

Glossary

accidental/nonregular	The taxon does not persist in or regularly return to Idaho.
candidate	A candidate species (C) is one for which FWS has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support a proposal for listing as endangered or threatened, but for which preparation and publication of a proposal is precluded by higher listing actions.
concentration areas	Particular areas where species or species assemblages concentrate, e.g., shorebirds, whose populations concentrate at particular areas during migration, and species occurring in multiple species assemblages at migration "funnels" or hot spots. Other examples include waterfowl, landbird, and raptor migratory concentration areas, as well as particular areas during the breeding or nonbreeding season such as waterbird colonies and bat hibernacula).
confirmed	Species has been reported and confirmed in Idaho by a reliable source.
conservation	The use of methods and procedures necessary or desirable to sustain healthy populations of wildlife, including all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, monitoring of populations, acquisition, improvement and management of habitat, live trapping and transplantation, wildlife damage management, and periodic or total protection of a species or population, as well as the taking of individuals within wildlife stock or population if permitted by applicable state and federal law (Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act [16 U.S.C. 669a]).
Critically Endangered (CR)	A taxon is Critically Endangered (CR) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V IUCN Red List Categories Version 3.1), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
currently present	Species known to be currently extant in Idaho.
Data Deficient (DD)	A taxon is Data Deficient (DD) when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the

possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified. (See IUCN Red List Categories Version 3.1).

ecosystem engineers	“organisms that directly or indirectly modulate the availability of resources (other than themselves) to other species, by causing physical state changes in biotic or abiotic materials. In so doing they modify, maintain and/or create habitats” (Jones et al. 1994). Some examples include beaver, badger, rabbits, ants, earthworms, pocket gophers.
Endangered (EN)	A taxon is Endangered (EN) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V, IUCN Red List Categories Version 3.1), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
endangered species	Species listed as endangered (E) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.; ESA); an endangered species is any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
evolutionarily distinct	“Evolutionary distinctness” measures a species’ contribution to the total evolutionary history of its clade and is expected to capture uniquely divergent genomes and functions (Jetz et al. 2014).
G1 (Critically Imperiled)	NatureServe G1 (Critically Imperiled)—a species, often referred to as G1, that is globally at very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
G2 (Imperiled)	NatureServe G2 (Imperiled)—at high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
G3 (Vulnerable)	NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable)—at moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
genetically unique	genetically unique (i.e., within Idaho species comprises an evolutionarily significant unit).
globally taxonomically distinct	taxonomic distinctness is the number of close relatives and provides a metric that is continuous and captures diversity at the species, genus,

and family level (Joseph et al. 2009).

G-rank	NatureServe global conservation status rank (G-rank). These ranks reflect an assessment of the condition of the species or ecological community across its entire range.
native	Introduced into Idaho by natural mechanisms.
Near Threatened (NT)	A taxon is Near Threatened (NT) when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future (IUCN Red List Categories Version 3.1).
population	A group of organisms of the same species occupying a particular space at a particular time (e.g., Krebs 1972). For the purpose of determining practical conservation value, we interpret "group" to mean >1 individual.
proposed species	Proposed species are those species for which FWS has published a proposed rule to list as endangered (PE) or threatened (PT) in the Federal Register. This category does not include species for which FWS has withdrawn or finalized the proposed rule.
regularly occurring	occurrence of the taxon is consistent in Idaho (e.g., it may migrate in and out of the area, but it returns on a regular basis). For the purpose of determining practical conservation value, we interpret the term "regular" to mean that the taxon spends at least some part of its annual cycle in Idaho annually.
S1 (Critically Imperiled)	Critically Imperiled—Critically imperiled in the state/province because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state/province.
S2 (Imperiled)	Imperiled—Imperiled in the state/province because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state/province.
S3 (Vulnerable)	Vulnerable—Vulnerable in the state/province due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.
S4 (Apparently Secure)	Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

S5 (Secure)	Secure—Common, widespread, and abundant in the state/province.
SH (Possibly Extirpated/Historical)	Possibly Extirpated (Historical)—Species or community occurred historically in the state/province, and there is some possibility that it may be rediscovered. Its presence may not have been verified in the past 20–40 y. A species or community could become SH without such a 20–40 y delay if the only known occurrences in a state/province were destroyed or if it had been extensively and unsuccessfully looked for. The SH rank is reserved for species or communities for which some effort has been made to relocate occurrences, rather than simply using this status for all elements not known from verified extant occurrences.
threatened species	Species listed as threatened (T) under ESA; a threatened species is any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
unknown/undetermined	regularity of the taxon in Idaho has not been, or cannot be, determined.
Vulnerable (VU)	A taxon is Vulnerable (VU) when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V IUCN Red List Categories Version 3.1), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.