

Appendix B.

Explanation of Natural Heritage Ranks (TNC)

The Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (WYNDD) uses The Nature Conservancy's standardized ranking system to assess the global and state rarity of each plant and animal species, subspecies, and variety. Each taxon is ranked on a scale of 1-5, from rarest to most common. Codes are as follows:

- G Global rank; based on the rangewide status of a species.
- T Trinomial rank; based on the rangewide status of a subspecific taxon (subspecies or variety).
- S State rank; based on the status of a species in Wyoming (state ranks may differ in other states).
- 1 Critically imperiled because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer extant occurrences, or very few remaining individuals) or because of some factor of a species' life history that makes it especially vulnerable to extinction.
- 2 Imperiled because of rarity (6-20 occurrences) or because of factors demonstrably making a species vulnerable to extinction.
- 3 Rare or local throughout its range or found locally in a restricted range (21-100 occurrences).
- 4 Apparently secure, although it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.
- 5 Demonstrably secure, although it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.
- H Known only from historical records, but suspected to still occur in the state (for plants, not documented in Wyoming since 1935).

- U Status unknown.
- Q Questions exist regarding the taxonomic validity of a species, subspecies, or variety.
- ? Questions exist regarding the assigned G, T, or S rank of a taxon.
- B Breeding status of a taxon in Wyoming (applies only to migrant birds and bats).
- N Non-breeding status of a taxon in Wyoming (applies only to birds and bats).
- ZN Species that are not of significant concern when migrating through Wyoming. May apply to common species that occur only as seasonal migrants or to uncommon species that are only transient in the state.