

<b>Grays Harbor Rare Plants</b>					
County List					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Arenaria paludicola</a>	swamp sandwort	Wetlands, swamp	Caryophyllaceae	X	LE
<a href="#">Carex anthoxanthea</a>	yellow-flowered sedge	Wet meadows	Cyperaceae	S	
<a href="#">Carex circinata</a>	coiled sedge	wet meadows, moist rocky areas	Cyperaceae	S	
<a href="#">Carex macrochaeta</a>	large-awned sedge	seepage areas, wet meadows, streams,lakes	Cyperaceae	T	
<a href="#">Cimicifuga elata var. elata</a>	tall bugbane	forests	Ranunculaceae	S	SC
Claytonia multiscapa ssp. pacifica	Pacific lanceleaved springbeauty		Portulacaceae	T	
<a href="#">Cochlearia groenlandica</a>	scurvygrass	rock bluffs, gravel sand along tidal plains	Brassicaceae	S	
<a href="#">Dodecatheon austrofrigidum</a>	frigid shooting-star	cliffs, rock crevices along rivers, vernally moist areas	Primulaceae	E	SC
<a href="#">Erigeron aliceae</a>	Alice's fleabane	sub alpine zone,moist	Asteraceae	S	
<a href="#">Erigeron peregrinus var. thompsonii</a>	Thompson's wandering daisy	swamps, bogs	Asteraceae	S	
<a href="#">Erythronium quinaultense</a>	Quinault fawn-lily	rock ledges, openings in forests	Liliaceae	T	
<a href="#">Erythronium revolutum</a>	pink fawn-lily	moist, swampy forest openings	Liliaceae	S	
<a href="#">Montia diffusa</a>	branching montia	Douglas-fir forests	Portulacaceae	S	
<a href="#">Parnassia palustris var. neogaea</a>	northern grass-of-parnassus	wetlands, riparian	Saxifragaceae	S	
<a href="#">Plantago macrocarpa</a>	Alaska plantain	wetlands	Plantaginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Polemonium carneum</a>	great polemonium	woody thickets, moist forests, prairie, fencelines	Polemoniaceae	T	
<a href="#">Ranunculus cooleyae</a>	Cooley's buttercup	high elevation	Ranunculaceae	S	
<a href="#">Sanguisorba menziesii</a>	Menzies' burnet	wetlands, bogs, streams	Rosaceae	T	
<a href="#">Sanicula arctopoides</a>	bear's foot sanicle	grassy sand dunes, coastal bluffs	Apiaceae	E	SC
<a href="#">Serilocarpus rigidus</a>	white-top aster	grasslands	Asteraceae	S	SC
Synthyris schizantha	fringed synthyris		Scrophulariaceae	R1	
<a href="#">Utricularia minor</a>	lesser bladderwort	aquatic	Lentibulariaceae	R1	

<b>Grays Harbor Rare Plants</b>					
Wetlands, Riparian					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Arenaria paludicola</a>	swamp sandwort	Wetlands, swamp	Caryophyllaceae	X	LE
<a href="#">Carex macrochaeta</a>	large-awned sedge	seepage areas, wet meadows, streams, lakes	Cyperaceae	T	
<a href="#">Dodecatheon austrofrigidum</a>	frigid shooting-star	cliffs, rock crevices along rivers, vernal moist areas	Primulaceae	E	SC
<a href="#">Erigeron peregrinus var. thompsonii</a>	Thompson's wandering daisy	swamps, bogs	Asteraceae	S	
<a href="#">Erythronium revolutum</a>	pink fawn-lily	moist, swampy forest openings	Liliaceae	S	
<a href="#">Parnassia palustris var. neogaea</a>	northern grass-of-parnassus	wetlands, riparian	Saxifragaceae	S	
<a href="#">Plantago macrocarpa</a>	Alaska plantain	wetlands	Plantaginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Ranunculus cooleyae</a>	Cooley's buttercup	high elevation	Ranunculaceae	S	
<a href="#">Sanguisorba menziesii</a>	Menzies' burnet	wetlands, bogs, streams	Rosaceae	T	
<a href="#">Utricularia minor</a>	lesser bladderwort	aquatic	Lentibulariaceae	R1	

<b>Grays Harbor Rare Plants</b>					
Forest, Meadows					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Carex anthoxanthea</a>	yellow-flowered sedge	Wet meadows	Cyperaceae	S	
<a href="#">Carex circinata</a>	coiled sedge	wet meadows, moist rocky areas	Cyperaceae	S	
<a href="#">Carex macrochaeta</a>	large-awned sedge	seepage areas, wet meadows, streams,lakes	Cyperaceae	T	
<a href="#">Cimicifuga elata var. elata</a>	tall bugbane	forests	Ranunculaceae	S	SC
<a href="#">Erigeron aliciae</a>	Alice's fleabane	sub alpine zone,moist	Asteraceae	S	
<a href="#">Erythronium quinaultense</a>	Quinault fawn-lily	rock ledges, openings in forests	Liliaceae	T	
<a href="#">Erythronium revolutum</a>	pink fawn-lily	moist, swampy forest openings	Liliaceae	S	
<a href="#">Montia diffusa</a>	branching montia	Douglas-fir forests	Portulacaceae	S	
<a href="#">Polemonium carneum</a>	great polemonium	woody thickets, moist forests, prairie, fencelines	Polemoniaceae	T	
<a href="#">Sericocarpus rigidus</a>	white-top aster	grasslands	Asteraceae	S	SC

<b>Grays Harbor Rare Plants</b>					
Sand Dunes, Rock Bluffs					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Carex circinata</a>	coiled sedge	wet meadows, moist rocky areas	Cyperaceae	S	
<a href="#">Cochlearia groenlandica</a>	scurvygrass	rock bluffs, gravel sand along tidal plains	Brassicaceae	S	
<a href="#">Dodecatheon austrofrigidum</a>	frigid shooting-star	cliffs, rock crevices along rivers, vernal moist areas	Primulaceae	E	SC
<a href="#">Erythronium quinaultense</a>	Quinault fawn-lily	rock ledges, openings in forests	Liliaceae	T	
<a href="#">Ranunculus cooleyae</a>	Cooley's buttercup	high elevation	Ranunculaceae	S	
<a href="#">Sanicula arctopoides</a>	bear's foot sanicle	grassy sand dunes, coastal bluffs	Apiaceae	E	SC

## Rare Plant Status Codes

### State Status

State Status of plant species is determined by the Washington Natural Heritage Program.

Factors considered include abundance, occurrence patterns, vulnerability, threats, existing protection, and taxonomic distinctness.

E = Endangered. In danger of becoming extinct or extirpated from Washington.

T = Threatened. Likely to become endangered within the near future in WA if the factors contributing to pop decline or habitat loss continue.

S = Sensitive. Vulnerable or declining and could become endangered or threatened in the state without active management or removal of threats

X = Possibly extinct or Extirpated. Documented to have previously occurred within WA, but no longer thought to be present here.

P1 = Priority 1. Rare nonvascular plant but with insufficient information to assign another rank.

P2 = Priority 2. Nonvascular plant of concern but with insufficient information to assign another rank.

R1 = Review group 1. Of potential concern but needs more field work to assign another rank.

R2 = Review group 2. Of potential concern but with unresolved taxonomic questions.

W = Watch. Species that are more abundant and/or less threatened in WA than previously thought, no longer a focus of conservation efforts.

### Federal Status

Federal Status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (USESA) as published in the Federal Register.

For complete definitions see <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/section-3.html>

LE = Listed Endangered. The plant is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

LT = Listed Threatened. The plant is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PE = Proposed Endangered. A plant that is proposed to be listed as endangered and is undergoing a review process.

PT = Proposed Threatened. A plant that is proposed to be listed as threatened and is undergoing a review process.

C = Candidate species. A plant for which FWS or NOAA Fisheries has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened.

SC = Species of Concern. An informal term referring to a species that might be in need of conservation action. Such species receive no legal protection and use of the term does not necessarily imply that a species will eventually be proposed for listing.

NL = Not listed. Used when two portions of a taxon have different federal status.

Washington Natural Heritage Program

[www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/NaturalHeritage/Pages/amp\\_nh.aspx](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/NaturalHeritage/Pages/amp_nh.aspx)

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