</b> ( <i>Artemisia campestris</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i> )	1
	Severity: High Severity      Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Eudicots ( <i>Eudicots</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Oakes' Eyebright</b> ( <i>Euphrasia oakesii</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Robbins' Milk-vetch</b> ( <i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>minor</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Robinson's Hawkweed</b> ( <i>Hieracium robinsonii</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Rock Whitlow-grass</b> ( <i>Draba arabisans</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Sandbar Willow</b> ( <i>Salix exigua</i> ssp. <i>interior</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Slender-leaved Sundew</b> ( <i>Drosera linearis</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Smooth Draba</b> ( <i>Draba glabella</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Smooth Rockcress</b> ( <i>Boechera laevigata</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>St John Oxytrope</b> ( <i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>johannensis</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Star Saxifrage</b> ( <i>Micranthes foliolosa</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Tea-leaved Willow</b> ( <i>Salix planifolia</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Tufted Saxifrage</b> ( <i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Tundra Dwarf Birch</b> ( <i>Betula glandulosa</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Class	Clubmoss ( <i>Lycopodiopsida</i> )	SGCN Priority



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Clubmoss ( <i>Lycopodiopsida</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Alaskan Clubmoss</b> ( <i>Diphasiastrum sitchense</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Alpine Clubmoss</b> ( <i>Huperzia selago</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Low Spike-moss</b> ( <i>Selaginella selaginoides</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Mountain Firmoss</b> ( <i>Huperzia appressa</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Class	Monocots ( <i>Monocots</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Alpine Sweet-grass</b> ( <i>Anthoxanthum monticola</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Arctic Red Fescue</b> ( <i>Festuca prolifera</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Auricled Twayblade</b> ( <i>Neottia auriculata</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Autumn Coral-root</b> ( <i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Beaked Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex rostrata</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Black Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex atratiformis</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Boreal Bentgrass</b> ( <i>Agrostis mertensii</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Bulrush Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex scirpoidea</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Capillary Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex capillaris</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Monocots ( <i>Monocots</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Ebony Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex eburnea</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Garber's Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex garberi</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Giant Rattlesnake-plantain</b> ( <i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Horned Beak-rush</b> ( <i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Indian Grass</b> ( <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Intermediate Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex media</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Longleaf Dropseed</b> ( <i>Sporobolus compositus var. drummondii</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Meadow Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex granularis</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Mountain Hairgrass</b> ( <i>Vahlodea atropurpurea</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Mountain Timothy</b> ( <i>Phleum alpinum</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Neglected Reed-grass</b> ( <i>Calamagrostis stricta ssp. stricta</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Nodding Pogonia</b> ( <i>Triphora trianthophora</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Northern Bog Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex gynocrates</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Northern Wood-rush</b> ( <i>Luzula confusa</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class	Monocots ( <i>Monocots</i> )	SGCN Priority
	<b>Prairie Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex prairea</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Prairie White-fringed Orchid</b> ( <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Ram's-head Lady's-slipper</b> ( <i>Cypripedium arietinum</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Russett Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex saxatilis</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Shining Ladies'-tresses</b> ( <i>Spiranthes lucida</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Showy Lady's-slipper</b> ( <i>Cypripedium reginae</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Slender Rush</b> ( <i>Juncus subtilis</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Small Round-leaved Orchis</b> ( <i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Sparse-flowered Sedge</b> ( <i>Carex tenuiflora</i> )	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Spiked Wood-rush</b> ( <i>Luzula spicata</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Vasey Rush</b> ( <i>Juncus vaseyi</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>Wavy Bluegrass</b> ( <i>Poa laxa ssp. fernaldiana</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>White Adder's-mouth</b> ( <i>Malaxis monophyllos ssp. brachypoda</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	<b>White Bluegrass</b> ( <i>Poa glauca</i> )	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	



# SGCN and Habitat Threats

## Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

Class Fern ( <i>Polypodiopsida</i> )	SGCN Priority
<b>Blunt-lobed Grapefern</b> ( <i>Botrychium oneidense</i> ) Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	2
<b>Green Spleenwort</b> ( <i>Asplenium viride</i> ) Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	1
<b>Maidenhair Fern</b> ( <i>Adiantum viridimontanum</i> ) Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	1
<b>Northern Woodsia</b> ( <i>Woodsia alpina</i> ) Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	1
<b>Slender Cliffbrake</b> ( <i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i> ) Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	1
<b>Smooth Woodsia</b> ( <i>Woodsia glabella</i> ) Severity: Moderate Severity      Actionability: Highly Actionable	1

### Habitats Associated With This Threat:

#### Macrogroup Lotic

##### Unknown Thermal Regime Small and Medium Rivers

Continue efforts to fill in temperature logging information where appropriate.



## SGCN and Habitat Threats

### Level 2 Threat: Lack of knowledge

*The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, threats, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.*