

# NWT SPECIES 2006 – 2010

## General Status Ranks of Wild Species in the Northwest Territories

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# NWT SPECIES 2006 - 2010

## General Status Ranks of Wild Species in the Northwest Territories



Wildlife Management  
Advisory Council (NWTC)

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## Preface – Building on our knowledge of NWT species

The *NWT Species 2006-2010* report is the second in a series of reports to be published every five years. Our first report on the general status ranks of northern species was published in 2000. That report presented information on the biological status of about 400 species present in the Northwest Territories (NWT). These species included all the mammals, birds, freshwater fishes, amphibians and reptiles, and two groups of vascular plants, the ferns and orchids.

Since 2000, we have collected more information on these species, but also greatly increased our ability to monitor other groups of species. Many knowledgeable persons from the NWT, or visiting and studying in the North, have contributed a vast amount of information on NWT species. Monitoring of the general status of species was performed every year. We updated, corrected, and added new information to our catalogue of referenced information, the “NWT Species Infobase,” which is searchable on the Internet at [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com). By 2006, we had updated the general status ranks for the 400 species ranked in 2000 and added new ranks for 1300 more species!

In the *NWT Species 2006-2010* report, we present lists of wild species and their general status ranks. These ranks are valid from 2006 to 2010 inclusive. The report is designed to:

- Provide priority lists of species that need more detailed assessment and may need special protection efforts in the future;
- Raise awareness of the current status of individual species that were found to be sensitive to human activities, and those for which more information is needed;

- Stimulate public input into a common knowledge base to help in the next general status evaluation; and
- Provide a reference tool to be used by wildlife management agencies, co-management boards, impact assessment agencies, industry, governments, and all northerners when making decisions related to wildlife.

The *NWT Species General Status Ranking Program* is proving to be a valuable tool to exchange ideas, reach common understandings, and build on our collective knowledge to manage human activities in an ecologically sustainable manner. This system is shared by all other jurisdictions in Canada, and is similar to systems used by other countries. This tool is assisting us in setting conservation priorities territorially, nationally, and internationally — especially across the circumpolar regions of the world.

### ***Working Group on General Status of NWT Species***

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*Please refer to the Monitoring Infosheet  
at the end of this report for more  
contact numbers.*



## Background – Why rank the general status of all wild species?

The Northwest Territories is home to at least 30,000 species. Some of these have a very important place in our economy and our cultures. Some species are facing threats due to human activities and other species are simply very rare. During the past few decades, we have recognized the need to broaden our monitoring efforts. The loss of a single species may have negative consequences that ripple through an ecosystem, resulting in threats to the survival of both game and non-game species. Increasing our knowledge of all species is thus essential to modern wildlife management and ecologically sustainable development. We now can provide baseline information on a greater number of animals and plants, and can report on how each species is doing in general. Species that are found to need special attention are noted and prioritized for further assessment.

### **Our Commitments under the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk in Canada**

The Government of the Northwest Territories signed the *Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk in Canada* in 2004. The Accord acknowledges that an important first step in providing effective protection to species is to prevent them from ever becoming at risk. This is done by monitoring, assessing and reporting regularly on the status of all wild species. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, working closely with the federal government, co-management boards, universities, research firms and knowledgeable people, and has initiated the *NWT Species General Status Ranking Program* to fulfill its commitment to monitor the general status of wild species in the Northwest Territories. This document is the second report of a continuing program.

### **Programs in Canada and the Arctic**

The evaluation system described in this report uses a standard process that is shared by all other Canadian jurisdictions. Status ranks for species in Canada and in all provinces and territories can be found on the Wild Species – General Status of Species in Canada website. Link to [www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca)

This system is also similar to systems used in other countries and by NatureServe, the largest co-ordinated effort to rank the biological status of species in the Western Hemisphere. Link to [www.natureserve.ca](http://www.natureserve.ca)

This report also helps *The Arctic Council* and its programs such as the *Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF)* to monitor circumpolar biodiversity and to share information about Arctic species with other jurisdictions. Link to [www.arctic-council.org](http://www.arctic-council.org) and [www.caff.is](http://www.caff.is).

## Goals - What are we trying to achieve?

### Primary Goal

To maintain biodiversity by ensuring that no species becomes at risk of extinction as a consequence of human activity.

### Describe

- To succinctly describe the current state of our knowledge about all wild species in the NWT.

### Educate

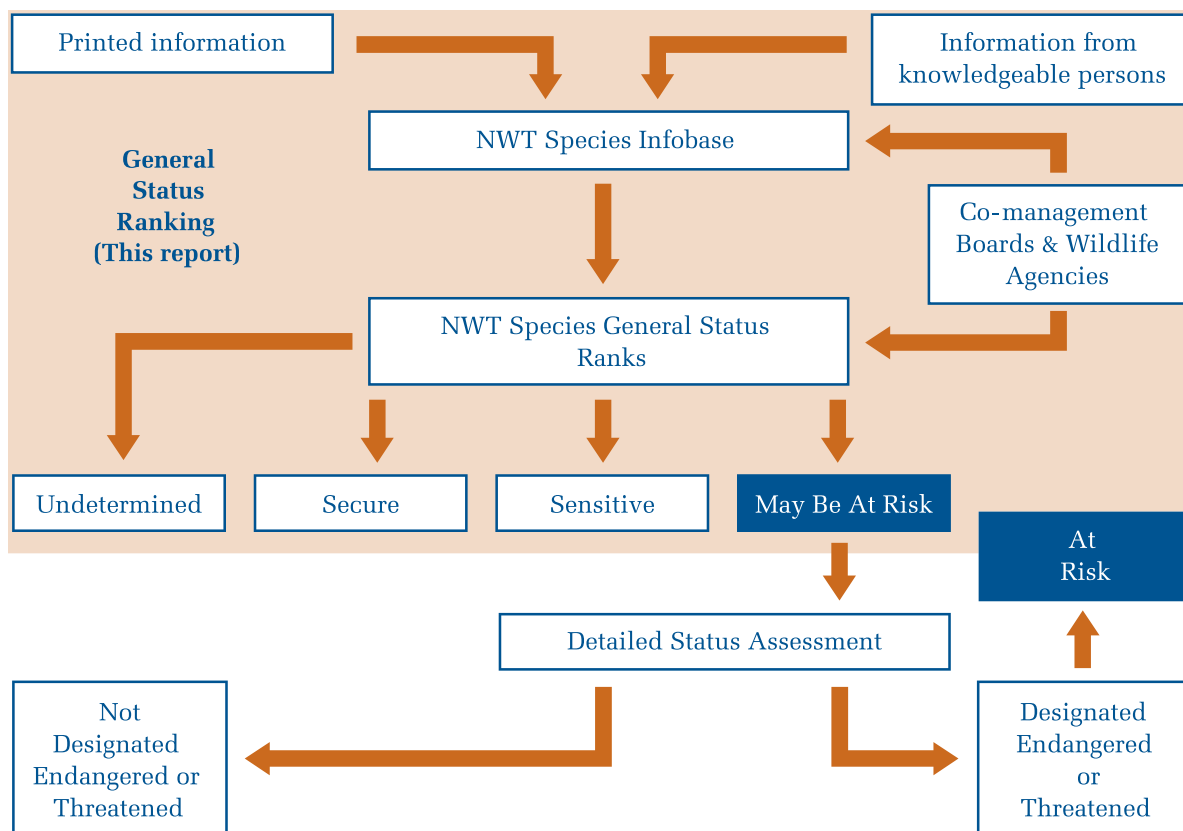
- To educate and increase awareness of species needing special attention and of possibilities for active involvement in monitoring activities throughout the NWT.

### Prioritize

- To prioritize species for more detailed status assessment within NWT. In the future, species that are ranked as “may be at risk” would be of highest priority for detailed assessment in the NWT.
- To suggest candidate species for detailed assessment by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife In Canada (COSEWIC) or by a similar NWT committee under future NWT species at risk legislation.

### Guide

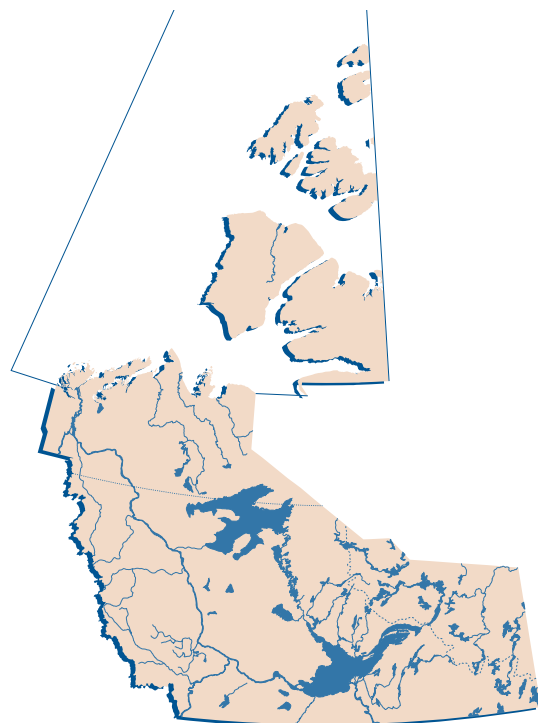
- To provide a clear evaluation system and species status ranks to guide conservation and impact assessment decisions, and to provide a tool for exchanging information about the status of wild species.



## Scope – What did we look at?

### Geographic Scope - Where and what is the Northwest Territories?

For the purposes of this project, we considered all species found on the lands and waters included within the territorial boundary in Canada as part of the Northwest Territories (NWT). NWT land and waters include the ocean waters or sea floors that are part of the Beaufort Sea- Arctic Ocean complex, limited in the south by the mainland of the Northwest Territories and the off-shore limit of the Yukon, in the west by the International Boundary with the United States, in the east by the boundary with Nunavut and in the north by the North Pole.



*Mackenzie Delta and Richardson Mountains*



#### NWT Geographical Information

##### Land mass

Area = 1,350,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
13% of Canada.

##### Freshwater ecosystems

Area of rivers, lakes and wetlands = 163,000 km<sup>2</sup>

*Source: Natural Resources Canada*



## Scope – What did we look at? ...continued

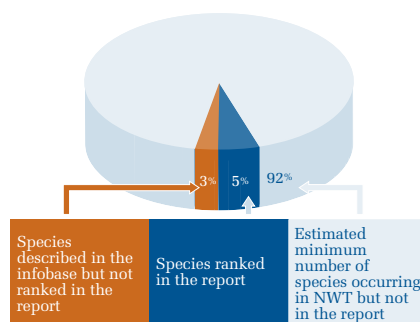
### Species scope - Which species are ranked in this report?

The “*NWT Species 2000*” report covered only a very small portion (about 1%) of all species known or expected to occur in NWT. With the present report, the number of species ranked is increased to 5%, or 1750 species. The minimum number of species in the NWT is estimated to be at least 30,000.

all the vascular plants found in the NWT. This was a very large endeavour that took three years. Small groups of species were also ranked: two freshwater mussels were ranked and we confirmed that we have no species of crayfish in the NWT.

All species ranked in 2000, mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, ferns, and orchids, have been reviewed for 2006 in the following pages.

In this report, we have included, for the first time, groups of insects: dragonflies, damselflies, butterflies, and tiger beetles. Insects form the largest part of our biodiversity, but are still the least studied. Also for the first time, we have ranked



### Proportion of species ranked compared to all species expected to be in the NWT.

Kingdom or major subdivision	Total expected	Species list available	Status ranked for 2006	Percent ranked
<b>Superkingdom Prokaryota</b>				
Monera (e.g., bacteria, blue-green algae)	hundreds	0	0	0%
<b>Superkingdom Eukaryota</b>				
Algae (e.g., green algae, brown algae, red algae)	thousands	0	0	0%
Fungi (e.g., mushrooms, lichen, moulds)	thousands	339	0	0%
Protozoa - Single celled organisms	thousands	0	0	0%
Animalia - “Simple” invertebrates (jellyfishes, corals, sponges, worms)	thousands	0	0	0%
Animalia - Mollusca - Mollusks	thousands	153	2	0.1%
Animalia - Arthropods (e.g., crustaceans, spiders, insects)	9,000 - 22, 000 <sup>a</sup>	141	141	1%
Animalia - Echinoderms (e.g., starfishes, urchins)	hundreds	0	0	0%
Animalia - Chordates - Nonvertebrates	hundreds	0	0	0%
Animalia - Chordates - Vertebrates - Birds	274	274	274	100%
Animalia - Chordates - Vertebrates - Mammals	75	75	75	100%
Animalia - Chordates - Vertebrates - Reptiles & Amphibians	8	8	8	100%
Animalia - Chordates - Vertebrates - Fishes	116 <sup>b</sup>	116	67	58%
Plantae - Bryophytes (liverworts, mosses)	443+ <sup>c</sup>	443	0	0%
Plantae - Vascular plants (e.g., flowering plants, trees, ferns)	1135	1135	1133	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>about 30,000</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>5%<sup>d</sup></b>

Total number of species expected were estimated as number of known species in the world x 2.5%, expected proportion to occur in NWT.

<sup>a</sup> Expected number of arthropods in NWT was estimated using two methods. (1) NWT species numbers =  $C \times p$ , where C is the number of known Canadian arthropod species. (37 000) and p is the expected proportion of C found in NWT, based on the proportion of Canadian butterfly, odonate and tiger beetle species known to be in NWT = 25%. This proportion, based on more information, was revised from 30% published in NWT Species 2000. (2) NWT species numbers =  $W \times q$ , where W is the number of known arthropod species in the world (874 000) and q is the expected proportion of W found in NWT, based on the average proportion of known species in the world found in NWT (2.5 %).

<sup>b</sup> Includes 66 species of marine species, of which 2 are assessed and 15 still need confirmation that they occur in the NWT.

<sup>c</sup> Moss species, not including liverworts.

<sup>d</sup> Percent of all taxa for which we have any estimate of how many are expected in NWT (about 30,000).

## Data Sources & Methods – How did we rank species?

### Species Lists and Information – Updating the Infobase

The groups of species to include in this report were determined in collaboration with all jurisdictions in Canada, to help us share information and rank the general status of these species for Canada. To find Canada-wide ranks and more information, link to [www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca).

In 2000, the *NWT Species Infobase* was created to store all the information necessary to rank species. This information system is available on [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com). Since 2000, the information in the Infobase was updated and new references were linked to each piece of information. Sources of information could be a printed publication, a database, a web page or a knowledgeable person.

The type of information added to the *Infobase* included adding new species, updating all species names according to current taxonomic authorities, adding new baseline information used to assess status rank of species, updating the list of threats, and for some species updating the status according to the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). For more information on COSEWIC, link to [www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca).

Many knowledgeable people added information from their own observations, and from their expert opinion. Keeping track of new scientific knowledge, in addition to adding newly available local knowledge and traditional knowledge, is contributing greatly to the information needed to rank species.

An example of a printout from the *NWT Species Infobase* is provided on the following page.

*Red-necked Phalarope*



To obtain a CD copy of the **NWT Species Infobase** please contact:

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Department of Environment  
and Natural Resources  
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2968 AMALC0401G Mammal Artiodactyla Cervidae  
**WOODLAND CARIBOU (NORTHERN MOUNTAIN)**  
*Rangifer tarandus caribou*

#### SIZE INDICATORS

#### SCORES

##### Population:

Total: 13,900; Bonnet Plume = 5,000 (1982);  
Redstone = 7,500 (1982),  
Nahanni = 2,000 (1996), Coal River (used to be  
called Smith River) = 800 (1996),  
La Biche = 400 (1993) ; Ref\_Population R140

1A D

##### Occurrences:

5 populations are found in the Mackenzie Mtn and  
management shared with  
Yukon: from N to S: Bonnet Plume, Redstone,  
Nahanni, Coal River (used to be called Smith River),  
and La Biche; Ref\_Occurrences R140

1B A?

##### Prop Distribution in NWT:

About 15%; more 10% (H165);  
Ref\_Dist\_NWT R140, H165

1C C

##### NWT Ecozones:

Taiga Cordillera, Taiga Plains

##### Distribution:

Regions DC, SA, IN

##### Habitat

Summer in alpine and upper subalpine range and  
move down to coniferous forest in lower subalpine  
for winter, winters in areas where snow is relatively  
shallow (R140) Ref\_Habitat: R140

##### Trends Indicators:

##### Population Trends:

unknown for all herds; Ref\_Pop\_Trends: R140

2A

##### Distribution Trends:

Unknown

2B

##### Threats Indicators:

##### Threats:

Need to determine if unsustainable hunting of  
S Nahanni and Redstone herds occurs (R140);  
disturbance from exploration, development and  
recreation; Ref\_Threats R140

3A C

##### Habitat Threats:

Limited habitat changes, limited development  
in the Taiga Cordillera ecozone;  
Ref\_Threats\_Habitat R140

3B C

#### NWT GENERAL STATUS

Woodland Caribou (Northern Mountain)  
*Rangifer tarandus caribou*

**Secure**

COSEWIC and SARA Northern Mountain population = Special Concern (2002) R140

Decision: Populations were part of Woodland caribou in 2000 GS ranking, now separate ranking  
to follow COSEWIC splitting - information reviewed in 2004, status based on printed material (COSEWIC)  
report and information from experts. Assumed secure but need better trends information.

Global IUCN status and CDC G5T4 (NatureServe 2001) W020  
NWT G Status Date: 01-02-05



## Evaluation process - From Infobase to General Status Ranks

Guidelines were developed to convert data and information into seven indicators. These indicators were scored to produce a status rank for each species. The seven biological indicators used to evaluate the biological status of a species are given below.

Size	<p><b>1A Population Size</b> = the current estimate of the total number of mature individuals.</p> <p><b>1B Number of Occurrences</b> = the estimated number of occurrences where the species currently persists. An occurrence is a location or place where a species is found, in which a single event may affect all individuals of the population.</p> <p><b>1C Distribution</b> = the current range. In this report, distribution was calculated as the percentage of total NWT land or marine area covered by the range of the species.</p>
Trend	<p><b>2A Trend in Population</b> = an estimate of the observed change in number of mature individuals over time.</p> <p><b>2B Trend in Distribution</b> = an estimate of the observed change in area of range over time.</p>
Threat	<p><b>3A Threats to Population</b> = observed, inferred, or projected factors affecting individuals or populations that may result in population declines over the next 5 years.</p> <p><b>3B Threats to Habitat</b> = observed, inferred, or projected habitat alterations that may result in population declines over the next 5 years.</p>

Each indicator was given a score according to the following matrix. The scores were then converted into a general status by following guidelines shown in the scoring matrix. As a guide, the species is assigned the highest general status (from **May be at Risk**, sensitive to secure) reached using any indicator.

## Data Sources & Methods – How did we rank species? ...continued

### Guideline Matrix for Scoring Indicators and Assigning General Status Ranks

		SCORE			
Indicator		A	B	C	D
Size	1A. Population Size	Very small (< 1000)	Small (1000 - 3000)	Medium (3000 - 10 000)	Large (> 10 000)
	1B. Number of Occurrences	Very small (0 - 5)	Small (6 - 20)	Medium (21 - 100)	Large (> 100)
	1C. Distribution	Very Restricted (< 3% of jurisdiction)	Restricted (4-10% of jurisdiction)	Regional (10 - 50% of jurisdiction)	Widespread (> 50% of jurisdiction)
Trend	2A. Trend in Population	Rapid Decline (> 50% in 10 years)	Decline (> 20% in 10 years)	Stable (incl. natural fluctuations)	Increasing (any rate)
	2B. Trend in Distribution	Rapid Decline	Decline	Stable	Increasing
Threat	3A. Threat to Population	Extreme	Moderate	Limited	None
	3B. Threat to Distribution	Extreme	Moderate	Limited	None
<b>Guide: ASSIGN THE HIGHEST GENERAL STATUS RANK REACHED USING ANY INDICATOR</b>		May Be At Risk Sensitive Secure			





## Status Rank Categories - Priorities for study and management

Each species was placed into one of ten standard rank categories:

Categories determined  
using the scoring matrix

**1) At Risk** = species for which a detailed assessment has already been completed (e.g., by COSEWIC or jurisdictional status reports) that determined the species to be at risk of extirpation or extinction. This is a special category that may be used only for species that have been assessed as “Endangered” or “Threatened” according to COSEWIC, or according to a similar future committee in the NWT. Exceptions are noted.

**2) May Be At Risk** = species that may be at risk of extinction or extirpation, and are therefore candidates for detailed risk assessment. This is the highest rank that can be given to a species using the General Status Ranking system independent of a more detailed assessment as noted in the At Risk category.

*These species are ranked with the highest priority for a more detailed assessment by COSEWIC or a committee and process set up in the NWT.*

**3) Sensitive** = species that are not at risk of extinction or extirpation but may require special attention or protection to prevent them from becoming at risk.

*These species are ranked with a medium priority for a detailed assessment.*

**4) Secure** = species which are not at risk or sensitive.

*These species have the lowest priority for a detailed assessment.*

Categories determined using its definition only

**5) Undetermined** = species for which insufficient information, knowledge, or data is available to reliably evaluate their general status.

**6) Not Assessed** = species which have not been examined for this report.

Due to time constraints, some species have not been assessed for the 2006-2010 report. This information provides a list of species that should be examined soon.

**7) Alien** = species that have been introduced as a result of human activities. Most alien species have been introduced to North America from Europe and Asia. Changes in the number of alien species can be monitored as their presence and abundance may affect the status of wild species native to NWT. Synonymous with exotic or introduced.

**8) Extirpated/ Extinct** = species no longer thought to be present in the NWT (extirpated) or are believed no longer present anywhere in the world (extinct).

**9) Vagrant** = species occurring infrequently and unpredictably in the NWT. These species are outside their usual range. Synonymous with accidental.

These species may be in the NWT due to unusual weather occurrences, an accident during migration, or unusual behaviour by a small number of individuals. If a species appears in the NWT with increasing predictability and more frequently, it may eventually be given a different rank. Changes in the number of vagrant species may be a good indicator of general ecosystem or climatic change.

**10) Presence Expected** = species not yet recorded in the NWT, but are expected to be present. These species are expected in the NWT due to their presence in adjacent jurisdiction(s), the presence of appropriate habitat in the NWT, and other evidence. The status rank is used to list species for which we need firm evidence of their presence in the NWT. They form a “Look For” species list. When a new species is found in the NWT, the list of “presence expected” species is useful to differentiate between species that may have been in the NWT all along but simply had not been confirmed, and species that are truly new to NWT and may indicate that ecosystems are changing. This is a new rank category developed in 2005 for the NWT; no other jurisdictions in Canada have adopted it yet.

The evaluation process differed very slightly between groups of species. For mammals, birds, and freshwater fishes, *ad hoc* committees reviewed the information, scored the indicators and drafted a status. For all other groups of species, the scoring process was performed with the help of one or two experts. More information on guidelines and process can be found in Carrière and Lange (2002).

## Data Sources & Methods – How did we rank species? ...continued

### Changing Ranks - Keeping track of changes in the General Status of NWT species

For the first time, we can track how the general status of NWT species changes. With this report, we can detail how the rank of each mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, freshwater fish, fern and orchid has changed since 2000.

Changes in the rank of a species may occur for various reasons. We coded these reasons to be able to quickly draw up lists of species that truly have increasing or decreasing risks of becoming in danger of extirpation. These species can be set apart from species that have a different rank simply because additional information was found, an error was corrected, or other reasons.

Reasons for changing the rank of a species between 2000 and 2006 are noted in the following pages using the following codes.

➤ **Increasing Risk:** modification of status rank indicating an increasing risk of becoming extirpated (e.g., from secure to sensitive) as a result of real changes in threats, trends, population size or a combination of these factors. *This code can be used to estimate rate of changes in the status ranks of species in the NWT.*

➤ **Decreasing Risk:** modification of status rank indicating a decreasing risk of becoming extirpated (e.g., from sensitive to secure) as a result of real changes in threats, trends, population size or a combination of these factors. *This code can be used to estimate rate of changes in the status ranks of species in the NWT.*

⌘ **Error correction:** the rank published in a previous report was in error or was missing.

# **New:** species new to the NWT since the last report.

① **Information:** change in rank as more information became available. This is similar to an error correction, but the rank was changed simply because more research, monitoring, or inventories were conducted, or more information became available from local or traditional sources. There is no evidence that threats to the species have changed. *This code, in addition to all codes described above, can be used to estimate the rate of knowledge gain on species in the NWT.*

T **Taxonomy:** change in rank due to taxonomic modifications such the reclassification of two species as a single species, or the splitting of a single species into two taxonomic entities.

II **New rank category:** change in rank to “Presence Expected”, a new status rank developed for the 2006 report and beyond.

A **Detailed assessment:** change in rank to “At Risk” because the species’ biological status was assessed in detail during the last five years by COSEWIC or another group in the NWT and it was determined that the species is at risk of extirpation or extinction in the NWT (e.g., “Endangered” or “Threatened” according to COSEWIC).

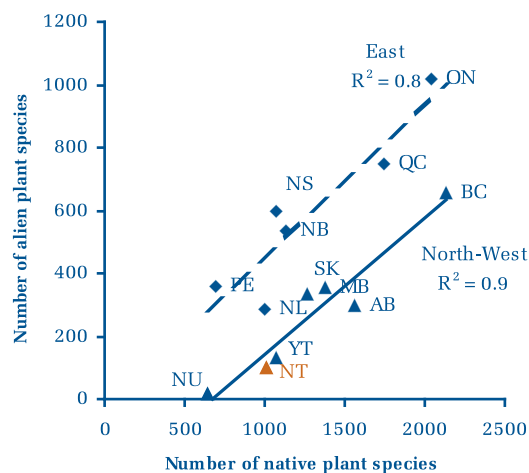
These coded reasons for change are similar to those used by all other Canadian jurisdictions using the *General Status Ranking Program*, and hence can be used to compare results amongst jurisdictions in Canada at [www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca)

## Results – What did we learn?

During this evaluation of the general status of nine groups of NWT species, we learned the following.

### About NWT species

- The number of species of some insect groups is surprisingly high for a northern region. Visiting experts studying these groups for the first time in 10-20 years found some species 200-450 km further north than expected, and found more species now than reported during surveys done in the 1960s and 1970s.
- Some species are continuing to move slowly northward in the NWT. These include the magpies, coyotes, elk, salmon and racoons, among others.
- The species group with the highest percentage of species that may be at risk is reptiles and amphibians. This are expected for a small group that is at the extreme northern part of its range in the NWT.
- About 14% of NWT species of vascular plants may be at risk, mostly and simply due to their rarity. This is slightly higher than the average for Canada (11%). This may be explained by the Beringian effect: the NWT has areas that were not glaciated during the last Ice Age and harbour species that survived that period in the dry, cold Beringia. The majority of NWT rare plants that are of global conservation concern are asters (Asteraceae) and mustards (Brassicaceae), families with members that are well adated to harsh, dry, steppe-like environments.
- Nine percent of our vascular plants are alien. This falls within the range of what is expected in a northwestern part of Canada, based on what we are observing in other jurisdictions. We can expect to find more alien plant species in the NWT as pathways for introductions remain and more land is disturbed, then revegetated.



Graph based on data from this report and CESSC (2006)

A summary of ranks for each species group is presented in the following tables.

## Results – What did we learn? ...continued

### Summary of 2006 General Status Ranks by species group for the NWT.

Group	Extirpated	At Risk	May be at Risk	Sensitive	Secure	Undetermined	Not Assessed	Alien	TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	Vagrant	Presence Expected
Terrestrial Mammals	0	1	1	6	42	15	0	0	65	1	0
Marine Mammals	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	6	0
Birds	0	3	6	40	143	45	0	3	240	33	1
Freshwater and Anadromous Fishes	0	1	1	8	14	19	0	1	44	5	1
Marine Fishes	0	0	0	0	0	2	49	0	51	0	15
Freshwater Mussels	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Amphibians	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	1
Reptiles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tiger Beetles	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Butterflies	0	0	0	6	68	15	0	1	90	3	1
Dragonflies and Damselflies	0	0	3	1	31	6	0	0	41	0	0
Vascular Plants	0	0	159	182	592	75	2	97	1107	0	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1656</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total number of species known to occur regularly in the NWT. Total number of species ranked: TOTAL - Not Assessed + Presence expected + Vagrant. Calculations done on entire species only; the ranks for some subspecies, ecotypes or forms are detailed in lists below.

### Percent<sup>1</sup> for each group of species.

Group	Extirpated	At Risk	May be at Risk	Sensitive	Secure	Undetermined	Not Assessed	Alien	Vagrant <sup>2</sup>	Presence Expected <sup>2</sup>
Terrestrial Mammals		2%	2%	9%	65%	23%			2%	
Marine Mammals				25%	75%				60%	
Birds		1%	3%	17%	60%	19%		1%	12%	
Freshwater and Anadromous Fishes		2%	2%	18%	32%	43%		2%	10%	2%
Marine Fishes						4%	96%			23%
Freshwater Mussels			40%		50%	50%				
Amphibians			100%	20%	40%					17%
Reptiles										50%
Tiger Beetles				17%	83%					
Butterflies			0%	7%	76%	17%		1%	3%	1%
Dragonflies and Damselflies			7%	2%	76%	15%				
Vascular Plants			14%	16%	54%	7%		9%		3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent of TOTAL (excluding Vagrant and Presence Expected)

<sup>2</sup> Percent of TOTAL + Vagrant + Presence Expected.

## Results – What did we learn? ...continued

### About Changes in Ranks between 2000 and 2006

For species that were ranked in 2000 and reviewed for 2006 and for which the rank was modified, we provide the reason for that modification in a “Reason for change” column in the following lists. See *Changing Ranks - Keeping track of changes in the status of NWT species* for more information.

Most changes in rank resulted from more information becoming available and from

error correction as we have increased monitoring or as people shared more information about species. About 7% of changes in the General Status Rank of species during the last five years can be attributed to a perceived higher risk of extirpation, and about 3% to a lower risk of extirpation. All the changes in perceived risk were recorded for terrestrial mammals and birds. More detailed information is provided in the table below.

### Summary of changes in ranks between 2000 and 2006

Group	UP risk <sup>a</sup>	DOWN risk <sup>a</sup>	Correcting Error	New Species	New Information	Taxonomic change	Changed to Presence Expected	Recent Detailed Assessment done by COSEWIC
Terrestrial Mammals	2	0	1	1	5	0	0	2
Marine Mammals	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Birds	6	3	17	8	33	2	0	2
Freshwater and Anadromous Fishes	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	2
Marine Fishes	Partially ranked in 2006							
Freshwater Mussels	Ranked for the first time in 2006							
Amphibians	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Reptiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tiger Beetles	Ranked for the first time in 2006							
Butterflies	Ranked for the first time in 2006							
Dragonflies and Damselflies	Ranked for the first time in 2006							
Vascular Plants (Orchids and Ferns only)	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>7%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes changes to subspecies/ecotypes.

### About Monitoring

- Enthusiasm for wildlife, and biodiversity in general, is great in the North. People are always interested in learning more about living organisms, and the land is a great teacher. Increasing monitoring efforts for the lesser-known groups of species, such as insects and plants, are possible as community members share information and organize new surveys.
- Electronic technologies continue to facilitate information sharing and help greatly in coordinating a monitoring program among different agencies in the NWT. During the past five years, the *NWT Species Infobase* has become one of the main sources of information on NWT species.
- We do not have enough information to evaluate the status of 10% of the species included in this report. This is an improvement from 27% in the 2000 report. Information and data on NWT species can be added to the list every year as more areas are investigated and both northerners and NWT visitors report their observations.



## Ranked Species Lists – What are the details?

The general status ranking process results in lists of species with general status ranks. These are detailed in the following pages.

### Common Names and Scientific Species Names

Each species is listed using the accepted standard nomenclature for each group. Details on exceptions are given in footnotes. Synonyms, old names, and local names can be found in the *NWT Species Infobase* on [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com).

### General Status Ranks

Each species is given a general status rank according to the process described in this report. For some species with very high cultural and economic importance, (e.g., caribou, inconnu, Arctic char) we also provide a rank for each subspecies, population, stock, or ecotype present in the NWT.

### Range Notes

All species marked by an “L” have a limited distribution in the NWT and many are at the limit or edge of their natural range. Species marked by a “X” are outside their usual range in the NWT. Extra information on habitat requirements is also provided for fish.

### Change Notes

Reasons for changing the rank of a species between 2000 and 2006 are noted in the following pages using the codes described in *Data Sources and Methods*.

### COSEWIC Detailed Assessments at the National Level

One of the main objectives of the *General Status Ranking Program* is to provide a prioritized list of species that ‘may be at risk’ and may need to be assessed in a more detailed manner. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Species in Canada (COSEWIC) performs this detailed assessment for species in Canada. For your convenience, each table provides the COSEWIC status for all species (subspecies or populations) that occur in the NWT and have already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. Please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page. Link to [www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca).

In Canada, species can be legally listed under the Species at Risk Act (SARA). Legal listing is based on the detailed assessments performed by COSEWIC. NWT species listed in Canada under SARA are not noted in this report; please refer to the official SARA registry for more information. Link to [www.sararegistry.gc.ca](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca).

### Status Ranking at the Global Level

Species that are in danger of extirpation in the NWT may be quite common in the rest of the world. On the other hand, species that are under threats in other countries may be secure in the NWT. For your convenience, each table provides the Global Rank indicating species of Global Conservation Concern according to NatureServe as of 2006. Please consult current and additional Global Ranks on the NatureServe web page. Link to [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).

# Terrestrial Mammals

*Mammals include some of the species that are, and have for thousands of years, been most important to people in the North for food, for making clothing, tents, boats, and tools, and as a source of income through the sale of furs, hides, crafts, and meat. All mammals have fur or body hair, have warm blood, and feed their young with milk. 'Terrestrial mammals' are those species that live on land; those that live in the ocean are grouped together as 'marine mammals.'*

*In addition to humans, the NWT is currently home to 65 species of terrestrial mammals – from tiny shrews, voles, and lemmings to caribou, moose, grizzly and black bears, and mountain goats. Since 2000, two species have been added to the list of NWT species: the Elk and the Northern Raccoon. Elk were already present in the NWT in 2000, but were left off the list by error. One raccoon was observed in Fort Smith in 2003; therefore, it is a true new addition to the list. Raccoons are known to regularly occur in the Fort McMurray area of northern Alberta, and the Fort Smith animal was about 300 km north of its normal range.*

*Since 2000, the status ranks of five species (Elk, White-tailed Deer, Coyote, Northern River Otter, Northern Flying Squirrel) have changed because new information has become available. Due to their importance to people and northern ecosystems, biologists, hunters and trappers, and people who just enjoy being outdoors generally spend more time observing mammals in the NWT than any other group of animals. Many research projects monitor populations and study the ecology of all sorts of mammals – ungulates (such as Dall's sheep, caribou, and muskoxen), carnivores (such as grizzly bears, wolverines, and marten), and small mammals (such as voles and snowshoe hares).*

*Some mammal species receive particular attention, either because of their importance to people in the traditional economy, or as a result of their population status, or both. For example, caribou is considered 'secure' within the NWT as a species. However, Peary caribou are ranked as 'at risk.' In addition, all herds of barren-ground caribou present in the NWT have significantly declined over the past 5 to 10 years. As a result, barren-ground caribou (Dolphin-Union and all other herds in the NWT) were ranked as 'sensitive' in this report. Boreal woodland caribou was assessed in detail by COSEWIC as 'threatened' in Canada; this subspecies/ecotype is, however, not at risk in the NWT and was ranked as 'sensitive.' Considerable time, effort, and money are currently devoted to the study and management of all types of caribou in the NWT.*



*Scientific study and monitoring of terrestrial mammals – particularly those that live in remote regions or migrate over large areas - is notoriously expensive, and often limited to a short time span coverage. By complementing scientific studies with local and traditional knowledge acquired and passed down through generations, a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of terrestrial mammal ecology can be reached. In the NWT, many agencies, boards, community resource councils, and knowledgeable hunters, trappers, and interested residents are working together to find out more about local species of mammals, provide management solutions, and share resources to successfully begin and complete research projects.*

*“Mammals include some of the species that are, and have for thousands of years, been most important to people in the North...”*

*A list of most current research projects can be searched on the Aurora Research Institute website at [www.nwtresearch.com](http://www.nwtresearch.com).*

**Catherine Lambert  
Wildlife Biologist**

*Gwich'in Renewable  
Resource Board*

**Alasdair Veitch  
Supervisor, Wildlife Management**

*Sahtu Region  
Environment and Natural Resources, GNWT*



**Caribou**

# 1 Terrestrial Mammals

There are 65 species of terrestrial mammals in the NWT. None are of global conservation concern (Cannings et al. 2005). Species are listed alphabetically according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Nomenclature follows Baker et al. (2003).



Arctic Ground Squirrel

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Artiodactyla – Bovidae		Even-toed ungulates – Bovids			
Wood Bison	<i>Bos bison athabasca</i> <sup>d</sup>	At Risk	L		Threatened – 2000
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	May Be At Risk			
Muskox	<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	Secure			
Dall`s Sheep	<i>Ovis dalli</i>	Secure			
Artiodactyla – Cervidae		Even-toed ungulates – Deer-like mammals			
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	Secure	L	⊜ <sup>6</sup>	Threatened - 2002
Elk	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	Undetermined			
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Undetermined			
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	Secure			
Boreal Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i> <sup>e</sup>	Sensitive <sup>e</sup>		① <sup>5</sup>	Special Concern - 2002
Northern Mountain Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i> <sup>e</sup>	Secure		A	Special Concern - 2002
Barrenground Caribou (except Dolphin-Union herd)	<i>Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus</i> <sup>e</sup>	Sensitive		↗ <sup>4</sup>	Special Concern - 2004
Dolphin Union Barrenground Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus</i> x <i>pearyi</i> <sup>e</sup>	Sensitive	L	A	Endangered - 2004
Peary Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus pearyi</i> <sup>e</sup>	At Risk			
Carnivora –Canidae		Carnivores – Dog-like mammals			
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	<i>C. l. arctos</i> = Data Deficient-1999; <i>C. l. occidentalis</i> = Not at Risk - 1999
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i> <sup>f</sup>	Secure			
Arctic Fox	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	Secure			
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Secure			
Carnivora – Felidae		Carnivores – Cat-like mammals			
Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Secure	L		Not at Risk - 2001
Mountain Lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>	Undetermined			
Carnivora –Mephitidae		Carnivores – Skunks			
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Undetermined			



## Terrestrial Mammals

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Carnivora – Mustelidae</b>					<b>Carnivores – Mustelids</b>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>		↗ <sup>4</sup>	Western population = Special Concern - 2004
Northern River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>		① <sup>3</sup>	
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>		① <sup>2</sup>	
Ermine (Stoat)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Carnivora – Procyonidae</b>					<b>Carnivores – Racoons</b>
Northern Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X	#	
<b>Carnivora – Ursidae</b>					<b>Carnivores – Bears</b>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			Special Concern - 2002 Special Concern - 2002
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Polar Bear	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
<b>Chiroptera – Vespertilionidae</b>					<b>Hand-winged mammals – Vesper bats</b>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Northern Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
<b>Insectivora – Soricidae</b>					<b>Insectivores – Shrews</b>
Arctic Shrew	<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Pigmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Dusky Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
American Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Tundra Shrew	<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Barrenground Shrew	<i>Sorex ugyunak</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
<b>Lagomorpha – Leporidae</b>					<b>Hare-like mammals – Hares</b>
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Arctic Hare	<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Lagomorpha – Ochotonidae</b>					<b>Hare-like mammals – Pikas</b>
Collared Pika	<i>Ochotona collaria</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
<b>Rodentia – Castoridae</b>					<b>Rodents – Beavers</b>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Rodentia – Dipodidae</b>					<b>Rodents – Jumping Mice</b>
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			





# List 1

## Terrestrial Mammals

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Rodentia – Erethizontidae</b>		<b>Rodents – New World Porcupines</b>			
North American Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Secure			
<b>Rodentia – Muridae</b>		<b>Rodents – Mice and relatives</b>			
Southern Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Secure			
Northern Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus</i>	Secure			
Peary Land Collared Lemming	<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Undetermined			
Victoria Collared Lemming	<i>Dicrostonyx kilangmiutak</i>	Secure			
Richardson's Lemming	<i>Dicrostonyx richardsoni</i>	Undetermined			
Brown Lemming	<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	Secure			
Long-tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Undetermined			
Singing Vole	<i>Microtus miurus</i>	Undetermined			
Tundra Vole	<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Secure			
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Secure			
Taiga Vole	<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Secure			
Bushy-tailed Wood Rat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Undetermined			
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Secure			
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Secure			
Eastern Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys ungava</i>	Secure			
Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Secure			
<b>Rodentia – Sciuridae</b>		<b>Rodents – Squirrel-like mammals</b>			
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Secure		① <sup>3</sup>	
Hoary Marmot	<i>Marmota caligata</i>	Undetermined	L		
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Secure			
Least Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias minimus</i>	Secure			
Arctic Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus parryi</i>	Secure			
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Secure			



- a Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.
- b Describes reasons for a change in status rank between 2000 and 2006.  
 ➤: Increasing Risk, ➤: Decreasing Risk, ✗: Error correction, #: Species new to the NWT, T: Taxonomic change, ⓘ: Information added, Ⓜ: New rank category, A: Changed due to detailed assessment by COSEWIC since 2000. See Data Sources & Methods for more details.
- c For your convenience, the status derived from processes other than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).
- d General Status Rank is given for Wood Bison only. The subspecies Plains Bison (*B. b. bison*), including suspected hybrids of Plains-Wood Bison (*B. b. bison x athabasca*) are “not assessed”.
- e General Status Ranks are given for 4 caribou ecotypes separately. The species Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) was recorded as “secure”. Exception noted: Boreal Woodland Caribou was assessed as “At Risk” in most of Canada, but the NWT populations are ranked as only “sensitive” based on recent research in the NWT. Consult the *NWT Species Infobase* for more details.
- f Species includes two subspecies: Arctic Gray Wolf (*C. l. arctos*) ranked as “undetermined” and Boreal Gray Wolf (*C. l. occidentalis*) ranked as “secure”.
- 1 Changed from At Risk
  - 2 Changed from May Be at Risk
  - 3 Changed from Sensitive
  - 4 Changed from Secure
  - 5 Changed from Undetermined
  - 6 Changed from Not Assessed
  - 7 Changed from Alien
  - 8 Changed from Extirpated
  - 9 Changed from Vagrant

Collared Pika



## Marine Mammals

*“The close link between marine mammals and the people of the Arctic that consume them emphasizes the need to monitor the status of marine mammals in the Canadian Arctic.”*

*Like all mammals, marine mammals are vertebrates, and have mammary glands to produce milk and feed their young. All marine mammals are warm-blooded (endothermic). Unlike terrestrial mammals, marine mammals are adapted for life in water. They are streamlined for swimming and can dive for long periods of time, although, like other mammals, they have to breathe air and surface from time to time to renew their oxygen supply.*

*Two groups of marine mammals occur in the NWT sections of the Beaufort sea and Arctic ocean. Whales are part of the Order Cetacea, and are seasonal migrants to the western Arctic. Seals are year-round residents, and are part of the Order Carnivora. Our waters harbour fewer species of marine mammals than found in the Eastern Arctic Ocean: four species are found regularly in the Western Arctic Ocean, compared with 10 in the Eastern Arctic Ocean.*

*Two species of whales occur regularly in the NWT: the bowhead whale and the beluga. An additional three species of cetaceans visit NWT waters. The NWT portion of the Beaufort sea is home to two species of phocids, or true seals: the ringed seal and the bearded seal. In addition, the Atlantic walrus, northern fur seal and harbour seal have been recorded in the western Arctic, although*

*rarely. The general status ranks for most species did not change in 2006. One species, the bowhead whale, is ranked as “sensitive” in the NWT.*

*Today, as in the past, marine mammals provide an important source of protein and fat for aboriginal harvesters and their families. Research and stock assessment programs monitor harvests and stocks, to ensure that harvest levels are sustainable. Marine mammals are also becoming increasingly important for eco-tourism, and monitoring is used to detect potential effects of disturbance from this activity as well. Increasing development activities may adversely affect marine mammals. The potential cumulative effects of industrial developments on marine mammals are being assessed and monitored.*

*Marine mammals provide an indication of environmental quality as they feed high on the food chain, and are known to ingest and accumulate contaminants. The levels of contaminants, such as mercury, in marine mammals provide an indication of natural and anthropogenic substances found in Arctic waters.*

*Current research on marine mammals includes harvest monitoring, assessment of effects of industry, and documenting habitat use, movements and behaviour with satellite tracking. Northerners are important in management, research and monitoring programs, and are providing much needed information regarding our marine mammals.*



**Ringed Seal**

**Lois Harwood**

*Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Yellowknife, NT*

## 2 Marine Mammals

Ten species of marine mammals can be found in NWT marine waters -- the Beaufort Sea and Arctic Ocean. Of these, six are vagrant and seen only rarely. Species are listed alphabetically according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Nomenclature follows Baker et al. (2003).



*Beluga Whale*

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Cetacea – Balaenidae</b>		<b>Whales – Baleen whales</b>			
Bowhead Whale	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort population = Special Concern – 2005 / G3
<b>Cetacea – Delphinidae</b>		<b>Whales – Dolphins and relatives</b>			
Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X	Ξ <sup>5</sup>	Data Deficient - 1999
<b>Cetacea – Eschrichtiidae</b>		<b>Whales – Gray whales</b>			
Gray Whale	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		Special Concern - 2004
<b>Cetacea – Monodontidae</b>		<b>Whales – White whales</b>			
White Whale (Beluga)	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	<b>Secure</b>			Beaufort = Not at Risk - 2004
Narwhal	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		Special Concern - 2004
<b>Carnivora – Odobenidae</b>		<b>Carnivores – Walrus</b>			
Atlantic Walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		Special Concern - 2006
<b>Carnivora – Otariidae</b>		<b>Carnivores – Eared seals</b>			
Northern Fur Seal	<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		Threatened - 2006/G3
<b>Carnivora – Phocidae</b>		<b>Carnivores – True seals</b>			
Bearded Seal	<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			Not at Risk - 1994
Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X	① <sup>6</sup>	Arctic & Atlantic = Data Deficient - 1999
Ringed Seal	<i>Pusa hispida</i>	<b>Secure</b>			Not at Risk - 1989

a Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.

b Describes reasons for a change in status between 2000 and 2006.

➤: Increasing Risk, ➤: Decreasing Risk, ✚: Error correction, #: Species new to the NWT, T: Taxonomic change, ①: Information added, II: New rank category, A: Changed due to detailed assessment by COSEWIC since 2000. See Data Sources & Methods for more details.

c For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).

1 Changed from At Risk

2 Changed from May Be at Risk

3 Changed from Sensitive

4 Changed from Secure

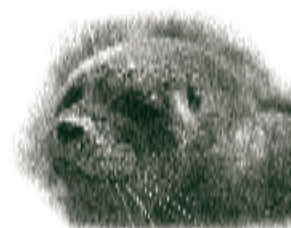
5 Changed from Undetermined

6 Changed from Not Assessed

7 Changed from Alien

8 Changed from Extirpated

9 Changed from Vagrant



# Birds

*The general status of 273 bird species known to occur in the NWT has been ranked in 2006. Of these, 33 species are vagrant, and may not be seen regularly here. In 2000, 69 (28%) species had been ranked as 'undetermined' or 'not assessed' because there was not enough information to rank them. In 2006, all bird species have been assessed and only 19% were ranked as 'undetermined'. Our ability to rank more birds was mostly due to studies that were carried out in the NWT. And some good news- most of these newly-ranked species were determined to be 'secure' in the NWT.*

*Some changes to the rankings since 2000 include: Ivory gull upgraded to 'at risk'. That gull was assessed by COSEWIC in 2006 and its status in Canada was changed from 'special concern' to 'endangered'. Recent surveys in Nunavut have documented precipitous declines in the breeding population of ivory gulls. While there is little information for NWT, the alarming trend in Nunavut is enough to have this species upgraded in the NWT.*

*Red Knot was upgraded to 'may be at risk'. This shorebird breeds in NWT and has undergone dramatic declines in counts on the wintering grounds in South America and along its migration route at Delaware Bay, USA. It has not yet been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC, but a status report is being prepared.*

*Rusty Blackbird was upgraded to 'may be at risk'. Southern and eastern populations of this species have experienced dramatic declines in the past ten years. It is unknown if the NWT population has a similar trend. Bird monitoring in the Mackenzie Valley and southern NWT in the next few years should answer this question. As of 2006, it is on the COSEWIC list as a species of 'special concern'.*

*Some vagrant species were added to the list. Seven additions were the result of range extensions into the NWT since 2000, and others were simply species that were missing in the first round of rankings (marked as an error with ☹).*

*Several major bird monitoring programs are steadily improving our knowledge of bird species in the NWT, and were key in updating ranks for 2006:*

- *The **NWT/Nunavut Bird Checklist Survey** has been collecting information on bird distribution and abundance since 1995. This volunteer program is our key method to determine range extensions and other shifts in distribution.*



- **Songbird Inventories in the NWT** greatly improve our knowledge of warblers, sparrows, and other small birds.
- **The Peregrine Falcon Surveys** show that this species is doing better in North America, including in the NWT. It declined in the 1960s due to the effects of pesticides.
- Widespread shorebird surveys, in both NWT and Nunavut, through the **Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring (PRISM)** enabled us to rank nearly all NWT shorebird species.
- Ongoing **Waterfowl Aerial Surveys** continue to monitor population trends in geese, ducks, and some other waterbird species throughout the NWT as a whole and in the Mackenzie Delta.
- **Annual Ground Counts of Ducks and Grebes** monitor long-term changes in numbers and productivity of these species near Yellowknife.
- **Air Photo Surveys** of snow goose colonies update information on population sizes every five years.

There will likely be a great expansion in our knowledge of bird species in the Mackenzie Delta in the next few years. The Mackenzie Gas Project will result in comprehensive bird monitoring programs throughout the Delta.

**Vicky Johnston**

Environment Canada  
Yellowknife, NT

*“Our ability to rank more birds was mostly due to studies that were carried out in the NWT. And some good news – most of these newly-ranked species were determined to be ‘secure’ in the NWT.”*



**Yellow Warbler**

# 3 Birds

A total of 273 species of birds can be observed in the NWT, of these 33 are vagrant and have been observed irregularly, sometimes only once. One additional species is expected to be present. Three species are “at risk” and six are ranked as “may be at risk”. The rank of nine species has been modified between 2000 and 2006 due to changes in the risk of extirpation. Four species are of global conservation concern. Species are listed alphabetically according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, and by scientific species name. Nomenclature follows AOU (2004).



*Osprey*

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Anseriformes – Anatidae</b>		<b>Waterfowl – Ducks and Geese</b>			
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	<b>Secure</b>	L		
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>		① <sup>4</sup>	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>		T <sup>d</sup>	
Cackling Goose	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	<b>Secure</b>		T <sup>d</sup>	
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Ross's Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>	<b>Secure</b>	L		
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	<b>Secure</b>	L		



*White-crowned Sparrow*

## Birds

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>	
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Sensitive	L			
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Sensitive				
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Sensitive				
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Secure				
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Secure	L			
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Secure				
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Sensitive				
King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	Sensitive				
Apodiformes – Trochilidae					Swift-like birds – Hummingbirds	
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Vagrant	X	Ξ <sup>6</sup>		
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Vagrant	X	Ξ <sup>6</sup>		
Caprimulgiformes – Caprimulgidae					Night birds – Nighthawks	
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Secure		Ξ <sup>5</sup>		
Charadriiformes – Alcidae					Water-dwelling birds – Auks and relatives	
Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Undetermined	L	↗ <sup>5</sup>		
Thick-billed Murre (Brünnich's Murre)	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Sensitive				
Charadriiformes – Charadriidae					Water-dwelling birds – Plovers	
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>		
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>		
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Sensitive				
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Sensitive				
Charadriiformes – Laridae					Water-dwelling birds- Gulls	
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Sensitive	X	#	Endangered - 2006 Threatened – 2001 / G3G4	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Secure				
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	Secure				
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Secure				
Black-tailed Gull	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	Vagrant	X	#		
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Secure				
Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Vagrant	X	#		
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Secure				
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Secure	X	#		
Slaty-backed Gull	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	Vagrant				
Thayer's Gull	<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Secure	L	Ξ <sup>e</sup>		
Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	At Risk				
Ross's Gull	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Vagrant				
			X	A, Ξ <sup>1</sup>		



Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Undetermined	L	① <sup>6</sup>	
Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Undetermined			
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Undetermined			
Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Undetermined			
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Sensitive			
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Secure			
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Secure			
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Secure			
<b>Charadriiformes – Scolopacidae</b>					<b>Water-dwelling birds – Waders</b>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Surfbird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>	Vagrant	X		
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Sensitive		↗ <sup>4</sup>	
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Undetermined			
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sensitive			
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Sensitive	L	↗ <sup>4</sup>	
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Secure			
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	May Be At Risk	L	↗ <sup>4</sup>	
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	Secure			
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Undetermined			
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Undetermined	L	① <sup>6</sup>	
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Vagrant	X		
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Secure			
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Sensitive			
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Sensitive			
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Vagrant	X	③ <sup>6</sup>	
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Undetermined		① <sup>4</sup>	
Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	Undetermined	L		
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Undetermined		① <sup>6</sup>	
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Sensitive	L		
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Vagrant	X	③ <sup>6</sup>	
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Sensitive	L	↗ <sup>5</sup>	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Vagrant	X	#	
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Vagrant	X	#	
Eskimo Curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	At Risk	L		Endangered - 2000 /GH
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Sensitive			



# Birds

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L	① <sup>6</sup>	
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X	③ <sup>6</sup>	
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
<b>Ciconiiformes – Ardeidae</b>					<b>Stork-like birds – Herons</b>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		
<b>Ciconiiformes – Ciconiidae (Cathartidae)</b>					<b>Stork-like birds – American Vultures</b>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X	③ <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Columbiformes – Columbidae</b>					<b>Dove-like birds – Pigeons and Doves</b>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	<b>Vagrant</b>	X		
<b>Coraciiformes – Alcedinidae</b>					<b>Kingfishers – Kingfishers</b>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Falconiformes – Accipitridae</b>					<b>Birds of Prey – Hawks and relatives</b>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	<b>Secure</b>		↘ <sup>3</sup>	
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Falconiformes – Falconidae</b>					<b>Birds of Prey – Falcons</b>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>		T, ↘ <sup>1</sup>	<i>anatum</i> = Threatened - 2000; <i>tundrius</i> = Special Concern - 1992
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			





Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Secure			
<b>Galliformes – Phasianidae</b>					<b>Chicken-like birds – Grouse and relatives</b>
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Secure			
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Undetermined	L		
Spruce Grouse	<i>Falcipennis canadensis</i>	Secure			
Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Secure			
White-tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucura</i>	Undetermined	L		
Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>	Secure		Ξ <sup>3</sup>	
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Secure			
<b>Gaviiformes – Gaviidae</b>					<b>Loons – Loons</b>
Yellow-billed Loon	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Undetermined			
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Secure			
Pacific Loon	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Secure			
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Secure			
<b>Gruiformes – Gruidae</b>					<b>Crane-like birds – Cranes</b>
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	At Risk			Endangered – 2000 / G1
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Secure			
<b>Gruiformes – Rallidae</b>					<b>Crane-like birds – Rails and relatives</b>
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		Special Concern - 2001
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Secure		Ξ <sup>3</sup>	
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Secure			
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Vagrant	X	#	
<b>Passeriformes – Alaudidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Larks</b>
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Secure			
<b>Passeriformes – Bombycillidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Waxwings</b>
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Secure	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Secure			
<b>Passeriformes – Cardinalidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Cardinals and relatives</b>
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Vagrant	X		
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Vagrant	X	Ξ <sup>6</sup>	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Passeriformes – Cinclidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Dippers</b>
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Undetermined			



## Birds

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
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Passeriformes – Corvidae		Perching birds – Ravens and relatives			
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Secure			
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Secure			
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	Secure			
Passeriformes – Emberizidae		Perching birds – Sparrows and relatives			
Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Undetermined	L		
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Undetermined			
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chandestes grammacus</i>	Vagrant	X	#	
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Secure			
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Secure			
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Secure			
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Undetermined			
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Secure			
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Undetermined	L		
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	Sensitive			
Clay-coloured Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Undetermined			
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Secure			
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Sensitive			
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Secure	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Secure			
Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Sensitive			
Passeriformes – Fringillidae		Perching birds – Finches			
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Secure			
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	Undetermined			
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Secure			
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Vagrant	X	③ <sup>6</sup>	
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Secure	L	① <sup>5</sup>	



Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	Undetermined			
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Secure			
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Secure			
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Passeriformes – Hirundinidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Swallows</b>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Sensitive			
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon phyrhonota</i>	Secure			
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Secure		↘ <sup>3</sup>	
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Secure			
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Undetermined			
<b>Passeriformes – Icteridae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Blackbirds and relatives</b>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Secure			
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	May Be At Risk		↗ <sup>3</sup>	Special Concern - 2006
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Undetermined			
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Vagrant	X	⊖ <sup>6</sup>	
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Secure	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Vagrant	X	⊖ <sup>6</sup>	
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Vagrant	X	⊖ <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Passeriformes – Laniidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Shrikes</b>
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Secure			
<b>Passeriformes – Mimidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Mockingbirds and relatives</b>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Minus polyglottos</i>	Vagrant	X		
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Vagrant	X	⊖ <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Passeriformes – Motacillidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Pipits and Wagtails</b>
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Sensitive			
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschschensis</i>	Presence Expected	L	⊖ <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Passeriformes – Paridae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Chickadees and relatives</b>
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Secure			
Gray-headed Chickadee	<i>Poecile cincta</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonica</i>	Sensitive			



## Birds

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Passeriformes – Parulidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – New World Warblers</b>
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Secure			
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Secure			
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Secure			
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Secure			
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Sensitive			
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Undetermined	L		
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Secure	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Secure			
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Undetermined	L		
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Undetermined	L		
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Secure			
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Secure			
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Secure			
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Secure			
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Undetermined	L		
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Secure			
<b>Passeriformes – Passeridae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Old World Sparrows</b>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Alien	X		
<b>Passeriformes – Regulidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Kinglets</b>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Secure			
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Undetermined	L		
<b>Passeriformes – Sittidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Nuthatches</b>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Secure			
<b>Passeriformes – Sturnidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Starlings</b>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Alien	X		
<b>Passeriformes – Sylviidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Old World Warblers</b>
Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Vagrant	X	③ <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Passeriformes – Thraupidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Tanagers</b>
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludovicana</i>	Secure			



Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Passeriformes – Troglodytidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Wrens</b>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Undetermined	L	① <sup>6</sup>	
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Secure	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Passeriformes – Turdidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Thrushes</b>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Secure			
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Secure			
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Secure			
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Undetermined			
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Undetermined	L		
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Undetermined	L		
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Secure			
<b>Passeriformes – Tyrannidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Tyrant Flycatchers</b>
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Sensitive			
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Secure			
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Secure			
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	Secure	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Secure			
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Undetermined	L		
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Secure			
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Undetermined			
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Secure			
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Vagrant	X	#	
<b>Passeriformes – Vireonidae</b>					<b>Perching birds – Vireos</b>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Secure			
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Secure			
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Undetermined	L		
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Pelecaniformes – Pelecanidae</b>					<b>Pelican-like birds – Pelicans</b>
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G3
<b>Pelecaniformes – Phalacrocoracidae</b>					<b>Pelican-like birds – Cormorants</b>
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Undetermined			





## Birds

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Piciformes – Picidae</b>					<b>Woodpecker-like birds – Woodpeckers and relatives</b>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Secure		① <sup>3</sup>	
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Secure			
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Secure			
American Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	Secure			
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Secure			
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Secure			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Secure			
<b>Podicipediformes – Podicipedidae</b>					<b>Grebes – Grebes</b>
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Secure			
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Secure			
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Vagrant	X		
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Sensitive	L		
<b>Strigiformes – Strigidae</b>					<b>Owl-like birds – Typical Owls</b>
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Secure			
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Sensitive			
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Undetermined			
Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Secure			
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Secure			
Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Secure			
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Undetermined	L		
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Secure			

a Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.

b Describes reasons for a change in status rank between 2000 and 2006.

➤: Increasing Risk, ➤: Decreasing Risk, ✗: Error correction, #: Species new to the NWT, T: Taxonomic change, ①: Information added, II: New rank category, A: Changed due to detailed assessment by COSEWIC since 2000. See Data Sources & Methods for more details.

c For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).

d Canada Goose was given a rank of “secure” in 2000. Taxonomic changes split the taxon Canada Goose into two species: Canada Goose (*Brenta canadensis*) and Cackling Goose (*Brenta hutchinsii*). Each is now given a rank of “secure”.

e Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*) was ranked as part of the taxon Iceland Gull in 2000. This error was corrected.

- 1 Changed from At Risk
- 2 Changed from May Be at Risk
- 3 Changed from Sensitive
- 4 Changed from Secure
- 5 Changed from Undetermined
- 6 Changed from Not Assessed
- 7 Changed from Alien
- 8 Changed from Extirpated
- 9 Changed from Vagrant



# Fish

*All fish are vertebrates with gills that live in water. Three major groups of fishes are recognised: the jawless fishes (e.g., lampreys), the cartilaginous fishes (e.g., sharks) and all the others, bony fishes. Fish are the earliest vertebrates: their fossils can be dated to 500 million years ago.*

*Fish are excellent indicators of water quality. The presence or absence of certain species can provide immediate clues as to the conditions within a given area. Fish are one of the most important food and economic resources in the NWT. We are known for our trophy sized fish, for healthy populations, and for delicacies such as Arctic char, lake trout, and walleye, to name but a few.*

*In 2000, we listed all fish species that used freshwater during any part of their life cycle. In 2005, we reviewed all 2000 ranks for freshwater species and are providing a current list of all marine fishes known to occur or expected to occur in the NWT section of the Beaufort Sea and western Arctic Ocean. The western regions of the Arctic Ocean have much lower number (51) of species than the eastern Arctic Ocean in Nunavut, with 149 species. The eastern Arctic Ocean can be considered an extension of the rich Northern Atlantic, whereas the Beaufort Sea and the western Arctic Oceans were isolated for thousands of years from the rich waters of the Pacific Ocean by the Bering land bridge.*

*The NWT waters are home to 100 species of fish, of which 51 are marine fishes, living strictly in the ocean. All other species will live in freshwater for at least part of their life. Some species have two kinds of populations (forms): one form will live strictly in freshwater and the other is anadromous, i.e., will live in both marine and freshwater.*

*Five species of fish occurring in the NWT are considered vagrant: they are strays from other areas and are rarely seen in the NWT. All vagrant species arrive through the Beaufort Sea.*

*Fish research and monitoring programs provide important information for management and sustainable use. Recent work includes these initiatives:*

## **Salmon Collection Project**

*This is an ongoing project throughout the NWT where Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) is collecting samples of salmon for research purposes. The study aims to chart the occurrence of stray salmon and to ultimately relate the movement of salmon in the NWT to potential climatic changes in the Pacific Ocean and the western Arctic. DFO*

is working with local Hunter's and Trapper's Committees and Renewable Resources Councils throughout the NWT to obtain as many whole salmon or samples as possible. Salmon can be turned in for rewards to local DFO offices, attention to Fisheries Management staff. Documenting any evidence of occurrence and possible colonisation of the western Arctic Ocean by non-native species and ultimately relating this to climate change is a key part of the study. This will allow for a better understanding of how to manage new fisheries if they are to arise.

#### **Broad Whitefish Genetics**

Work is underway to study whitefish genetics throughout the Mackenzie drainage basin. Broad whitefish are a very valuable subsistence fish and the population genetics work will help in the management of transboundary stocks.

#### **Bull Trout Research**

This project is mapping the distribution of Bull Trout in the context of other co-occurring species (or disjunctly distributed species such as Dolly Varden) and is helping to ensure the proper identification of this group of riverine-adapted char. Bull Trout is of global conservation concern.

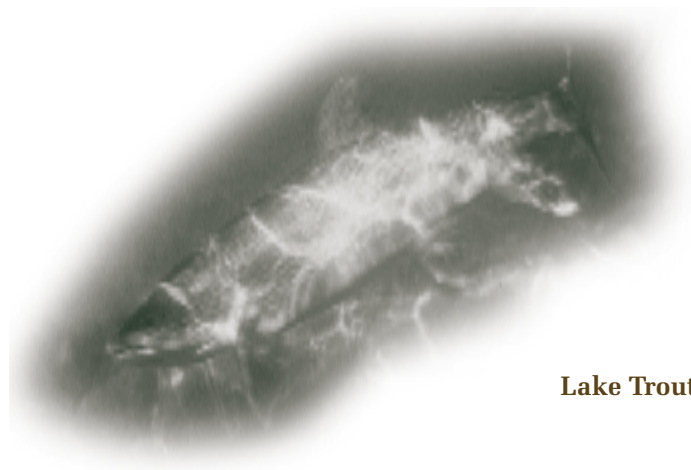
#### **Lamprey Studies**

This program will increase data collection to better understand these poorly known fish and to document the distribution of each species in the NWT. Some of these species may be assessed in more detail by COSEWIC in the future.

*“Fish are one of the most important food and economic resources in the NWT.”*

**Dr. S. James D. Reist**  
**Erin Hiebert**  
Department of  
Fisheries and Oceans

**Nathan Millar**  
Gwich'in Renewable  
Resource Board (GRRB)



**Lake Trout**

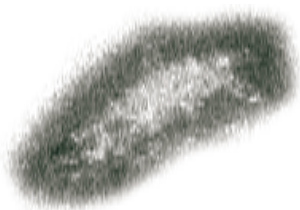
# 4 Fish

A total of 100 species of fish can be found in our rivers and lakes, and in the NWT's section of the Beaufort Sea and Arctic Ocean. Fifty-one of these species are marine (M) and live exclusively in the ocean. Forty-nine species live exclusively in freshwater (F) or live in freshwater during at least one part of their life (anadromous, A). Some species have one freshwater form, and one marine or anadromous form. These life forms and habitat preferences are described in the Habitat note column. Only freshwater and anadromous species were ranked in the NWT Species 2000 report. We have added a list of marine species confirmed present or expected to be present in the NWT. The general status of these marine species will be ranked in the future. Two species of fish are of global conservation concern. Species are listed alphabetically according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Taxonomy follows Nelson et al. (2004) and for marine fishes, follows Coad and Reist (2004).



Arctic Grayling

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range/ Habitat note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Clupeiformes – Clupeidae</b>					<b>Herring-like fishes – Herring</b>
Pacific Herring	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Cypriniformes – Catostomidae</b>					<b>Minnow-like fishes – Suckers</b>
Longnose Sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	Secure	F		
White Sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>	Secure	F		
<b>Cypriniformes – Cyprinidae</b>					<b>Minnow-like fishes – Minnows and relatives</b>
Lake Chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	Undetermined	F		
Pearl Dace	<i>Margariscus margarita</i>	Sensitive	L/F		
Emerald Shiner	<i>Notropis atherinoides</i>	Undetermined	F		
Spottail Shiner	<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>	Undetermined	F		
Northern Redbelly Dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>	Undetermined	L/F		
Finescale Dace	<i>Phoxinus neogaeus</i>	Undetermined	F		
Fathead Minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Undetermined	F		
Flathead Chub	<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>	Undetermined	F		
Longnose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>	Secure	F		
<b>Gadiformes – Gadidae</b>					<b>Cod-like fishes – Cods</b>
Polar Cod	<i>Arctogadus glacialis</i>	Not assessed	M		
Arctic Cod	<i>Boreogadus saida</i>	Not assessed	M		
Saffron Cod	<i>Eleginus gracilis</i>	Not assessed	M		
Ogac (Greenland Cod)	<i>Gadus ogac</i>	Not assessed	M		



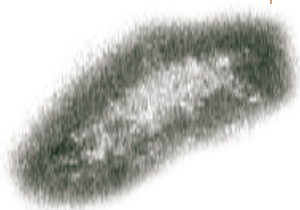
## Fish

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range/ Habitat note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Gadiformes – Lotidae</b>		<b>Cod-like fishes – Burbot</b>			
Burbot (Lake Cod)	<i>Lota lota</i>	Secure	F, A		
<b>Gasterosteiformes – Gasterosteidae</b>		<b>Stickleback-like fishes – Sticklebacks</b>			
Brook Stickleback	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	Sensitive	F		
Three-spined Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	Vagrant	F,A		
Ninespine Stickleback	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>	Secure	F,A		
<b>Osmeriformes – Osmeridae</b>		<b>Smelt-like fishes – Smelts</b>			
Pond Smelt	<i>Hypomesus olidus</i>	Undetermined	F		
Capelin	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Rainbow Smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>	Undetermined	L/ F,A		
<b>Osteoglossiformes – Hiodontidae</b>		<b>Bony-tongued fishes – Goldeyes</b>			
Goldeye	<i>Hiodon alosoides</i>	Secure	F		
<b>Perciformes – Ammodytidae</b>		<b>Perch-like fishes – Sand lances</b>			
Northern Sand Lance	<i>Ammodytes dubius</i>	Not assessed	M		
Pacific Sand Lance	<i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Perciformes – Anarhichadidae</b>		<b>Perch-like fishes – Wolffishes</b>			
Northern Wolffish	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	Undetermined	M		Threatened - 2001
<b>Perciformes – Percidae</b>		<b>Perch-like fishes – Perches and relatives</b>			
Iowa Darter	<i>Etheostoma exile</i>	Presence Expected	F		
Yellow Perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	Undetermined	F		
Walleye (“Pickerel”)	<i>Sander vitreus</i>	Sensitive	F		
<b>Perciformes – Stichaeidae</b>		<b>Perch-like fishes – Shannies and relatives</b>			
Blackline Prickleback	<i>Acantholumpenus mackayi</i>	Undetermined	M		Data Deficient - 2003
Fourline Snakeblenny	<i>Eumesogrammus praecisus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Daubled Shanny	<i>Leptoclinus maculatus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Stout Eelblenny	<i>Lumpenus medius</i>	Not assessed	M		
Slender Eelblenny	<i>Lumpenus fabricii</i>	Not assessed	M		
Arctic Shanny	<i>Stichaeus punctatus</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Perciformes – Zoarcidae</b>		<b>Perch-like fishes – Eelpouts and relatives</b>			
Twolip Pout	<i>Gymnelus bilabrus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Fish Doctor	<i>Gymnelus viridis</i>	Not assessed	M		
Shulupaoluk	<i>Lycodes jugoricus</i>	Not assessed	M		
White Sea Eelpout	<i>Lycodes marisalbi</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Saddled Eelpout	<i>Lycodes mucosus</i>	Not assessed	M		





Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range/ Habitat note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Wattled Eelpout	<i>Lycodes palearis</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Polar Eelpout	<i>Lycodes polaris</i>	Not assessed	M		
Threespot Eelpout	<i>Lycodes rossi</i>	Not assessed	M		
Archer Eelpout	<i>Lycodes sagittarius</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Longear Eelpout	<i>Lycodes seminudus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Scalebelly Eelpout	<i>Lycodes squamiventer</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Turner Eelpout	<i>Lycodes turneri</i>	Presence Expected	M		
<b>Percopsiformes – Percopsidae</b>					<b>Trout-perches – Trout-perches</b>
Trout-perch	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Undetermined	F		
<b>Petromyzontiformes – Petromyzontidae</b>					<b>Lampreys – Lampreys</b>
American Brook Lamprey	<i>Lethenteron appendix</i>	Undetermined	F		Data Deficient - 1990
Arctic Lamprey	<i>Lethenteron camtschatichum</i>	Undetermined	F		
<b>Pleuronectiformes – Pleuronectidae</b>					<b>Flatfishes – Flounders and relatives</b>
Bering Flounder	<i>Hippoglossoides robustus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Starry Flounder	<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Arctic Flounder	<i>Pleuronectes glacialis</i>	Not assessed	M		
Alaska Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Greenland Halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Rajiformes – Rajidae</b>					<b>Ray-like fishes – Skates</b>
Arctic Skate	<i>Amblyraja hyperborea</i>	Not assessed	M		
Thorny Skate	<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Salmoniformes – Esocidae</b>					<b>Salmon-like fishes – Pikes</b>
Northern Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Secure	F		
<b>Salmoniformes – Salmonidae</b>					<b>Salmon-like fishes – Salmon and relatives</b>
Cisco (Lake Herring, Lake Cisco)	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>	Secure	F,A		
Arctic Cisco	<i>Coregonus autumnalis</i>	Sensitive	F,A		
Lake Whitefish <sup>d</sup>	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	Secure	F,A		
Broad Whitefish	<i>Coregonus nasus</i>	Secure	F,A		
Humpback Whitefish <sup>d</sup>	<i>Coregonus pidschian</i>	Undetermined	F	Ξ <sup>4</sup>	
Least Cisco	<i>Coregonus sardinella</i>	Secure	F,A	① <sup>3</sup>	

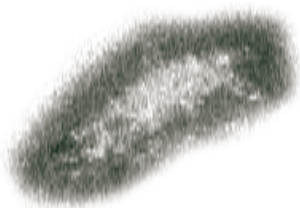


## Fish

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range/ Habitat note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Shortjaw Cisco	<i>Coregonus zenithicus</i>	At Risk	F	A <sup>2</sup>	Threatened – 2003 / G3
Pink Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	Vagrant	X/A		
Chum Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Undetermined	A		
Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Vagrant	X/A		
Sockeye Salmon/ Kokanee	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Vagrant	X/F,A		
Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Vagrant	X/A		
Pigmy Whitefish	<i>Prosopium coulterii</i>	Undetermined	F	⊖ <sup>6</sup>	
Round Whitefish	<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>	Secure	F,A	⊖ <sup>5</sup>	
Rainbow Trout	<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Alien	X	⊖ <sup>6</sup>	
Arctic Char <sup>g</sup>	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Secure	F,A		
Bull Trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	May Be At Risk	F		
Dolly Varden	<i>Salvelinus malma</i>	Sensitive	L/F,A		
Lake Trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>	Secure	F		
Inconnu (Coney) <sup>e</sup>	<i>Stenodus leucichthys</i>	Sensitive	F,A	ⓘ <sup>4</sup>	
Arctic Grayling	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>	Sensitive	F		
Scorpaeniformes – Agonidae			Sculpin-like fishes – Alligatorfishes and poachers		
Atlantic Poacher	<i>Leptagonus decagonus</i>	Not assessed	M		G3
Russia Poacher	<i>Podothecus veternus</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Arctic Alligatorfish	<i>Ulcina olrikii</i>	Not assessed	M		
Scorpaeniformes – Cottidae			Sculpin-like fishes – Scaleless sculpins		
Gomojunov's Hookear Sculpin	<i>Artediellus gomojunovi</i>	Presence Expected	M		Not at Risk - 1989
Rough Hookear Sculpin	<i>Artediellus scaber</i>	Not assessed	M		
Arctic Hookear Sculpin	<i>Artediellus uncinatus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Slimy Sculpin	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>	Undetermined	F		
Spoonhead Sculpin	<i>Cottus ricei</i>	Undetermined	F		
Antlered Sculpin	<i>Enophrys diceraus</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	<i>Gymnocanthus tricuspis</i>	Not assessed	M		
Twohorn Sculpin	<i>Icelus bicornis</i>	Not assessed	M		
Spatulate Sculpin	<i>Icelus spatula</i>	Not assessed	M		
Belligerent Sculpin	<i>Megalocottus platycephalus</i>	Presence Expected	M		



Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range/ Habitat note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Plain Sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus jaok</i>	Presence Expected	M		Landlocked freshwater form: Data Deficient - 2003; Marine form: Not-at-Risk - 2003
Fourhorn Sculpin <sup>f</sup>	<i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i>	Undetermined	F, M	A <sup>3</sup>	
Arctic Sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpioides</i>	Not assessed	M		
Shorthorn Sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	Not assessed	M		
Deepwater Sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus thompsonii</i>	Sensitive	F		
Bigeye Sculpin	<i>Triglops nybelini</i>	Not assessed	M		
Ribbed Sculpin	<i>Triglops pingeli</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Scorpaeniformes – Cyclopteridae</b>					<b>Sculpin-like fishes – Lumpsuckers</b>
Pimpled Lumpsucker	<i>Eumicrotremus andriashevi</i>	Presence Expected	M		
Leathernfin Lumpsucker	<i>Eumicrotremus derjugini</i>	Not assessed	M		
Atlantic Spiny Lumpsucker	<i>Eumicrotremus spinosus</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Scorpaeniformes – Hexagrammidae</b>					<b>Sculpin-like fishes – Greenlings</b>
Whitespotted Greenling	<i>Hexagrammos stelleri</i>	Presence Expected	M		
<b>Scorpaeniformes – Liparidae</b>					<b>Sculpin-like fishes – Snailfishes</b>
Sea Tadpole	<i>Careproctus reinhardtii</i>	Not assessed	M		
Gelatinous Snailfish	<i>Liparis fabricii</i>	Not assessed	M		
Dusky Snailfish	<i>Liparis gibbus</i>	Not assessed	M		
Kelp Snailfish	<i>Liparis tunicatus</i>	Not assessed	M		
<b>Scorpaeniformes – Psychrolutidae</b>					<b>Sculpin-like fishes – Flathead sculpins</b>
Sadko Sculpin	<i>Cottunculus sadko</i>	Presence Expected	M		
<b>Squaliformes – Dalatiidae</b>					<b>Dogfish sharks – Sleeper sharks</b>
Pacific Sleeper Shark	<i>Somniosus pacificus</i>	Presence Expected	M		



- a Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT. Habitat Note: F = Species (form) lives exclusively in freshwater. A = Species (form) lives in both marine and freshwater. M = Species (form) lives in marine water exclusively.
- b Describes reasons for a change in status rank between 2000 and 2006.  
 ➤: Increasing Risk, ➤: Decreasing Risk, ✗: Error correction, #: Species new to the NWT, T: Taxonomic change, ⓘ: Information added, ⓘ: New rank category, A: Changed due to detailed assessment by COSEWIC since 2000. See Data Sources & Methods for more details.
- c For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).
- d General Status Ranks are given for both Lake and Humpback Whitefish as taxonomically distinct species: *Coregonus clupeaformis*, *C. pidschian*. However, these species cannot easily be distinguished using standard morphometric methods. The relative distribution of each species in the NWT is still unclear.
- e General Status Rank is given for the whole species Inconnu (*Stenodus leucichthys*), but one stock, in the Upper Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake system is given a Rank of "May Be at Risk".
- f Fourhorn Sculpin (*Myoxocephalus quadricornis*) is a marine species, but a lake form exists in some Arctic islands of NWT (and Nunavut). The Rank is given for the whole species.
- g General Status is given for the whole species Arctic Char (*Salvelinus alpinus*), but two stocks, in the Hornaday River and the Kuujjua River, were given a Rank of "Sensitive".
- 1 Changed from At Risk
  - 2 Changed from May Be at Risk
  - 3 Changed from Sensitive
  - 4 Changed from Secure
  - 5 Changed from Undetermined
  - 6 Changed from Not Assessed
  - 7 Changed from Alien
  - 8 Changed from Extirpated
  - 9 Changed from Vagrant



## Freshwater Mussels

*“... mussels are excellent indicator of aquatic ecosystem quality.”*

*Molluscs (Phylum Mollusca) are invertebrates with a soft or hard shell, a mantle (fold of skin), and a muscular foot that they use to move around. Molluscs are of various shapes and include snails, clams, mussels, octopus, and squids. Some molluscs are terrestrial but most are aquatic; all require a humid environment.*

*Mussels are a part of a group of molluscs belonging to the Class Bivalvia. Bivalves have two “valves” of similar shape facing each other, forming a two-part shell. All bivalves are strictly aquatic. The Order Unionoida are bivalves found only in freshwater and are often called freshwater mussels.*

*Mussels feed by filtering water to find and ingest plankton. Mussels use their foot to anchor or half bury themselves at the bottom of water bodies. Mussels often live together in a group. Because they filter large quantities of water and spend a large portion of their life in one area, mussels are excellent indicator of aquatic ecosystem quality. The sudden disappearance or a decline in growth rate of a species of freshwater mussel is*

*regarded as an indication of a decreasing aquatic ecosystem health. Mussels are also food for muskrats, river otters, and humans among others.*

*Mussel eggs develop into larva (called “glochidia”) that grow attached to the gills of a female adult mussel. Some species of mussels produce parasitic glochidia that attach to the gills or fins of fish. The larva of some mussels are species-specific, and can live only if they attach to the appropriate host fish species. All larva eventually detach themselves and, if they fall in suitable habitat, will develop into adult mussels.*

*Only two species of freshwater mussels are found in the NWT: the fat mucket and the giant floater. The fat mucket has 14 known host fish species, including yellow perch and walleye. It is found in southern NWT where it is considered abundant. The giant floater may be found across the NWT, but its host fish is unknown and there is no information on numbers or population health. The best-known and most studied population of giant floater can be found at the aptly named Shell Lake, near Inuvik.*

**Becky Cudmore**

*Department of Fisheries and Oceans*

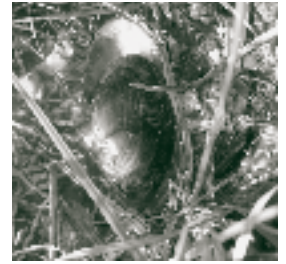


**Giant Floater**



## Freshwater Mussels

There are two species of freshwater mussels in the NWT. None have been ranked as ‘may be at risk’, have a COSEWIC status, or are of global conservation concern. Species are listed according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Taxonomy follows NatureServe (2005).



*Giant Floater shells at Shell Lake*

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>b</sup>
<b>Unionoida – Unionidae</b>		<b>Mussels – Freshwater Mussels</b>		
Fat Mucket	<i>Lampsilis siliquoidea</i>	Secure		
Giant Floater	<i>Pyganodon grandis</i>	Undetermined		

<sup>a</sup> Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.

<sup>b</sup> For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).



## Amphibians and Reptiles

*“All can help by learning how to identify species of both amphibians and reptiles and by reporting observations.”*

*Amphibians and reptiles are mostly found in the forested areas of the NWT, although the hardy wood frog can be seen just north of the tree line.*

*We have not observed any new species of amphibians and reptiles in the NWT since the year 2000. We are still looking for two species that may be here. The terrestrial garter snake, if in the NWT, could be in forest-grassland areas of the South Slave. The long-toed salamander may be found along the shores of the Petitot River, just north of the border in the Dehcho. Look for them by turning over small rotting logs.*

*Since 2000, more information on two species of amphibians resulted in changes to their status rank. The western toad, a species occurring in the Dehcho, has been ranked as “may be at risk”. They are a species of “special concern” in Canada, and populations in the NWT are at the extreme northern limits of the species range in North America. Detailed investigations on NWT populations of western toads would be needed to determine if they are at risk. The boreal chorus frog was ranked as “secure”*

*because more sites were observed, and this species is in more areas of the NWT than previously thought.*

*The main threats to amphibians elsewhere in Canada are habitat loss and pollution. Other threats include droughts, increased UV exposure due to ozone depletion, and increased frequency of diseases. Some species of amphibians, like the northern leopard frogs and Canadian toad, have declined in parts of southern Canada. We don’t have enough information in the NWT to determine if populations are stable or declining. We know that in the NWT, each species is at the northern edge of its range.*

*In the last report we asked: what might affect these populations currently or in the future? Effective long-term monitoring for some species of amphibians are being developed. All can help by learning how to identify species of both amphibians and reptiles and by reporting observations using a pamphlet available at your nearest ENR Office or on the [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com) webpage.*

**Suzanne Carrière and Mike Fournier**

*Canadian Amphibian and Reptile  
Conservation Network  
Northwest Territories Co-ordinators*



**Wood Frog**

# Amphibians and Reptiles

Five species of amphibians and one species of reptile are confirmed to occur in the NWT. No species of amphibians or reptiles are of global conservation concern. Species are listed alphabetically according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Taxonomy follows Crother (2000).



Common Red-sided Garter Snake

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Anura- Bufonidae</b>					<b>Frog-like amphibians – Toads</b>
Western Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	May Be At Risk	L	① <sup>5</sup>	Special Concern - 2002
Canadian Toad	<i>Bufo hemiophrys</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
<b>Anura- Hylidae</b>					<b>Frog-like amphibians – Tree Frogs</b>
Boreal Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris maculata</i>	Secure		① <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Anura- Ranidae</b>					<b>Frog-like amphibians – True Frogs</b>
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Sensitive	L		Special Concern - 2002
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Secure			
<b>Caudata – Ambystomatidae</b>					<b>Salamander-like amphibians – Salamanders</b>
Long-Toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	Presence Expected		II <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Serpentes – Colubridae</b>					<b>Serpent-like reptiles – Typical Snakes</b>
Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	Presence Expected		II <sup>5</sup>	
Common Red-sided Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		

a Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.

b Describes reasons for a change in status rank between 2000 and 2006.

➤: Increasing Risk, ➡: Decreasing Risk, ✗: Error correction, #: Species new to the NWT, T: Taxonomic change, ①: Information added, II: New rank category, A: Changed due to detailed assessment by COSEWIC since 2000. See Data Sources & Methods for more details.

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NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).

- 1 Changed from At Risk
- 2 Changed from May Be at Risk
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## Tiger Beetles

*“Most species of tiger beetle appear very similar in shape and size, but they have remarkably different colour markings. Some tiger beetles are splendid insects.”*

Tiger beetles are predaceous ground insects, 1-2 cm long. They live mostly in open areas with little vegetation. They have specific habitat requirements, so they can serve as valuable indicators of the state of some ecosystems.

Tiger beetle larvae are mostly white and have six eyes. They will hide in sandy burrows, their heads at the surface, waiting for prey to come by. Adult tiger beetles are more active hunters. They fly and run around, mostly during the day, then stop in search of prey.

Most species of tiger beetle appear very similar in shape and size, but they have remarkably different colour markings. Some tiger beetles are splendid insects.

All species of tiger beetles in the NWT are part of the Genus *Cicindela*. Six species occur here. The most common are the boreal long-lipped tiger beetle and the common claybank tiger beetle. These species can be found as far north as Norman Wells. All other species are found only in the South Slave region, except the western tiger beetle,

which occurs in the Mackenzie Mountains as well as in other mountainous regions of western North America.

**Surveying for Tiger Beetles in the NWT**  
Very little is known about NWT's tiger beetle populations. A handy report with an identification key and photographs of NWT species is available on the [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com) webpage, or upon request from ENR.

The ecology and distribution of tiger beetles is poorly understood in the North and new information in the form of specimens or photographs accompanied by data (location, date and collector) is very welcome!

Collected specimens can be placed in any kind of envelope with data written on the envelope. Only a few are needed from any particular locality. The envelope can be placed in the freezer then dried out for a week in a dry place, in a box to prevent crushing. Specimens can be shipped dried or frozen but should not be kept in an airtight container without first drying or continuous freezing so as to prevent rotting.

**Dr. Paul M. Catling**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada



**Common Claybank Tiger Beetle**

## Tiger Beetles

There are six species of tiger beetles confirmed to be present in the NWT. Four additional species may be present but this is uncertain. None of the tiger beetle species in the NWT are of global conservation concern. Species are listed alphabetically according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Taxonomy follows Pearson et al. (2006).



Western Tiger Beetle

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>b</sup>
<b>Coleoptera – Cicindelidae</b>		<b>Beetles – Tiger Beetles</b>		
Twelve-Spotted Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela duodecimguttata</i> <sup>c</sup>	<b>Secure</b>	L	
Common Claybank Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela limbalis</i>	<b>Secure</b>		
Sandy Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela limbata</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L	
Boreal Long-lipped Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela longilabris</i>	<b>Secure</b>		
Western Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela oregona</i> <sup>c</sup>	<b>Secure</b>	L	
Oblique-lined Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela tranquebarica</i>	<b>Secure</b>	L	

<sup>a</sup> Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.

<sup>b</sup> For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).

<sup>c</sup> The hybrid *Cicindela duodecimguttata* X *oregona* also occurs in the NWT and can be given a rank of “secure”.



# Butterflies

*Butterflies are by far the most recognised and loved insects. People have used the presence of butterflies to predict the timing of other phenomena such as the spawning of some fish species and the arrival of warmer weather.*

*Butterfly life has four stages: egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, and adult butterfly. The adult butterfly lays eggs on the plant species on which its young will feed. Under the right conditions the caterpillar (larva) will develop inside the egg in about a week. When it emerges from the egg, it eats, grows, sheds its old skin, then repeats this, through five stages, or instars. At maturity, its skin splits revealing a chrysalis or pupa. This pupa takes about ten days to transform (metamorphose) into an adult butterfly. This metamorphosis is one of the most fascinating aspects of observing butterflies. Adult butterflies spend much of their time feeding. They drink nectar, and other liquids, through the tongue or proboscis; this is a long thin tube that curls beneath the head like a watch spring. Males are always on the lookout for females, and mated females search for the larval foodplants, on which to lay their eggs.*

*Butterflies and moths comprise the Order Lepidoptera, a name that refers to their scale-covered wings. All butterflies in the NWT were ranked in this report. The moths will be ranked for the next report.*

*NWT has very harsh winters. However, most of our butterflies do not migrate but pass the winter here, as an egg, larva, pupa or adult, depending on the species. One of the first butterflies seen in early spring in the NWT is the mourning cloak. It spends the winter as an adult, hidden from the weather under a rock, in a logpile, under bark on dead trees, or under the eaves of a house, then emerges during the first warm days of spring, with its wings often looking rather damaged and worn. In the south, a few butterflies migrate, but only three of these species have ever been found in the NWT as vagrants.*

*So far, 93 species of butterflies have been observed in the NWT. None were ranked as “may be at risk”, but four are of global conservation concern and considered rare in the world. Of these rare butterflies, most are “Beringian species” such as the Beringian fritillary, sentinel arctic, and Philip’s arctic. Beringian species survived the last glaciation in Beringia: a land that remained free of ice in what is now the eastern Siberia, the Bering Sea, northern Alaska and Yukon, and the extreme northwestern NWT. Our knowledge of NWT butterflies is increasing rapidly as more NWT people become avid butterfly enthusiasts and report their observations to lepidoptera specialists. Contact information can be found at the end of this report.*



### **NWT Butterfly Trip - 2005**

*In the summer of 2005, I spent 9 weeks in the NWT studying butterflies. With the help of people from the Sahtu Renewable Resources Board, GNWT, Environment Canada, Parks Canada, and many butterfly enthusiasts, I traveled and studied butterflies in many regions of the NWT. From Yellowknife, to the Sahtu, the Mackenzie Mountains, the barren-grounds, the Dehcho, the Nahanni National Park Reserve and the South Slave region, I often met up with groups of students and small children, whom we equipped with butterfly nets.*

*I noticed that everybody is interested in butterflies in the NWT. One evening in July, I gave a talk in Fort Simpson on the butterflies of Nahanni National Park Reserve and nearly 50 people attended.*

*Since returning home, I have mounted and identified the butterfly specimens that were collected on my trip, plus some collected by others. All of this new information is being used to help determine the general status ranks of butterflies in the NWT. We collected only a very small number of individuals in each site, making sure that the population was healthy. Spending only a few days at each site, we found six species that were new to the NWT, including two Beringian species. My trip to the NWT was memorable; thanks to all the NWT butterfly enthusiasts I met.*

#### **Ross Layberry**

*First Author of  
"The Butterflies of Canada"  
Ottawa, ON*



**Mourning Cloak**

# Butterflies

There are 93 species of butterflies in the NWT. One additional species is expected to be present. None of the butterfly species found in the NWT are ranked as “may be at risk”, but four species are of global conservation concern. One species is alien. Species are listed alphabetically according to the scientific *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Taxonomy follows Layberry (1998).



Northern Blue

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>b</sup>
<b>Lepidoptera – Hesperidae</b>		<b>Scale-winged insects – Skippers</b>		
Common Roadside Skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i>	Presence Expected		
Arctic Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	Secure		
Dreamy Duskywing	<i>Erynnis icelus</i>	Secure		
Persius Duskywing	<i>Erynnis persius</i>	Secure		
Common Branded Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>	Secure		
Long Dash Skipper	<i>Polites mystic</i>	Undetermined	L	
Peck's Skipper	<i>Polites peckius</i>	Undetermined	L	
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus centaureae</i>	Secure		
Northern Cloudywing	<i>Thorybes pylades</i>	Undetermined	L	
<b>Lepidoptera – Lycaenidae</b>		<b>Scale-winged insects – Delicate-winged butterflies</b>		
Arctic Blue	<i>Agriades glandon</i>	Secure		
Brown Elfin	<i>Callophrys augustinus</i>	Secure		
Western Pine Elfin	<i>Callophrys eryphon</i>	Secure		
Eastern Pine Elfin	<i>Callophrys niphon</i>	Secure		
Hoary Elfin	<i>Callophrys polia</i>	Secure		
Spring Azure	<i>Celastrina ladon</i>	Secure		
Western Tailed Blue	<i>Everes amyntula</i>	Secure		
Silvery Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>	Secure		
Northern Blue	<i>Lycæides idas</i>	Secure		
Dorcas Copper	<i>Lycaena dorcas</i>	Secure		
Bronze Copper	<i>Lycaena hyllus</i>	Undetermined		
American Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Secure		
Greenish Blue	<i>Plebejus saepiolus</i>	Secure		
Cranberry Blue	<i>Vacciniina optilete</i>	Secure		



Labrador Sulphur

# Butterflies

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>b</sup>
<b>Lepidoptera – Nymphalidae</b>		<b>Scale-winged insects – Brush-footed butterflies</b>		
Astarte Fritillary	<i>Boloria astarte</i>	Secure		
Meadow Fritillary	<i>Boloria bellona</i>	Secure		
Arctic Fritillary	<i>Boloria chariclea</i>	Secure		
Bog Fritillary	<i>Boloria eunomia</i>	Secure		
Freija Fritillary	<i>Boloria freija</i>	Secure		
Frigga Fritillary	<i>Boloria frigga</i>	Secure		
Dingy Fritillary	<i>Boloria improba</i>	Secure		
Mountain Fritillary	<i>Boloria napaea</i>	Secure		
Beringian Fritillary	<i>Boloria natazhati</i>	Sensitive	L	G3
Polaris Fritillary	<i>Boloria polaris</i>	Secure		
Silver-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Secure		
Common Ringlet	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Secure		
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Vagrant	X	
Scree Alpine	<i>Erebia anyuica</i>	Sensitive	L	
Disa Alpine	<i>Erebia disa</i>	Secure		
Red-disked Alpine	<i>Erebia discoidalis</i>	Secure		
Branded Alpine	<i>Erebia fasciata</i>	Secure		
Reddish Alpine	<i>Erebia lafontainei</i>	Sensitive		G3G4
Magdalena Alpine	<i>Erebia magdalena</i>	Undetermined	L	
Taiga Alpine	<i>Erebia mancinus</i>	Secure		
Theano Alpine	<i>Erebia pawlowskii</i>	Undetermined	L	
Ross's Alpine	<i>Erebia rossii</i>	Secure		
Four-dotted Alpine	<i>Erebia youngi</i>	Sensitive		
Viceroy	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	Undetermined		
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	Secure		
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Secure		
Milbert's Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis milberti</i>	Secure		
Compton Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis vaualbum</i>	Secure		
Sentinel Arctic	<i>Oeneis alpina</i>	Secure		G3G4
White-Veined Arctic	<i>Oeneis bore</i>	Secure		
Chryxus Arctic	<i>Oeneis chryxus</i>	Secure		
Jutta Arctic	<i>Oeneis jutta</i>	Secure		
Macoun's Arctic	<i>Oeneis macounii</i>	Undetermined		
Melissa Arctic	<i>Oeneis melissa</i>	Secure		
Polixenes Arctic	<i>Oeneis polixenes</i>	Secure		
Philip's Arctic	<i>Oeneis rosovi</i>	Sensitive	L	G3G4



Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>b</sup>
Uhler's Arctic	<i>Oeneis uhleri</i>	Secure		
Tawny Crescent	<i>Phyciodes batesii</i>	Undetermined		
Northern Crescent	<i>Phyciodes cocyta</i>	Secure		
Field Crescent	<i>Phyciodes pratensis</i>	Secure		
Green Comma	<i>Polygonia faunus</i>	Secure		
Hoary Comma	<i>Polygonia gracilis</i>	Secure		
Grey Comma	<i>Polygonia progne</i>	Secure		
Satyr Comma	<i>Polygonia satyrus</i>	Secure		
Eyed Brown	<i>Satyrodes eurydice</i>	Sensitive		
Atlantis Fritillary	<i>Speyeria atlantis</i>	Undetermined		
Northwestern Fritillary	<i>Speyeria hesperis</i>	Secure		
Mormon Fritillary	<i>Speyeria mormonia</i>	Undetermined	L	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Vagrant	X	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Vagrant	X	
<b>Lepidoptera – Papilionidae</b>			<b>Scale-winged insects – Swallowtails</b>	
Eversmann's Parnassian	<i>Parnassius eversmanni</i>	Undetermined	L	
Phoebus Parnassian	<i>Parnassius phoebus</i>	Undetermined	L	
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio canadensis</i>	Secure		
Old World Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Secure		
<b>Lepidoptera – Pieridae</b>			<b>Scale-winged insects – Whites and Sulphurs</b>	
Canada Sulphur	<i>Colias canadensis</i>	Secure		
Christina Sulphur	<i>Colias christina</i>	Secure		
Giant Sulphur	<i>Colias gigantea</i>	Secure		
Hecla Sulphur	<i>Colias hecla</i>	Secure		
Pink-edged Sulphur	<i>Colias interior</i>	Undetermined	L	
Labrador Sulphur	<i>Colias nastes</i>	Secure		
Palaeno Sulphur	<i>Colias palaeno</i>	Secure		
Pelidne Sulphur	<i>Colias pelidne</i>	Undetermined		
Clouded Sulphur	<i>Colias philodice</i>	Secure		
Booth's Sulphur	<i>Colias tyche</i>	Secure		
Large Marble	<i>Euchloe ausonides</i>	Secure		
Northern Marble	<i>Euchloe creusa</i>	Secure		
Arctic White	<i>Pieris angelika</i>	Secure		
Mustard White	<i>Pieris oleracea</i>	Secure		
Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Alien	X	
Western White	<i>Pontia occidentalis</i>	Secure		
Spring White	<i>Pontia sisymbrii</i>	Secure		



- a Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.
- b For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).

*Sentinel Arctic*



# Dragonflies and Damselflies

*Over the past few years, dragonflies have become remarkably popular. We all see them in the natural world but now we see them everywhere else - jewellery, clothing, utensils, and ornaments. They have become symbolic of the natural world. They are important to us for other reasons as well. They are readily monitored as indicators of the state of the environment. They consume pest insects including biting flies. They also have a major impact on ecosystems as both predators and prey. Numerous organisms, particularly fish and birds and including young of the endangered whooping crane, will feed extensively on aquatic larva.*

*They belong to an order of insects called Odonata, a Latin word meaning "the toothy ones," in reference to their biting mouthparts. A dragonfly may give you a little nip if you hold it carelessly, but they do not harm people. They will touch you while they gather up the black flies, mosquitoes, deer flies and horse flies that are attacking you. Sometimes this is wrongly interpreted as a dragonfly attack, but nothing could be more incorrect.*

*The Odonates include about 5600 species worldwide. With large wings, elongate bodies and small bristle-like antennae, this is a very distinctive group of insects. Of these about 2900 are dragonflies. They hold their wings horizontally and have a compact head with the eyes separated by a small space less than their own width. The other group, damselflies, differs in having their wings held above the body (vertically) when at rest and a large space between the eyes, greater than their own width.*

*Flying adults lay eggs in or near the water. The tiny eggs hatch in a week or overwinter hatching in the spring. The brown/green aquatic larvae, called nymphs, have a clawed lower lip that can be projected at a speed of 1/100 second to capture prey. Nymphs grow by molting their skin 8-17 times. Mature nymphs then leave the water and expand by swallowing air. This splits the skin and a pale creature emerges. The wings at first appear shrivelled, but they soon expand. At the same time the exoskeleton hardens and colours develop. Within a few hours of emerging from the water, the dragonfly is full-grown and launches on its first flight. Males of some species defend territories and others indulge in complex mating flights. When mating, the male holds the front of the female with the tip of his abdomen.*

*There are 208 species of Odonates in Canada and 41 species in the Northwest Territories. This compares with 42 species in the British Isles, and 39 in Yukon. Species in NWT range from the very large lake darner (8 cm long)*



to the delicate metallic green sedge sprite (3 cm long). Certain species are found only in some aquatic habitats. For example, nymphs of the boreal snake-tail occur only in fast flowing water including rapids and waterfalls. The nymphs of the white-faced meadowhawk inhabit shallow temporary pools. Most of the NWT dragonflies occur in the boreal forest zone and only a few species such as the sedge darner and the zigzag darner extend out onto the tundra.

According to our most current information, three NWT species may be at risk. The treeline emerald occurs only near Inuvik and the elusive clubtail occurs only along the lower reaches of Hay River. The forcipate emerald is known from two localities but appears to be associated with tiny pools in some burned muskeg. Two years ago the boreal snake-tail and sedge sprite were thought to be at risk, but a concerted effort to clarify their status resulted in the discovery of many new occurrences and they are now considered secure.

More information on NWT odonates is available on the [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com) webpage.

You may be able to help document the dragonfly fauna of the north. Photos are welcome. Collecting specimens may be done but only if you see that the population is large. Collected insects should be placed individually with wings folded over the back in stamp envelopes. The date, location and collector's name should be noted. Next the envelopes should be frozen, then put in a dry place to dry out and shipped in a box to prevent damage. They may be shipped to ENR at the contact address on the back of this report.

**Dr. Paul M. Catling**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

*“You may be able to help document the dragonfly fauna of the north. Photos are welcome.”*



**Hudsonian Whiteface**

## 9 Dragonflies and Damselflies

There are 41 species of odonates in the NWT. Three species are ranked as “may be at risk”, and one species is of global conservation concern. None of the species are alien. Species in the *Order* “Odonata” include all dragonflies and damselflies. The true dragonflies are part of the *Suborder* “Epiprocta”, but all North America species are of the *Infraorder* “Anisoptera”, so we used this grouping in the list. Damselflies are part of the *Suborder* “Zygoptera”. Species are listed alphabetically according to the *Suborder/Infraorder* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Taxonomy follows Dunkle (2000) and Needham et al. (2000) for dragonflies, and Westfall and May (2006) for damselflies.



Sedge Sprite

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>b</sup>
<b>Anisoptera – Aeshnidae</b>		<b>Dragonflies – Darners</b>		
Canada Darner	<i>Aeshna canadensis</i>	Undetermined	L	
Lake Darner	<i>Aeshna eremita</i>	Secure		
Variable Darner	<i>Aeshna interrupta</i>	Secure		
Sedge Darner	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Secure		
Azure Darner	<i>Aeshna septentrionalis</i>	Secure		
Zigzag Darner	<i>Aeshna sitchensis</i>	Secure		
Subarctic Darner	<i>Aeshna subarctica</i>	Secure		
Shadow Darner	<i>Aeshna umbrosa</i>	Secure		
<b>Anisoptera – Gomphidae</b>		<b>Dragonflies – Clubtails and relatives</b>		
Boreal Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus colubrinus</i>	Secure		
Elusive Clubtail	<i>Stylurus notatus</i>	May Be At Risk	L	G3
<b>Anisoptera – Libellulidae</b>		<b>Dragonflies – Skimmers and relatives</b>		
Boreal Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia borealis</i>	Secure		
Hudsonian Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia hudsonica</i>	Secure		
Canada Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia patricia</i>	Secure		
Variable Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia proxima</i>	Secure		
Four-spotted Skimmer	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Secure		
Saffron-winged Meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum costiferum</i>	Secure		
Black Meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Secure		
Cherry-faced Meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum internum</i>	Secure		
Red-veined Meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum madidum</i>	Secure		
White-faced Meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum obtrusum</i>	Secure		



Hudsonian Whiteface

# Dragonflies and Damselflies

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>b</sup>
<b>Zygoptera – Coenagrionidae</b>		<b>Damselflies – Pond Damselflies</b>		
Prairie Bluet	<i>Coenagrion angulatum</i>	Undetermined		
Subarctic Bluet	<i>Coenagrion interrogatum</i>	Undetermined		
Taiga Bluet	<i>Coenagrion resolutum</i>	Secure		
Boreal Bluet	<i>Enallagma boreale</i>	Secure		
Northern Bluet	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Secure		
Marsh Bluet	<i>Enallagma ebrium</i>	Secure		
Hagen's Bluet	<i>Enallagma hageni</i>	Undetermined	L	
Sedge Sprite	<i>Nehalennia irene</i>	Secure		
<b>Zygoptera – Corduliidae</b>		<b>Damselflies – Emeralds</b>		
American Emerald	<i>Cordulia shurtleffi</i>	Secure		
Ringed Emerald	<i>Somatochlora albicincta</i>	Secure		
Forcipate Emerald	<i>Somatochlora forcipata</i>	May Be At Risk	L	
Delicate Emerald	<i>Somatochlora franklini</i>	Undetermined		
Hudsonian Emerald	<i>Somatochlora hudsonica</i>	Secure		
Ocellated Emerald	<i>Somatochlora minor</i>	Sensitive	L	
Kennedy's Emerald	<i>Somatochlora kennedyi</i>	Secure		
Treeline Emerald	<i>Somatochlora sahlbergi</i>	May Be At Risk	L	
Muskeg Emerald	<i>Somatochlora septentrionalis</i>	Undetermined	L	
<b>Zygoptera – Lestidae</b>		<b>Damselflies – Spreadwings</b>		
Spotted Spreadwing	<i>Lestes congener</i>	Secure		
Sweetflag Spreadwing	<i>Lestes forcipatus</i>	Secure		
Common Spreadwing	<i>Lestes disjunctus</i>	Secure		
Emerald Spreadwing	<i>Lestes dryas</i>	Secure		

<sup>a</sup> Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.

<sup>b</sup> For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).



# Vascular Plants

Plants give us the first and most lasting impression of a landscape. Being able to identify plants will give any person the feeling of belonging to that landscape: of being home. Plants come in many forms. Vascular plants have a special tube-like system to transport nutrients and water in their stem. The general status of all vascular plants found or expected in the NWT has been ranked and presented in the following pages. Ferns and orchids were first ranked in 2000, and have been reviewed for 2006. The NWT also has non-vascular plants: 400-500 species of mosses and another 500 species of lichens. These species will be ranked in future reports.

The taxonomy of some vascular plants has changed since the publication of the best-known comprehensive botanical reference for the NWT and Nunavut: Porsild and Cody. 1980. *Vascular Plants of Continental Northwest Territories*, Canada, National Museums of Canada. The names of even common plants have changed. For example, Fireweed is now called *Chamerion angustifolium*, and the whole pea family is now “Fabaceae” not “Leguminosae”. Older plant enthusiasts like me will appreciate the **NWT Species Monitoring Infobase** at [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com), where we matched all names, new and old, to facilitate our upgrade to the new taxonomy. In the list below, we retained the most recent taxonomic names and updated all species names according to the *Flora of North America (FNA)*, available on the Internet at <http://hua.huh.harvard.edu/FNA/> and to Kartesz (1999), for groups of plants that had not been treated in the FNA by Dec. 2005.

In 2000, non-experts ranked the ferns and orchids based only on readily available information. During 2003-2005, the general status of all species of vascular plants in NWT was ranked for the first time and reviewed by Dr. Erich Haber, an expert botanist with considerable experience in determining the status of plants in Canada, and who also had access to many of the original specimens of plants from the NWT stored in Canadian museums. All the changes in ranks between 2000 and 2006 are due to the availability of expert review and new information. Since 2000, we have not found new threats to plants, and no additional species of ferns and orchids have been discovered in the NWT.

NWT is home to some very rare plants. Most of these are found in or near areas that remained unglaciated during the last Glacial Age. These areas are called refugia, and are part of the northwestern region of North America called Beringia. One can see maps of Beringia and learn about that region at [www.beringia.com](http://www.beringia.com). One of our most rare plants,

*the Beringian **Braya pilosa**, is found nowhere else in the world except in the NWT, on the Beaufort Sea coast.*

*Many alien species in the NWT are plants. So far 97 plant species have been introduced in the NWT and originated either from Eurasia or from elsewhere in North America. New alien (introduced) plants are found every few years.*

*Monitoring of plants continues in northern ecosystems. Since 2000, new plant surveys have been performed as part of studies done in proposed protected areas under the **NWT Protected Areas Strategy**. Also, experts working for the Mackenzie Gas Project along the proposed pipeline route conducted surveys of rare plants in 2002 and 2003. These surveys, in addition to information contributed by other visiting botanists, users of medicinal plants, and many knowledgeable people, were the source of new information for this ranking of the general status of vascular plants in the NWT.*

*Get involved: Plantwatch NWT ([www.plantwatch.ca](http://www.plantwatch.ca)) is always looking for new people who would like to learn more and help collect information on climate change and the timing of plant seasonal responses.*

*“NWT is home to some very rare plants. Most of these are found in or near areas that remained unglaciated during the last Glacial Age.”*

**Dr. Suzanne Carrière**

*Ecosystem Management Biologist  
Wildlife Division  
Environment and Natural Resources, GNWT*



**Common Juniper**



# 10 Vascular Plants

There are 1107 species of vascular plants in the NWT. An additional 28 species of plants are expected to be present. Thirty-two NWT species are rare in the world and are of global conservation concern. Plants are listed first according to the *Class* they belong to, in phylogenetic order. Within *Classes*, plants are listed alphabetically by the *Order* they belong to, then by *Family*, then by scientific species name. Taxonomy follows the Flora of North America (FNA 2001-2005), or Kartesz (1999) for families not covered in FNA as of December 2005. Exceptions are detailed in footnotes. Old names for some families are given in parenthesis.



Yellow Lady's slipper

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Lycopodiopsida</b>		<b>Large Clubmosses</b>			
<b>Lycopodiales – Lycopodiaceae</b>		<b>Large Clubmosses – Clubmosses</b>			
Alpine Clubmoss	<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum</i>	Secure			
Trailing Clubmoss	<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum</i>	Secure			
Sitka Ground Fir	<i>Diphasiastrum sitchense</i>	Presence Expected			
Fir Clubmoss	<i>Huperzia selago</i>	Secure			
Bristly Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	Secure			
Running Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Undetermined			
Tree Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Sensitive			
One-cone Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium lagopus</i>	Undetermined			
<b>Isoetopsida</b>		<b>Quillworts and Spikemosses</b>			
<b>Isoetales – Isoetaceae</b>		<b>Quillworts – Quillworts</b>			
Spiny-spored Quillwort	<i>Isoetes echinospora</i>	Undetermined			
Lake Quillwort	<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
<b>Selaginellales – Selaginellaceae</b>		<b>Spikemosses – Spikemosses</b>			
Northern Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	Secure			
Siberian Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella sibirica</i>	Undetermined	L		
<b>Equisetopsida</b>		<b>Horsetails</b>			
<b>Equisetales – Equisetaceae</b>		<b>Horsetails – Horsetails</b>			
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Secure			
Water Horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Secure			
Tall Scouring-rush	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Secure			
Marsh Horsetail	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Secure			





## Vascular Plants

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Meadow Horsetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Secure			
Dwarf Scouring-rush	<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	Secure			
Woodland Horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Secure			
Variegated Horsetail	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>	Secure			
<b>Ophioglossopsida</b>		Fern – allies			
<b>Ophioglossales – Ophioglossaceae</b>		Moonwort fern-allies – Moonworts			
Triangle Moonwort	<i>Botrychium lanceolatum</i>	Presence Expected			
Common Moonwort	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Secure			
Mingan Moonwort	<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	May Be At Risk			
Leathery Grape-fern	<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Northwestern Moonwort	<i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Least Moonwort	<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	Undetermined	L		
Spatulate Moonwort	<i>Botrychium spathulatum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G3
Rattlesnake Fern	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	Sensitive			
<b>Filicopsida</b>		True Ferns			
<b>Filicales – Aspleniaceae</b>		Ferns – Spleenworts			
Green Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes -ramosum</i>	May Be At Risk		① <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Filicales – Dryopteridaceae</b>		Ferns – Wood Ferns			
Subarctic Lady-fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Sensitive		① <sup>5</sup>	
Fragile Fern	<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Secure			
Mountain Bladder-fern	<i>Cystopteris montana</i>	Sensitive		① <sup>5</sup>	
Spinulose Wood-fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	May Be At Risk		① <sup>5</sup>	
Northern Wood-fern	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	May Be At Risk	L	① <sup>3</sup>	
Fragrant Cliff Wood-fern	<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>	Secure			
Western Oak-fern	<i>Gymnocarpium disjunctum</i>	Secure		① <sup>5</sup>	
Nahanni Oak-fern	<i>Gymnocarpium jessoense</i>	Secure			
Ostrich Fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Sensitive	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
Northern Holly-fern	<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Undetermined	L		
Alpine Cliff-fern	<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	Sensitive		① <sup>5</sup>	
Smooth Cliff-fern	<i>Woodsia glabella</i>	Secure			
Rusty Cliff-fern	<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	Secure			
Oregon Cliff-fern	<i>Woodsia oregana</i>	Presence Expected		II <sup>5</sup>	



Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
<b>Filicales – Polypodiaceae</b>		<b>Ferns – Polypodies</b>			
Siberian Polypody	<i>Polypodium sibiricum</i>	Secure			
Rock Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Undetermined		① <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Filicales – Pteridaceae</b>		<b>Ferns – Rock-brakes</b>			
American Parsley-fern	<i>Cryptogramma acrostichoides</i>	Secure			
Alaska Parsley-fern	<i>Cryptogramma sitchensis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Slender Rock-brake	<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	May Be At Risk		① <sup>3</sup>	
Smooth Cliff-brake	<i>Pellaea glabella</i>	May Be At Risk	L	① <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Filicales – Thelypteridaceae</b>		<b>Ferns – Beech Ferns</b>			
Northern Beech Fern	<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	Sensitive		① <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Pinopsida</b>		<b>Coniferous seed plants</b>			
<b>Pinales – Cupressaceae</b>		<b>Pine-like shrubs – Junipers</b>			
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Secure			
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Secure			
<b>Pinales – Pinaceae</b>		<b>Pine-like trees – Pines and relatives</b>			
Rocky Mountain Subalpine Fir	<i>Abies bifolia</i>	Secure			
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Secure			
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Secure			
Black Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Secure			
Jack Pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Secure			
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Undetermined	L		
<b>Monocotyledonae</b>		<b>Monocot flowering plants</b>			
<b>Alismatales – Alismataceae</b>		<b>Waterplants – Water Plantains</b>			
Northern Water Plantain	<i>Alisma triviale</i>	Sensitive	L		
Northern Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria cuneata</i>	Secure			
<b>Arales – Acoraceae</b>		<b>Aroids – Sweetflags</b>			
Several Vein Sweetflag (Rat Root)	<i>Acorus americanus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
<b>Arales – Araceae</b>		<b>Aroids – Callas</b>			
Wild Calla (Water Dragon)	<i>Calla palustris</i>	Secure			
<b>Arales – Lemnaceae</b>		<b>Aroids – Duckweeds</b>			
Star Duckweed	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Secure			
Turion Duckweed	<i>Lemna turionifera</i>	Secure			



## Vascular Plants

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
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Cyperales – Cyperaceae		Grass-like herbs – Sedges and relatives			
Red Clubrush	<i>Blysmopsis rufus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Saltmarsh Bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Circumpolar Sedge	<i>Carex adelostoma</i>	Sensitive			
Black-and-White-Scale Sedge	<i>Carex albonigra</i>	Secure			
Water Sedge	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	Secure	L		
Northern Clustered Sedge	<i>Carex arcta</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Wheat Sedge	<i>Carex atherodes</i>	Secure			
Slender-beak Sedge	<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	Presence Expected			
Scabrous Black Sedge	<i>Carex atratiformis</i>	Secure			
Dark-brown Sedge	<i>Carex atrofusca</i>	Secure			
Lesser Black-scaled Sedge	<i>Carex atosquama</i>	Sensitive			
Golden Fruit Sedge	<i>Carex aurea</i>	Secure			
Bebb's Sedge	<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Sensitive	L		
Two-colour Sedge	<i>Carex bicolor</i>	Secure			
Bigelow's Sedge	<i>Carex bigelowii</i>	Secure			
Yukon Sedge	<i>Carex bonanzenensis</i>	Secure			
Brownish Sedge	<i>Carex brunnescens</i>	Secure			
Buxbaum's Sedge	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Secure			
Silvery Sedge	<i>Carex canescens</i>	Secure			
Hairlike Sedge	<i>Carex capillaris</i>	Secure			
Capitate Sedge	<i>Carex capitata</i>	Secure			
Creeping Sedge	<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>	Secure			
Low Northern Sedge	<i>Carex concinna</i>	Secure			
Crawford Sedge	<i>Carex crawfordii</i>	Sensitive	L		
Northern Sedge	<i>Carex deflexa</i>	Secure			
Dewey's Sedge	<i>Carex deweyana</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Lesser Panicked Sedge	<i>Carex diandra</i>	Secure			
Softleaf Sedge	<i>Carex disperma</i>	Secure			
Needle-leaved Sedge	<i>Carex duriuscula</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Bristle-leaved Sedge	<i>Carex eburnea</i>	Secure			
Goosegrass Sedge	<i>Carex eleusinoides</i>	May Be At Risk			
Thread-leaved Sedge	<i>Carex filifolia</i>	Sensitive			
Short-leaf Sedge	<i>Carex fuliginosa</i>	Secure			



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Garber's Elk Sedge	<i>Carex garberi</i>	Secure			
Glacier Sedge	<i>Carex glacialis</i>	Secure			
Gravel Sedge	<i>Carex glareosa</i>	Sensitive	L		
Northern Bog Sedge	<i>Carex gynocrates</i>	Secure			
Hudson Bay Sedge	<i>Carex heleonastes</i>	Sensitive			
Arctic Marsh Sedge	<i>Carex holostoma</i>	Secure			
Hood's Sedge	<i>Carex hoodii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Inland Sedge	<i>Carex interior</i>	Sensitive			
Krause's Sedge	<i>Carex krausei</i>	Undetermined			
Arctic Harefoot Sedge	<i>Carex lachenalii</i>	Secure			
Smooth-stem Sedge	<i>Carex laeviculmis</i>	Presence Expected			
Lapland Sedge	<i>Carex lapponica</i>	Secure			
Slender Sedge	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	Sensitive			
Weak Sedge	<i>Carex laxa</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Shore Sedge	<i>Carex lenticularis</i>	Secure			
Bristly-stalk Sedge	<i>Carex leptalea</i>	Secure			
Mud Sedge	<i>Carex limosa</i>	Secure			
Livid Sedge	<i>Carex livida</i>	Sensitive			
Rye-grass Sedge	<i>Carex loliacea</i>	Sensitive			
Mackenzie Sedge	<i>Carex mackenziei</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Falkland Island Sedge	<i>Carex macloviana</i>	Undetermined			
Alaska Long-awn Sedge	<i>Carex macrochaeta</i>	Presence Expected			
Boreal Bog Sedge	<i>Carex magellanica</i>	Secure			
Sea Sedge	<i>Carex marina</i>	Secure			
Seaside Sedge	<i>Carex maritima</i>	Secure			
Norwegian Carex	<i>Carex media</i>	Secure			
Fragile-seed Sedge	<i>Carex membranacea</i>	Secure			
Alpine Tundra Sedge	<i>Carex microchaeta</i>	Secure			
False Unicinia Sedge	<i>Carex microglochin</i>	Secure			
Pryenean Sedge	<i>Carex micropoda</i>	Sensitive			
Small-wing Sedge	<i>Carex microptera</i>	Undetermined	L		
Nard Sedge	<i>Carex nardina</i>	Secure			
Blunt Sedge	<i>Carex obtusata</i>	Secure			
Few-seeded Sedge	<i>Carex oligosperma</i>	May Be At Risk			
Peck's Sedge	<i>Carex peckii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Liddon Sedge	<i>Carex petasata</i>	May Be At Risk	L		



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Rock Dwelling Sedge	<i>Carex petricosa</i>	Secure			
Mountain Hare Sedge	<i>Carex phaeocephala</i>	Sensitive	L		
Short-stalk Sedge	<i>Carex podocarpa</i>	Secure			
Clustered Field Sedge	<i>Carex praegracilis</i>	Presence Expected			
Prairie Sedge	<i>Carex prairea</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Northern Meadow Sedge	<i>Carex praticola</i> <sup>d</sup>	Sensitive	L		
Presl's Sedge	<i>Carex preslii</i>	Presence Expected			
Ramenski Sedge	<i>Carex ramenskii</i>	Undetermined	L		
Loose-flowered Sedge	<i>Carex rariflora</i>	Secure			
Retorse Sedge	<i>Carex retrorsa</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Richardson Sedge	<i>Carex richardsonii</i>	Sensitive	L		
Ross' Sedge	<i>Carex rossii</i>	Secure			
Swollen Beaked Sedge	<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Undetermined			
Pumpkin-fruited Sedge	<i>Carex rotundata</i>	Secure			
Rock Sedge	<i>Carex rupestris</i>	Secure			
Sartwell's Sedge	<i>Carex sartwellii</i>	Sensitive	L		
Russet Sedge	<i>Carex saxatilis</i>	Secure			
Bulrush Sedge	<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>	Secure			
Dry-spike Sedge	<i>Carex siccata</i>	Secure			
Hoppner's Sedge	<i>Carex subspathacea</i>	Undetermined			
Weak Arctic Sedge	<i>Carex supina</i>	Secure			
Many-headed Sedge	<i>Carex sychnocephala</i>	Sensitive	L		
Quill Sedge	<i>Carex tenera</i>	Presence Expected			
Sparse-flowered Sedge	<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>	Secure			
Shaved Sedge	<i>Carex tonsa</i>	Presence Expected			
Three-seed Sedge	<i>Carex trisperma</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Bear Sedge	<i>Carex ursina</i>	Secure			
Northwest Territory Sedge	<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Secure			
Sheathed Sedge	<i>Carex vaginata</i>	Secure			
Little Green Sedge	<i>Carex viridula</i>	Secure			
Williams' Sedge	<i>Carex williamsii</i>	Secure			
White-scaled Sedge	<i>Carex xerantica</i>	Undetermined	L		
Needle Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Secure			



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Slender Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis elliptica</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Bald Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i>	Undetermined	L		
Common Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Secure			
Few-flowered Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>	Secure			
One-glume Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>	Sensitive			
Narrow-leaved Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Secure			
Short-antler Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum brachyantherum</i>	Secure			
Sheathed Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum callitrix</i>	Secure			
Chamisso's Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum chamissonis</i>	Secure			
Slender Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Secure			
Scheuchzeri White Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum scheuchzeri</i>	Secure			
Tussock Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Secure			
Tassel Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i>	Secure			
Pacific Kobresia	<i>Kobresia myosuroides</i>	Secure			
Siberian Kobresia	<i>Kobresia sibirica</i>	Secure			
Simple Kobresia	<i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i>	Secure			
White Beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Acerbic Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	Undetermined			
Three-square Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Soft-stem Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Undetermined			
Black-girdled Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrocinctus</i>	Presence Expected			
Small-fruit Bulrush	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Secure			
Alpine Bulrush	<i>Trichophorum alpinum</i>	Secure			
Tufted Bulrush	<i>Trichophorum caespitosum</i>	Secure			
Rolland's Bulrush	<i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>	May Be At Risk			
<b>Cyperales – Poaceae (Gramineae)</b>		<b>Grass-like herbs – Grasses</b>			
Richardson's Rice Grass	<i>Achnatherum richardsonii</i>	Presence Expected			
Crested Wheat Grass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	Alien	X		
Siberian Wheat Grass	<i>Agropyron fragile</i>	Alien	X		





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Spike Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Black Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Northern Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis mertensii</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Rough Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis scabra</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Spreading Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Short-awn Meadow-foxtail	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Alpine Meadow- foxtail	<i>Alopecurus alpinus</i> <sup>e</sup>	<b>Secure</b>			
Creeping Meadow- foxtail	<i>Alopecurus arundinaceus</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Field Meadow-foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Broad-leaf Arctic-bent	<i>Arctagrostis latifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Pendant Grass	<i>Arctophila fulva</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Cultivated Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
American Sloughgrass	<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Fringed Brome	<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Meadow Brome	<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Soft Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Awnless Brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Pumpelly Brome	<i>Bromus pumpellianus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Corn Brome	<i>Bromus squarrosus</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Blue-jointed Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Circumpolar Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis deschampsoides</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Holm's Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis holmii</i> <sup>f</sup>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Lapland Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis lapponica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Plains Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	<b>Presence Expected</b>			
Purple Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis purpurascens</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Slim-Stem Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Slender Wood Reed Grass	<i>Cinna latifolia</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Poverty Wild Oat Grass	<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Short-leaf Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia brevifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			



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Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Secure			
Coastal Salt Grass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Fisher's Tundra Grass	<i>Dupontia fisheri</i>	Secure			
Alaska Wild Rye	<i>Elymus alaskanus</i>	Secure			
Canada Nodding Wild Rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Sensitive			
Thick-spike Wild Rye	<i>Elymus macrourus</i>	Secure			
Creeping Wild Rye	<i>Elymus repens</i>	Alien	X		
Siberian Wild Rye	<i>Elymus sibiricus</i>	Sensitive	L		
Slender Wild Rye	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> <sup>g</sup>	Secure			
Rough Fescue	<i>Festuca altaica</i>	Secure			
Baffin Fescue	<i>Festuca baffinensis</i>	Secure			
Short-leaved Fescue	<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i>	Secure			
Arctic Fescue	<i>Festuca edlundiae</i>	Sensitive			
Tundra Fescue	<i>Festuca lenensis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Proliferous Fescue	<i>Festuca prolifera</i>	Undetermined	L		
Richardson's Fescue	<i>Festuca richardsonii</i>	Secure			
Rocky Mountain Fescue	<i>Festuca saximontana</i>	Secure			
Hard Fescue	<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i>	Alien	X		
Steppe Fescue	<i>Festuca valesiaca</i>	Alien	X		
Small Floating Manna Grass	<i>Glyceria borealis</i>	Sensitive			
American Manna Grass	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	Secure			
Mackenzie Valley Manna Grass	<i>Glyceria pulchella</i>	Secure			
Fowl Manna Grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Secure			
Hooker's Alpine Oat Grass	<i>Helictotrichon hookeri</i> <sup>h</sup>	May Be At Risk	L		
Needle and Thread Grass	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	Undetermined	L		
Canadian Needle Grass	<i>Hesperostipa curtiseta</i>	Sensitive	L		
Alpine Sweet Grass	<i>Hierochloa alpina</i>	Secure			
Vanilla Sweet Grass	<i>Hierochloa odorata</i>	Secure			
Arctic Sweet Grass	<i>Hierochloa pauciflora</i>	Secure			
Fox-tail Barley	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Secure			
Oriental Koeler's Grass	<i>Koeleria asiatica</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Prairie Koeler's Grass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Sensitive	L		
Downy Lyme Grass	<i>Leymus innovatus</i>	Secure			



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American Lyme Grass	<i>Leymus mollis</i>	Secure			
Perennial Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Alien	X		
Spiked Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i>	Sensitive	L		
Matted Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i>	Sensitive			
Green Tussock Grass	<i>Nassella viridula</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
White-grained Mountain Rice Grass	<i>Oryzopsis asperifolia</i>	Sensitive	L		
Common Panic Grass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Undetermined	L		
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea<sup>i</sup></i>	Undetermined			
Common Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Alien	X		
Ice Grass	<i>Phippsia algida</i>	Secure			
Mountain Timothy	<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	Sensitive			
Common Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Alien	X		
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis<sup>j</sup></i>	Undetermined	L		
Slender Short-awn Mountain-rice	<i>Piptatherum pungens</i>	Secure			
Sabine's False Semaphore Grass	<i>Pleuropogon sabinei</i>	Secure			
Northern Bluegrass	<i>Poa abbreviata</i>	Secure			
Alpine Bluegrass	<i>Poa alpina</i>	Secure			
Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Alien	X		
Arctic Bluegrass	<i>Poa arctica</i>	Secure			
Flat-Stem Bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa</i>	Alien	X		
White Bluegrass	<i>Poa glauca</i>	Secure	L		
Hartz's Bluegrass	<i>Poa hartzii</i>	Secure			G3G4
Fowl Bluegrass	<i>Poa palustris</i>	Secure			
Alaska Bluegrass	<i>Poa paucispicula</i>	Secure			
Porsild's Bluegrass	<i>Poa porsildii</i>	Sensitive			G3
Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis<sup>k</sup></i>	Secure			
Polar Bluegrass	<i>Poa pseudoabbreviata</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Curly Bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>	Sensitive			
Anderson's Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia andersonii</i>	Sensitive			
Northern Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia angustata</i>	Secure			
Arctic Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia arctica</i>	Secure			
Prince Patrick Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia bruggemannii</i>	Sensitive	L		
Spreading Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia distans</i>	Alien	X		



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Polar Nuttall’s Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i> <sup>1</sup>	Sensitive			G3 <sup>i</sup>
Creeping Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia phryganodes</i>	Secure			
Arctic Tussock Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia vaginata</i>	Sensitive			
Vahl’s Alkali Grass	<i>Puccinellia vahliana</i>	Secure			
False Melic Grass	<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	Secure			
Common River Grass	<i>Scolochloa festuacea</i>	Sensitive	L		
Cultivated Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Alien	X		
Rough Bristlegrass	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Alien	X		
Green Bristlegrass	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Alien	X		
Alkali Cordgrass	<i>Spartina gracilis</i>	Sensitive			
Freshwater Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Slender Wedgescale Grass	<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	Secure			
Siberian False Oat	<i>Trisetum sibiricum</i>	Presence Expected			
Narrow False Oat	<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	Secure			
Bread Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Alien	X		
Arctic Hairgrass	<i>Vahlodea atropurpurea</i>	Sensitive			
Brome Six-weeks Grass	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Alien	X		
Juncales – Juncaceae					
Northern Green Rush	<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i>	Secure			Rush-like herbs – Rushes
Arctic Rush	<i>Juncus arcticus</i>	Secure			
Two-flowered Rush	<i>Juncus biglumis</i>	Secure			
Toad Rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Secure			
Chestnut Rush	<i>Juncus castaneus</i>	Secure			
Drummond Rush	<i>Juncus drummondii</i>	Secure			
Dudley’s Rush	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Sensitive	L		
Thread Rush	<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Secure			
Merten’s Rush	<i>Juncus mertensianus</i>	Presence Expected			
Knotted Rush	<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Secure			
Moor Rush	<i>Juncus stygius</i>	Sensitive	L		
Northern White Rush	<i>Juncus triglumis</i>	Secure			
Vasey Rush	<i>Juncus vaseyi</i>	Undetermined			
Arctic Wood Rush	<i>Luzula arctica</i>	Secure			
Curved Wood Rush	<i>Luzula arcuata</i>	Secure			



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Northern Wood Rush	<i>Luzula confusa</i>	Secure			
Greenland Wood Rush	<i>Luzula groenlandica</i>	Secure			
Kjellman Wood Rush	<i>Luzula kjellmaniana</i>	Undetermined			
Common Wood Rush	<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Secure			
Small-flowered Wood Rush	<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	Secure			
Rufous Wood Rush	<i>Luzula rufescens</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Spiked Wood Rush	<i>Luzula spicata</i>	Secure			
Wahlenberg's Wood Rush	<i>Luzula wahlenbergii</i>	Secure			
<b>Liliales – Iridaceae</b>					Lily-like plants – Iris
Strict Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Secure			
<b>Liliales – Liliaceae</b>					Lily-like plants - Lilies
Welsh Onion	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Alien	X		
Wild Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Secure			
Common Alpine Lily	<i>Lloydia serotina</i>	Secure			
Wild Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Undetermined			
Large False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Undetermined			
Starry False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Secure			
Three-leaf False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum trifolium</i>	Secure			
Clasping Twisted Stalk	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Sensitive	L		
Northern False Asphodel	<i>Tofieldia coccinea</i>	Secure			
Scotch False Asphodel	<i>Tofieldia pusilla</i>	Secure			
Sticky False Asphodel	<i>Triantha glutinosa</i>	Secure			
American False Hellebore	<i>Veratrum viride</i>	Sensitive			
Mountain Death Camas	<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>	Secure			
<b>Najadales – Juncaginaceae</b>					Naiad-like plants – Arrowgrasses
Seaside Arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Secure			
Marsh Arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Secure			
<b>Najadales – Najadaceae</b>					Naiad-like plants – Naiads
Slender Naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Sensitive	L		
<b>Najadales – Potamogetonaceae</b>					Naiad-like plants – Pondweeds
Alpine Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>	Secure			
Leafy Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Sensitive			



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## Vascular Plants

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Fries Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Secure			G3
Grassy Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Secure			
Illinois Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Floating Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Sensitive	L		
Blunt-leaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Sensitive	L		
White-stem Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	Secure			
Slender Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Secure			
Richarson's Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Secure			
Straightleaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton strictifolius</i>	Secure			
Yenisei River Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton subsibiricus</i>	Sensitive			
Flatstem Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Undetermined			
Slender Pondweed	<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>	Secure			
Sago Pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sensitive			
Sheathed Pondweed	<i>Stuckenia vaginata</i>	Secure			
<b>Najadales – Ruppiaceae</b>					Naiad-like plants – Wigeon-grasses
Wigeon-grass	<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	Sensitive	L		
<b>Najadales – Scheuchzeriaceae</b>					Naiad-like plants – Pod Grasses
Pod Grass	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Secure			
<b>Najadales – Zannichelliaceae</b>					Naiad-like plants – Horned Pondweeds
Horned Pondweed	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
<b>Orchidales – Orchidaceae</b>					Orchid-like plants – Orchids
Small Round-leaved Orchis	<i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i>	Secure			
Calypso	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Secure			
Long-bract Orchid	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Undetermined			
Early Coral Root	<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>	Secure			
Pink Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	Undetermined	L		
Spotted Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium guttatum</i>	Secure			
Yellow Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Secure			
Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium passerinum</i>	Secure			
Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Secure			
Loesel's Twayblade	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Northern Twayblade	<i>Listera borealis</i>	Secure			





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Heart-leaved Twayblade	<i>Listera cordata</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
White Adder's-mouth	<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L	① <sup>5</sup>	
Bog Adder's-mouth	<i>Malaxis paludosa</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Tall Northern Green Orchid	<i>Platanthera aquilonis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
White Bog Orchid	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Blunt-leaved Bog Orchid	<i>Platanthera obtusata</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Small Round-leaved Bog Orchid	<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Hooded Ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Typhales – Sparganiaceae</b>					<b>Cattail-like plants – Bur-reeds</b>
Narrow-leaf Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Unbranched Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Giant Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Northern Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium hyperboreum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Small Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium natans</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Typhales – Typhaceae</b>					<b>Cattail-like plants – Cattails</b>
Broad-leaf Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Dicotyledoneae</b>					<b>Dicot flowering plants</b>
<b>Apiales – Apiaceae</b>					<b>Carrot-like plants – Parsnips</b>
Seaside Angelica	<i>Angelica lucida</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
American Thoroughwax	<i>Bupleurum americanum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Bulbous Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Spotted Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Mackenzie's Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Jakutsk Snow-parsley	<i>Cnidium cnidiifolium</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Cow Parsnip	<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Black Sanicle	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	<b>Presence Expected</b>			
Water Parsnip	<i>Sium suave</i>	<b>Secure</b>			



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### Apiales – Araliaceae

Wild Sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Secure			
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### Carrot-like plants – Sarsaparilla

### Asterales – Asteraceae (Compositae)

Common Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Secure			
Pearl Yarrow	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Alien	X		
Siberian Yarrow	<i>Achillea sibirica</i>	Secure			
Orange False Dandelion	<i>Agoseris aurantiaca</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Pale False Dandelion	<i>Agoseris glauca</i>	Sensitive			
Marsh Alkali Aster	<i>Almutaster pauciflorus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Pearly Everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Alpine Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria alpina</i>	Secure			
Dense-leaved Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria densifolia</i>	Secure			G3
Fries' Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria friesiana</i>	Secure			
Rocky Mountain Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria media</i>	Undetermined			
Small-leaf Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria microphylla</i>	Secure			
Pygmy Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria</i>	Secure			
Antennaria	<i>monocephala</i>				
Field Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	Sensitive			
Showy Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria pulcherrima</i>	Secure			
Rosy Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	Secure			
Stream-bank Arnica	<i>Arnica amplexicaulis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Narrowleaf Arnica	<i>Arnica angustifolia</i>	Secure			
Leafy Arnica	<i>Arnica chamissonis</i>	Secure			
Heart-leaved Arnica	<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Snow Arnica	<i>Arnica frigida</i>	Secure			
Mountain Arnica	<i>Arnica latifolia</i>	Sensitive	L		
Lessing's Arnica	<i>Arnica lessingii</i>	Secure			
Long-leaved Arnica	<i>Arnica lonchophylla</i>	Secure			
Hairy Arnica	<i>Arnica mollis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Alaska Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia alaskana</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Arctic Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia arctica</i>	Secure			
Biennial Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	Alien	X		
Field Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Secure			
Dragon Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Prairie Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Secure			
Three-fork Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia furcata</i>	Sensitive			



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Boreal Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia globularia</i>	Presence Expected			
Pacific Alpine Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia glomerata</i>	Presence Expected			
White Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Tilesius Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tilesii</i>	Secure			
Alpine Aster	<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Secure			
Nodding Beggarticks	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Secure			
Great Northern Aster	<i>Canadanthus modestus</i>	Presence Expected			
Creeping Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Alien	X		
Drummond Thistle	<i>Cirsium drummondii</i>	Sensitive			
Leafy Thistle	<i>Cirsium foliosum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Canada Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Undetermined			
Elegant Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis elegans</i>	Undetermined			
Dwarf Alpine Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis nana</i>	Secure			
Narrow-leaf Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>	Alien	X		
Arctic Daisy	<i>Dendranthema arcticum</i>	Sensitive	L		
Bitter Fleabane	<i>Erigeron acris</i>	Secure			
Tufted Fleabane	<i>Erigeron caespitosus</i>	Presence Expected			
Dwarf Mountain Fleabane	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	Secure			
Angular Fleabane	<i>Erigeron elatus</i>	Secure			
Smooth Fleabane	<i>Erigeron glabellus</i>	Secure			
Large-flower Fleabane	<i>Erigeron grandiflorus</i>	Secure			
Low Fleabane	<i>Erigeron humilis</i>	Secure			
Tundra Fleabane	<i>Erigeron hyperboreus</i>	Undetermined			G3G4
Hyssop-leaved Fleabane	<i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i>	Secure			
Short-ray Fleabane	<i>Erigeron lonchophyllus</i>	Secure			
Mex's Fleabane	<i>Erigeron mexiae</i>	Undetermined			
Pale Fleabane	<i>Erigeron pallens</i>	Sensitive	L		
Philadelphia Fleabane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Secure			
Purple Fleabane	<i>Erigeron purpuratus</i>	Sensitive			
One-flower Fleabane	<i>Erigeron uniflorus</i>	Secure			
Yukon Fleabane	<i>Erigeron yukonensis</i>	May Be At Risk			G3G4



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Pygmy Wood Aster	<i>Eurybia pygmaea</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Siberian Aster	<i>Eurybia sibirica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Grass-leaved Goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Great Blanket-flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata<sup>d</sup></i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Low Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Broadleaf Gumweed	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Common Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
White-flowered Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Alpine Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium gracile</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Woolly Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium triste</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Umbellate Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Tartarian Lettuce	<i>Lactuca tatarica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Entire-leaf Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum integrifolium</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Pineapple Weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Dwarf Arctic Groundsel	<i>Packera cymbalaria</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Boreal Groundsel	<i>Packera hyperborealis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Rayless Mountain Groundsel	<i>Packera indecora</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Ogotoruk Creek Groundsel	<i>Packera ogotorukensis</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Alpine Groundsel	<i>Packera pauciflora</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Balsam Groundsel	<i>Packera pauperula</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Rocky Mountain Groundsel	<i>Packera streptanthifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Arctic Sweet Coltsfoot	<i>Petasites frigidus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma uniflora</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Narrow-leaf Saw-wort	<i>Saussurea angustifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Marsh Ragwort	<i>Senecio congestus</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Desert Ragwort	<i>Senecio eremophilus</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Black-tip Ragwort	<i>Senecio lugens</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Mount Sheldon Ragwort	<i>Senecio sheldonensis</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Arrow-leaf Ragwort	<i>Senecio triangularis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			



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Alpine Multiray Goldenrod	<i>Solidago multiradiata</i>	Secure			
Sticky Goldenrod	<i>Solidago simplex</i>	Secure			
Field Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Alien	X		
Boreal Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Secure			
Alkali Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ciliatum</i>	Sensitive	L		
Lindley's Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ciliolatum</i>	Secure			
White Heath Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>	Secure			
White Prairie Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum falcatum</i>	Secure			
Smooth Blue Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	Presence Expected			
Lance-leaved Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i>	Undetermined			
Nahanni Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum nahanniense</i> <sup>m</sup>	May Be At Risk	L		G1Q <sup>j</sup>
Purple-stemmed Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum puniceus</i>	May Be At Risk			
Western Mountain Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum spathulatum</i>	Sensitive	L		
Yukon Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum yukonense</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Floccose Tansy	<i>Tanacetum bipinnatum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G2G3
Common Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Alien	X		
Red-seeded Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum laevigatum</i>	Alien	X		
Harp Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum lyratum</i>	Sensitive			
Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> <sup>n</sup>	Secure			
Northern Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum phymatocarpum</i>	Secure			
Dark Purple Groundsel	<i>Tephrosieris atropurpurea</i>	Secure			
Kjellman's Groundsel	<i>Tephrosieris kjellmanii</i>	Sensitive			
Twice-hairy Groundsel	<i>Tephrosieris lindstroemii</i>	Sensitive	L		
Yukon Groundsel	<i>Tephrosieris yukonensis</i>	Secure			
Yellow Goatsbeard	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	Alien	X		
Seashore Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>	Secure			
Scentless Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum perforata</i>	Alien	X		



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<b>Callitrichales – Callitrichaceae</b>		<b>Waterstarwort-like plants – Waterstarworts</b>			
Northern Waterstarwort	<i>Callitriche hermaphrodita</i>	Secure			
Large Waterstarwort	<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i>	Undetermined	L		
March Waterstarwort	<i>Callitriche palustris</i>	Secure			
<b>Callitrichales – Hippuridaceae</b>		<b>Waterstarwort-like plants – Marestails</b>			
Four-leaved Maretail	<i>Hippuris tetraphylla</i>	Sensitive			
Common Maretail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	Secure			
<b>Campanulales – Campanulaceae</b>		<b>Harebell-like plants – Harebells and Lobelias</b>			
Yukon Bellflower	<i>Campanula aurita</i>	Secure			
Alaska Bellflower	<i>Campanula lasiocarpa</i>	Secure			
American Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Secure			
Arctic Harebell	<i>Campanula uniflora</i>	Secure			
Water Lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Kalm's Lobelia	<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Secure			
<b>Capparales – Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)</b>		<b>Caper-like plants – Mustards</b>			
Saltwater Cress	<i>Arabidopsis salsuginea</i>	May Be At Risk			
Arctic Rockcress	<i>Arabis arenicola</i>	Sensitive	L		
Calder's Rockcress	<i>Arabis calderi</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Limestone Rockcress	<i>Arabis divaricarpa</i>	Secure			
Drummond Rockcress	<i>Arabis drummondii</i>	Sensitive			
Hairy Rockcress	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Secure			
Holboell Rockcress	<i>Arabis holboellii</i>	Secure			
Lyre-leaf Rockcress	<i>Arabis lyrata</i>	Secure			
American Wintercress	<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	Secure			
Chinese Mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Alien	X		
Turnip	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Alien	X		
Bird Rape	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Alien	X		
Smooth Rockcress	<i>Braya glabella</i>	Secure			
Alpine Northern Rockcress	<i>Braya humilis</i>	Secure			
Hairy Rockcress	<i>Braya pilosa</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G1
Greenland Rockcress	<i>Braya thorild-wulfii</i>	Sensitive			
Large-seeded False Flax	<i>Camelina sativa</i>	Alien	X		
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Alien	X		
Alpine Bittercress	<i>Cardamine bellidifolia</i>	Secure			
Richardson's Bittercress	<i>Cardamine digitata</i>	Secure			





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Small-leaved Bittercress	<i>Cardamine microphylla</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Few-seeded Bittercress	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Small-flowered Bittercress	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Pennsylvania Bittercress	<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Purple Bittercress	<i>Cardamine purpurea</i>	<b>Presence Expected</b>			
Scurvy Grass	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Green Tansy Mustard	<i>Descurainia incana</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Pinnate Tansy Mustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Herb Sophia	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Northern Tansy Mustard	<i>Descurainia sophioides</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Slender Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba albertina</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Alpine Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba alpina</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Fell-field Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba arctogena</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Golden Draba	<i>Draba aurea</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Boreal Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba borealis</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Brewer's Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba breweri</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Gray-leaf Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba cinerea</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Flat-top Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba corymbosa</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Snowbed Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba crassifolia</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
White Arctic Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba fladnizensis</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Rock Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba glabella</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Yellowstone Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba incerta</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Long-stalk Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba juvenilis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Milky Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba lactea</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Lance-pod Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba lonchocarpa</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Macoun's Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba macounii</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			G3G4
Wood Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba nemorosa</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			



# List 10

## Vascular Plants

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Yellow Arctic Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba nivalis</i>	Secure			
Norwegian Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba norvegica</i>	Undetermined	L		
Canadian Arctic Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba oblongata</i>	Secure			
Ogilvie Range Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba ogilviensis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G2
Few-seeded Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba oligosperma</i>	Sensitive			
Palander's Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba palanderiana</i>	Sensitive			
Few-flowered Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba pauciflora</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Porsild's Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba porsildii</i>	May Be At Risk			G3G4
Tall Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba praealta</i>	Secure			
Alaska Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba stenoloba</i>	Undetermined			
Ellesmere Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba subcapitata</i>	Secure			G3?
Common Dog Mustard	<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	Alien	X		
Worm-seed Wallflower	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	Secure			
Shy Wallflower	<i>Erysimum inconspicuum</i>	Secure			
Pallas Wallflower	<i>Erysimum pallasii</i>	Secure			
Edward Mock Wallflower	<i>Eutrema edwardsii</i>	Secure			
Soft Rockcress	<i>Halimolobos mollis</i>	Secure			G3?
Dense-flower Pepperwort	<i>Lepidium densiflorum</i>	Alien	X		
Branched Pepperwort	<i>Lepidium ramosissimum</i>	Secure			
Garden Pepperwort	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	Alien	X		
Arctic Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella arctica</i>	Secure			
Calder's Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella calderi</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G3
Yellow Ball Mustard	<i>Neslia paniculata</i>	Alien	X		
Arctic False-wallflower	<i>Parrya arctica</i>	Secure			G3?
Naked-stemmed Wallflower	<i>Parrya nudicaulis</i>	Secure			
Hoary Yellowcress	<i>Rorippa barbareaifolia</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Persistent-sepal Yellowcress	<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G3



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Mackenzie River Yellowcress (Asiatic Cress)	<i>Rorippa crystallina</i> <sup>d</sup>	May Be At Risk	L		
Bog Yellowcress	<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Secure			
Corn Mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Alien	X		
Tall Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Alien	X		
Boreal Smelowskia	<i>Smelowskia borealis</i>	Sensitive			
Alpine Smelowskia	<i>Smelowskia calycina</i>	Sensitive			
Water Awlwort	<i>Subularia aquatica</i>	Sensitive			
Arctic Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arcticum</i>	Presence Expected			
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Alien	X		
<b>Caryophyllales – Amaranthaceae</b>			<b>Pink-like plants – Amaranths</b>		
Green Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Alien	X		
<b>Caryophyllales – Caryophyllaceae</b>			<b>Pink-like plants – Pinks and relatives</b>		
Creeping Sandwort	<i>Arenaria humifusa</i>	Secure			
Low-stemmed Sandwort	<i>Arenaria longipedunculata</i>	Sensitive	L		G3Q
Alpine Chickweed	<i>Cerastium alpinum</i> <sup>o</sup>	Undetermined	L		
Arctic Chickweed	<i>Cerastium arcticum</i> <sup>o</sup>	Not Assessed			
Field Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Secure			
Bering Sea Chickweed	<i>Cerastium beeringianum</i>	Secure			
Bialynick's Chickweed	<i>Cerastium bialynickii</i> <sup>o</sup>	Not Assessed			
Common Chickweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Alien	X		
Great Chickweed	<i>Cerastium maximum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Nodding Chickweed	<i>Cerastium nutans</i>	Alien	X		
Regel's Chickweed	<i>Cerastium regelii</i>	Secure			
Northern Pink	<i>Dianthus repens</i>	Presence Expected			
Slender Mountain Sandwort	<i>Eremogone capillaris</i>	Secure			
Showy Baby's-breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	Alien	X		
Tall Baby's-breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Alien	X		
Seabeach Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Secure			
Arctic Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia arctica</i>	Secure			
Mountain Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia biflora</i>	Secure			
Rock Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia dawsonensis</i>	Secure			
Elegant Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia elegans</i>	Secure			
Long-pod Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia macrocarpa</i>	May Be At Risk	L		



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Alpine Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia obtusiloba</i>	Sensitive	L		G3G4
Ross’ Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia rossii</i>	Secure			
Boreal Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia rubella</i>	Secure			
Bog Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia stricta</i>	Sensitive			
Yukon Stitchwort	<i>Minuartia yukonensis</i>	Sensitive	L		
Blunt-leaved Sandwort	<i>Moehringia lateriflora</i>	Secure			
Large-leaved Sandwort	<i>Moehringia macrophylla</i>	Sensitive	L		
Snow Pearlwort	<i>Sagina nivalis</i>	Secure			
Knotted Pearlwort	<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Sensitive			
Procumbent Pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Alien	X		
Alpine Pearlwort	<i>Sagina saginoides</i>	Sensitive			
Moss Campion	<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Secure			
Balkan Catchfly	<i>Silene csereii</i>	Alien	X		
Drummond’s Campion	<i>Silene drummondii</i>	Undetermined	L		
Arctic Campion	<i>Silene involucrata</i>	Secure			
Menzies Pink Campion	<i>Silene menziesii</i>	Sensitive			
Creeping Campion	<i>Silene repens</i>	Sensitive			
Sorensen’s Campion	<i>Silene sorensenis</i>	Sensitive			
Taimyr Campion	<i>Silene taimyrensis</i> <sup>p</sup>	Secure			
Peel River Campion	<i>Silene tayloriae</i> <sup>q</sup>	Secure			
Apetalous Campion	<i>Silene uralensis</i>	Secure			
Corn Spurrey	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Alien	X		
Saltmarsh Sandspurry	<i>Spergularia salina</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Boreal Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria borealis</i>	Secure			
Northern Bog Startwort	<i>Stellaria calycantha</i>	Undetermined			
Fleshy Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria crassifolia</i>	Secure			
Saltmarch Sandwort	<i>Stellaria humifusa</i>	Secure			
Longleaf Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	Secure			
Long-stalked Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria longipes</i>	Secure			
Common Starwort	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Alien	X		
Umbellate Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria umbellata</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Arctic-Flower (Merkia)	<i>Wilhelmsia physodes</i>	Secure			
Caryophyllales – Chenopodiaceae		Pink-like plants – Goosefoot and relatives			
Thick-leaved Orache	<i>Atriplex dioica</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Gmelin’s Orache	<i>Atriplex gmelinii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Garden Orache	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	Alien	X		



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Spreading Orache	<i>Atriplex patula</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Russian Pigweed	<i>Axyris amaranthoides</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Lamb's Quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Berlandier's Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Strawberry-blite	<i>Chenopodium capitatum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Narrowleaf Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium leptophyllum</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
Red Pigweed	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Rocky Mountain Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium salinum</i> <sup>r</sup>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Maple-leaved Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium simplex</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Hooker's Bugseed	<i>Corispermum hookeri</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Alaskan Bugseed	<i>Corispermum ochotense</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Hairy Bugseed	<i>Corispermum villosum</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Nuttall's Povertyweed	<i>Monolepis nuttalliana</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Maritime Glasswort	<i>Salicornia maritima</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
Red Glasswort	<i>Salicornia rubra</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Garden Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Horned Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
White Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
<b>Caryophyllales – Portulacaceae</b>					<b>Pink-like plants – Spring beauties</b>
Alpine Spring Beauty	<i>Claytonia megarhiza</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Alaska Spring Beauty	<i>Claytonia sarmentosa</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
Tuberous Spring Beauty	<i>Claytonia tuberosa</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Water Blinks	<i>Montia fontana</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
<b>Cornales – Cornaceae</b>					<b>Dogwood-like plants – Dogwoods</b>
Dwarf Dogwood (Bunchberry)	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Swedish Dogwood	<i>Cornus suecica</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
<b>Diapensiales – Diapensiaceae</b>					<b>Diapensias – Diapensias</b>
Lapland Diapensia	<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	<b>Secure</b>	L		
<b>Dipsacales – Adoxaceae</b>					<b>Teasel-like plants – Musk-roots</b>
Musk-root	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
<b>Dipsacales – Caprifoliaceae</b>					<b>Teasel-like plants – Honeysuckles and relatives</b>
Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	<b>Secure</b>			



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Mountain Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Secure			
White Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Northern Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Secure			
Mountain Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	Undetermined	L		
Squashberry (High-bush cranberry)	<i>Viburnum edule</i>	Secure			
<b>Dipsacales – Valerianaceae</b>					<b>Teasel-like plants – Valerians</b>
Clustered Valerian	<i>Valeriana capitata</i>	Secure			
Wood Valerian	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Sensitive			
Sitka Valerian	<i>Valeriana sitchensis</i>	Sensitive			
<b>Ericales – Empetraceae</b>					<b>Blueberry-like plants – Crowberries</b>
Black Crowberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Secure			
<b>Ericales – Ericaceae</b>					<b>Blueberry-like plants – Blueberries and relatives</b>
Bog Rosemary	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Secure			
Alpine Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos alpina</i>	Secure			
Red Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos rubra</i>	Secure			
Common Bearberry (Kinnikinnick)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Secure			
Arctic White Heather	<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	Secure			
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Secure			
Moss Heather	<i>Harrimanella hypnoides</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Alpine Laurel	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>	Undetermined			
Bog Laurel	<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	Secure			
Common Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Secure			
Narrow-leaved Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum palustre</i>	Secure			
Alpine Azalea	<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i>	Secure			
Purple Mountain Heather	<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	Sensitive	L		
Pink Mountain Heather	<i>Phyllodoce empetriformisc</i>	Sensitive			
Yellow Mountain Heather	<i>Phyllodoce glanduliflora</i>	Sensitive			
Lapland Rosebay	<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	Secure			
Dwarf Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Mountain Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		





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Velvetleaf Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Oval-leaved Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Small Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	Secure			
Alpine Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Secure			
Rock Cranberry (Lingonberry)	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Secure			
<b>Ericales – Monotropaceae</b>					Blueberry-like plants – Indian pipes
Indian Pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Undetermined	L		
<b>Ericales – Pyrolaceae</b>					Blueberry-like plants – Wintergreens
Pipsissewa	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
One-flowered Wintergreen	<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	Secure			
One-sided Wintergreen	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Secure			
Pink Pyrola	<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	Secure			
Greenish-flowered Pyrola	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	Secure			
Arctic Pyrola	<i>Pyrola grandiflora</i>	Secure			
Lesser Pyrola	<i>Pyrola minor</i>	Secure			
<b>Fabales – Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</b>					Pea-like plants – Peas
Meadow Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus agrestis</i>	Sensitive			
Alpine Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>	Secure			
American Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus americanus</i>	Secure			
Indian Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus australis</i>	Secure			
Bodin's Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus bodinii</i>	Secure			
Canadian Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Elegant Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus eucosmus</i>	Secure			
Rattle Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus laxmannii</i>	Sensitive			
Loose-flowered Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tenellus</i>	Secure			
Tundra Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus umbellatus</i>	Secure			
Alpine Sweet-vetch	<i>Hedysarum alpinum</i>	Secure			
Boreal Sweet-vetch	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i>	Secure			
Beach Pea	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Cream Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i>	Secure			
Arctic Lupine	<i>Lupinus arcticus</i>	Secure			
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Alien	X		
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alien	X		
White Sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	Alien	X		



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Yellow Sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Alien	X		
Arctic Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis arctica</i>	Secure			
Boreal Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis borealis</i>	Secure			
Field Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis campestris</i>	Secure			
Pendent-pod Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis deflexa</i>	Secure			
Maydell Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis maydelliana</i>	Secure			
Blackish Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis nigrescens</i>	Secure			
Scamman's Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis scammaniana</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G3G4
Showy Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis splendens</i>	Secure			
Alsike Clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alien	X		
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Alien	X		
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Alien	X		
American Purple Vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i>	Secure			
<b>Fagales – Betulaceae</b>		<b>Beech-like plants – Birches and Alders</b>			
Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Secure			
Green Alder	<i>Alnus viridis</i>	Secure			
Dwarf Birch	<i>Betula glandulosa</i> <sup>s</sup>	Secure			
Arctic Dwarf Birch	<i>Betula nana</i> <sup>s</sup>	Secure			
Alaska Paper Birch	<i>Betula neoalaskana</i>	Secure			
Water Birch	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	Secure			
Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Secure			
Bog Birch	<i>Betula pumila</i>	Sensitive	L		
<b>Gentianales – Apocynaceae</b>		<b>Gentian-like plants – Dogbanes and relatives</b>			
Spreading Dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Secure			
Indian Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
<b>Gentianales – Gentianaceae</b>		<b>Gentian-like plants – Gentians</b>			
Prairie Gentian	<i>Gentiana affinis</i>	Sensitive			
Pale Gentian	<i>Gentiana glauca</i>	Secure			
Pygmy Gentian	<i>Gentiana prostrata</i>	Sensitive			
Northern Gentian	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Secure			
Four-parted Gentian	<i>Gentianella propinqua</i>	Secure			
Dane's Gentian	<i>Gentianella tenella</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Sheared Gentian	<i>Gentianopsis detonsa</i>	Secure	L		
Macoun's Gentian	<i>Gentianopsis macounii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Spurred Gentian	<i>Halenia deflexa</i>	Undetermined	L		
Marsh Felwort	<i>Lomatogonium rotatum</i>	Secure			



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<b>Geraniales – Balsaminaceae</b>					<b>Geranium-like plants – Jewel-weed</b>
Spotted Jewel-weed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Undetermined	L		
<b>Geraniales – Geraniaceae</b>					<b>Geranium-like plants – Geraniums</b>
Bicknell's Geranium	<i>Geranium bicknellii</i>	Secure			
Richardson Geranium	<i>Geranium richardsonii</i>	Sensitive	L		
<b>Haloragales – Haloragaceae</b>					<b>Milfoil-like plants – Milfoils</b>
Alternate-flower Water Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	May Be At Risk			
Spilked Water Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Secure			
Whorled Water Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	Secure			
<b>Lamiales – Boraginaceae</b>					<b>Mint-like plants – Borages and relatives</b>
Arctic Forget-me-not	<i>Eritrichium nanum</i>	Undetermined	L		
Showy Forget-me-not	<i>Eritrichium splendens</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G3G4
Northern Stickseed	<i>Hackelia deflexa</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Western Stickseed	<i>Lappula occidentalis</i>	Sensitive			
European Stickseed	<i>Lappula squarrosa</i>	Alien	X		
Drummond Bluebell	<i>Mertensia drummondii</i>	May Be At Risk			G2Q
Sea Bluebell	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Sensitive			
Northern Bluebell	<i>Mertensia paniculata</i>	Secure			
Alpine Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis asiatica</i>	Secure			
<b>Lamiales – Lamiaceae (Labiatae)</b>					<b>Mint-like plants – Mints and relatives</b>
Blue Giant Hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
American Dragonhead Nettle	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>	Secure			
Brittle- Stem Hemp	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Alien	X		
Common Dead Nettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Alien	X		
Northern Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Undetermined	L		
Corn Mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Secure			
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Bee-balm					
Ledingham's False Dragonhead	<i>Physostegia ledinghamii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Hooded Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Secure			
Hairy Hedge Nettle	<i>Stachys pilosa</i>	Secure			
<b>Linales – Linaceae</b>					<b>Flax-like plants – Flaxes</b>
Lewis Blue Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Secure			
Common Yellow Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Alien	X		



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<b>Malvales - Malvaceae</b>		<b>Mallow-like plants – Mallows</b>			
Dwarf Mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
<b>Myricales – Myricaceae</b>		<b>Bayberry-like plants – Gales</b>			
Sweet Gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Myrtales – Onagraceae</b>		<b>Myrtle-like plants – Fireweeds</b>			
Fireweed	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
River Beauty	<i>Chamerion latifolium</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Small Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea alpina</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Alpine Willowherb	<i>Epilobium anagallidifolium</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Arctic Willowherb	<i>Epilobium arcticum</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Hairy Willowherb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	<b>Secure</b>	L		
Dauria Willowherb	<i>Epilobium davuricum</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Hornemann Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hornemannii</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
White-flower Willowherb	<i>Epilobium lactiflorum</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Linear-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium leptophyllum</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Marsh Willowherb	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Nepentales – Droseraceae</b>		<b>Carnivorous plants – Sundews</b>			
English Sundew	<i>Drosera anglica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Slenderleaf Sundew	<i>Drosera linearis</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Round-leaved Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Nepentales – Sarraceniaceae</b>		<b>Carnivorous plants – Pitcher plants</b>			
Northern Pitcher Plant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
<b>Nymphaeales – Ceratophyllaceae</b>		<b>Waterlily-like plants – Hornworts</b>			
Common Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
<b>Nymphaeales – Nymphaeaceae</b>		<b>Waterlily-like plants – Waterlilies and relatives</b>			
Rocky Mountain Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar polysepala</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Variegated Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Dwarf White Waterlily	<i>Nymphaea leibergii</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Pygmy White Waterlily	<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
<b>Papaverales – Fumariaceae</b>		<b>Poppy-like plants – Corydalis</b>			
Golden Corydalis	<i>Corydalis aurea</i>	<b>Secure</b>			



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Few-flowered Corydalis	<i>Corydalis pauciflora</i>	Sensitive			
Pale Corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	Secure			
<b>Papaverales – Papaveraceae</b>					<b>Poppy-like plants – Poppies</b>
Lapland Poppy	<i>Papaver lapponicum</i>	Secure			
Macoun's Poppy	<i>Papaver macounii</i>	Secure			
McConnell's Poppy	<i>Papaver mcconnellii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Arctic Poppy	<i>Papaver radicum</i>	Secure			
Walpole Poppy	<i>Papaver walpolei</i>	Presence Expected			G3
<b>Plantaginales – Plantaginaceae</b>					<b>Plantain-like plants- Plantains</b>
Hairy Plantain	<i>Plantago canescens</i>	Secure			
Saline Plantain	<i>Plantago eriopoda</i>	Secure			
Nipple-seed Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i> <sup>t</sup>	Alien	X		
Seaside Plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i>	May Be At Risk			
<b>Plumbaginales – Plumbaginaceae</b>					<b>Leadwort-like plants – Thrifts</b>
Western Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Secure			
<b>Polygonales – Polygonaceae</b>					<b>Rhubarb-like plants – Dock and relatives</b>
Alaska Wild-rhubarb	<i>Aconogonum alaskanum</i>	Sensitive			
Meadow Bistort	<i>Bistorta plumosa</i>	Secure			
Alpine Bistort	<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>	Secure			
Black Bindweed	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Alien	X		
Iceland Purslane	<i>Koenigia islandica</i>	Sensitive			
Mountain Sorrel	<i>Oxyria digyna</i>	Secure			
Water Smartweed	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Secure			
Pale Smartweed	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> <sup>d</sup>	Secure			
Striate Knotweed	<i>Polygonum achoreum</i>	Alien	X		
Prostrate Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Alien	X		
Fowler Knotweed	<i>Polygonum fowleri</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Alaska Knotweed	<i>Polygonum humifusum</i>	Sensitive			
Bushy Knotweed	<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i>	Undetermined	L		
Arctic Dock	<i>Rumex arcticus</i>	Secure			
Great Water Dock	<i>Rumex brittanica</i>	Undetermined	L		
Curly Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Alien	X		
Tierra del Fuego Dock	<i>Rumex fueginus</i>	Sensitive			
Lapland Sorrel	<i>Rumex lapponicus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Western Dock	<i>Rumex occidentalis</i>	Secure			



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Siberian Willow Dock	<i>Rumex sibiricus</i>	Undetermined			
Triangular-valved Dock	<i>Rumex triangulivalvis</i>	Secure			
<b>Primulales – Primulaceae</b>		<b>Primrose-like plants – Primroses</b>			
Sweet-flower Rock-jasmine	<i>Androsace chamaejasme</i>	Secure			
Pygmy-flower Rock-jasmine	<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i>	Secure			
Northern Shooting-star	<i>Dodecatheon frigidum</i>	Secure			
Few-Flower Shooting-star	<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	Sensitive	L		
Mackenzie River Dwarf Primrose	<i>Douglasia arctica</i>	Sensitive	L		G3
Arctic Montane Dwarf Primrose	<i>Douglasia ochotensis</i>	Undetermined	L		
Sea Milkwort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>	May Be At Risk			
Tufted Yellow Loosetrife	<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>	Secure			
Slender Primrose	<i>Primula borealis</i>	Sensitive	L		
Greenland Primrose	<i>Primula egaliksensis</i>	Secure			
Arctic Primrose	<i>Primula eximia</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Mealy Primrose	<i>Primula incana</i>	Secure			
Lake Mistassini Primrose	<i>Primula mistassinica</i>	Secure			
Stiff Primrose	<i>Primula stricta</i>	Secure			
Northern Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	Undetermined	L		
Arctic Starflower	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>	Sensitive			
<b>Proteales – Elaeagnaceae</b>		<b>Protea-like shrubs – Silverberries and relatives</b>			
American Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	Secure			
Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Secure			
<b>Ranunculales – Ranunculaceae</b>		<b>Buttercup-like plants – Buttercups and relatives</b>			
Mountain Monkshood	<i>Aconitum delphiniifolium</i>	Secure			
Red Baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Secure			
Canada Anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Secure			
Alpine Anemone	<i>Anemone drummondii</i>	Sensitive			
Purple Anemone	<i>Anemone multiceps</i>	Presence Expected			G3G4
Cut-leaved Anemone	<i>Anemone multifida</i>	Secure			
Narcissus-flowered Anemone	<i>Anemone narcissiflora</i>	Secure			





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Small-flowered Anemone	<i>Anemone parviflora</i>	Secure			
Prairie Crocus	<i>Anemone patens</i>	Secure			
Yellow Anemone	<i>Anemone richardsonii</i>	Secure			
Blue Columbine	<i>Aquilegia brevistyla</i>	Secure			
Floating Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha natans</i>	Sensitive			
Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Secure			
Pale Larkspur	<i>Delphinium glaucum</i>	Secure			
Kidney-leaved Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	Sensitive			
Common Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Alien	X		
White Water Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Secure			
Seaside Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>	Secure			
Subalpine Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus eschscholtzii</i>	Secure			
Lesser Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Secure			
Arctic Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus gelidus</i>	Sensitive			
Small Yellow Water-Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i>	Secure			
Arctic Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus hyperboreus</i>	Secure			
Lapland Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus lapponicus</i>	Secure			
Macoun Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus macounii</i>	Secure			
Snowy Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus nivalis</i>	Secure			
Pallas' Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus pallasii</i>	Sensitive			
Northern Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus pedatifidus</i>	Secure			
Bristly Crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus<sup>d</sup></i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Dwarf Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus pygmaeus</i>	Secure			
Prairie Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus rhomboideus</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Sardinain Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus sabinei</i>	Sensitive			
Cursed Crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Secure			
Sulphur Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus sulphureus</i>	Secure			
Turner's Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus turneri</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G2G3Q
Alpine Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>	Secure			
Few Flower Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum sparsiflorum</i>	May Be At Risk			
Veined Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i>	Secure			



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<b>Rosales – Crassulaceae</b>		<b>Rose-like plants – Stonecrops and relatives</b>			
Water Pigmy-weed	<i>Crassula aquatica</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Entire-leaved Stonecrop	<i>Rhodiola integrifolium</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
<b>Rosales – Grossulariaceae</b>		<b>Rose-like plants – Currants</b>			
Skunk Currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Northern Black Currant	<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Bristly Black Currant	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Canada Gooseberry	<i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Swamp Red Currant	<i>Ribes triste</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Rosales – Rosaceae</b>		<b>Rose-like plants – Roses and relatives</b>			
Saskatoon Berry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Silverweed	<i>Argentina anserina</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Egede Cinquefoil	<i>Argentina egedii</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Rose Chamaerhodos	<i>Chamaerhodos erecta</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Marsh Cinquefoil	<i>Comarum palustre</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Shrubby Cinquefoil	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Yellow Mountain Avens	<i>Dryas drummondii</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Entire-leaved Mountain Avens	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Eight-petal Mountain Avens	<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Woodland Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>	L		
Virginia Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Yellow Avens	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Glacier Avens	<i>Geum glaciale</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Large-leaved Avens	<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Ross Avens	<i>Geum rossii</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Prairie-smoke	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Segmented Luetke	<i>Luetkea pectinata</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Tall Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Two-flowered Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla biflora</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Staghorn Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla bimundorum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Mountain Meadow Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla diversifolia</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Elegant Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla elegans</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Arctic Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla nana</i>	<b>Secure</b>			



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Snow Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla nivea</i>	Secure			
Norwegian Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	Secure			
Pennsylvania Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla pensylvanica</i>	Secure			
Pretty Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla pulchella</i>	Secure			
Rocky Mountain Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla rubricaulis</i>	Secure			
One-flowered Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla uniflora</i>	Secure			
Vahl's Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla vahlana</i>	Secure			
Pin Cherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Secure	L		
Choke Cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	May Be At Risk			
Prickly Rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	Secure			
Smooth Rose	<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Undetermined	L		
Woods Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Secure			
Arctic Raspberry	<i>Rubus arcticus</i>	Secure			
Cloudberry	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	Secure			
Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Secure			
Dwarf Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Secure			
Canada Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	Presence Expected			
Great Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> <sup>u</sup>	Undetermined	L		
Sibbaldia	<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>	Sensitive			
Three-toothed Cinquefoil	<i>ibbaldiopsis tridentata</i>	Sensitive			
False Spiraea	<i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i>	Alien	X		
Greene Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Sensitive	L		
Steven Meadow-sweet	<i>Spiraea stevenii</i>	Secure			
<b>Rosales – Saxifragaceae</b>					<b>Rose-like plants – Saxifrages</b>
Northern Golden Saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium tetrandrum</i>	Secure			
Wright Golden Saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium wrightii</i>	Sensitive			
Richardson Alumroot	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Leather-leaved Saxifrage	<i>Leptarrhena pyrolifolia</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Bare-stem Bishop's Cap	<i>Mitella nuda</i>	Secure			
Fringed Grass-of-parnassus	<i>Parnassia fimbriata</i>	Sensitive			



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Kotzebue's Grass-of-parnassus	<i>Parnassia kotzebuei</i>	Secure			
Marsh Grass-of-parnassus	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Secure			
Ascending Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga adscendens</i>	Sensitive	L		
Yellow Mountain Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>	Secure			
Matte Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga bronchialis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Tufted Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga caespitosa</i>	Secure			
Nodding Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	Secure			
Cushion Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga eschscholtzii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Rusty-Hair Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga ferruginea</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Spider Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga flagellaris</i>	Secure			
Leafy Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga foliolosa</i>	Secure			
Stiff Stem Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga hieraciifolia</i>	Secure			
Yellow Marsh Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	Secure			
Red Stemmed Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga lyallii</i>	Sensitive			
Heart-leaved Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga nelsoniana</i>	Secure			
Snow Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>	Secure			
Purple Mountain Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	Secure			
White Mountain Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Razshivin's Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga razshivinii</i>	Secure			
Many-flowered Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga redofskii</i>	Undetermined	L		G3G4
Yukon Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga reflexa</i>	Secure			
Alpine Brook Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga rivularis</i>	Secure			
Thyme-leaf Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga serpyllifolia</i>	Sensitive			
Siberian Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga sibirica</i>	Secure			
Ottertail Pass Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga tenuis</i>	Undetermined	L		
Prickly Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga tricuspidata</i>	Secure	L		
<b>Rubiales – Rubiaceae</b>					<b>Bedstraw-like plants – Bedstraws</b>
Catchweed Bedstraw	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Alien	X		
Northern Bedstraw	<i>Galium boreale</i>	Secure			
Boreal Bedstraw	<i>Galium kamtschaticum</i>	Undetermined	L		
Bog Bedstraw	<i>Galium labradoricum</i>	Secure			



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Small Bedstraw	<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Secure			
Fragrant Bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Secure			
<b>Salicales – Salicaceae</b>		<b>Willow-like shrubs and trees – Willows and relatives</b>			
Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Secure			
Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Secure			
Alaska Willow	<i>Salix alaxensis</i>	Secure			
Littletree Willow	<i>Salix arbusculoides</i>	Secure			
Arctic Willow	<i>Salix arctica</i>	Secure			
Northern Willow	<i>Salix arctophila</i>	Secure			
Athabasca Willow	<i>Salix athabascensis</i>	Secure			
Barclay Willow	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	Secure			
Barratt Willow	<i>Salix barrattiana</i>	Secure			
Bebb Willow	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Secure			
Short-fruit Willow	<i>Salix brachycarpa</i>	Secure			
Hoary Willow	<i>Salix candida</i>	Secure			
Chamisso's Willow	<i>Salix chamissonis</i>	Sensitive	L		
Undergreen Willow	<i>Salix commutata</i>	Sensitive	L		
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	Sensitive	L		
Sandbar Willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	Secure			
Farr's Willow	<i>Salix farriae</i>	Undetermined	L		
Alaska Bog Willow	<i>Salix fuscescens</i>	Secure			
Gray Willow	<i>Salix glauca</i>	Secure			
Halberd Willow	<i>Salix hastata</i>	Sensitive	L		
Snowbed Willow	<i>Salix herbacea</i>	Secure			
Shining Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>	Secure			
Yellow Willow	<i>Salix lutea</i>	Secure			
Maccalla Willow	<i>Salix maccalliana</i>	Secure			
Blueberry Willow	<i>Salix myrtillofolia</i>	Secure			
Barren-ground Willow	<i>Salix niphoclada</i>	Secure			
Oval-leaved willow	<i>Salix ovalifolia</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Bog Willow	<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	Secure			
Meadow Willow	<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	Sensitive			
Skeleton-leaved Willow	<i>Salix phlebophylla</i>	Secure			
Diamond-leaved Willow	<i>Salix planifolia</i>	Secure			
Polar Willow	<i>Salix polaris</i>	Secure			
Mackenzie Willow	<i>Salix prolixa</i>	Secure			



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False Mountain Willow	<i>Salix pseudomonticola</i>	Secure			
Firm-leaf Willow	<i>Salix pseudomyrsinites</i>	Undetermined			
Tea-leaved Willow	<i>Salix pulchra</i>	Secure			
Balsam Willow	<i>Salix pyrifolia</i>	Secure			
Raup's Willow	<i>Salix raupii</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G2
Net-veined Willow	<i>Salix reticulata</i>	Secure			
Richardson Willow	<i>Salix richardsonii</i>	Secure			
Round-leaved Willow	<i>Salix rotundifolia</i>	Secure			
Scouler Willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Secure			
Autumn Willow	<i>Salix serissima</i>	Secure			
Wedgeleaf Willow	<i>Salix sphenophylla</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
<b>Santalales – Santalaceae</b>		<b>Sandalwood-like plants – Toadflaxes and relatives</b>			
Bastard Toadflax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Undetermined	L		
Northern Comandra	<i>Geocaulon lividum</i>	Secure			
<b>Sapindales – Aceraceae</b>		<b>Maple-like trees – Maples</b>			
Manitoba Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Alien	X		
<b>Scrophulariales – Lentibulariaceae</b>		<b>Figwort-like plants – Butterworts and relatives</b>			
Hairy Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula villosa</i>	Secure			
Common Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Secure			
Flatleaf Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	Secure			
Greater Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia macrorhiza</i>	Secure			
Lesser Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Sensitive			
Northern Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia ochroleuca</i>	May Be At Risk			
<b>Scrophulariales – Orobanchaceae</b>		<b>Figwort-like plants – Broom-rapes and relatives</b>			
Northern Groundcone	<i>Boschniakia rossica</i>	Secure			
<b>Scrophulariales – Scrophulariaceae</b>		<b>Figwort-like plants – Figworts and relatives</b>			
Alpine Bartsia	<i>Bartsia alpina</i>	Undetermined	L		
Pale Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja caudata</i>	Secure			
Elegant Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja elegans</i>	Secure			
Northern Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja hyperborea</i>	Sensitive			
Raup Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja raupii</i>	Secure			
Yukon Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja yukonis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		G3?
Dwarf Snapdragon	<i>Chaenorrhinum minus</i>	Alien	X		
Arctic Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia subarctica</i>	Sensitive			





## Vascular Plants

Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Little Weaselsnout	<i>Lagotis minor</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>	L		
Northern Mudwort	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Butter-and-Eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	<b>Alien</b>	X		
Common Large Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Yellow Owl's Clover	<i>Orthocarpus luteus</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Capitate Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis capitata</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Red-tip Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis flammea</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Greenland Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis groenlandica</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Hairy Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis hirsuta</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Labrador Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis labradorica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Woolly Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis lanata</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Langsdorf's Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis langsdorfii</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Lapland Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis lapponica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Muskeg Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis macrodonta</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Oeder's Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis oederi</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Sudetan Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sudetica</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Whorled Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis verticillata</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		
Gorman's Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon gormanii</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Small-flowered Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon procerus</i>	<b>Presence Expected</b>			
Little Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Alaska Kitten-tail	<i>Synthyris borealis</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>	L		G3G4
American Speedwell	<i>Veronica americana</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Long-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	<b>Alien</b>			
Purslane Speedwell	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	<b>May Be At Risk</b>			
Marsh Speedwell	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Alpine Speedwell	<i>Veronica wormskejoldii</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Solanales – Hydrophyllaceae</b>					<b>Nightshade-like plants – Waterleaves</b>
Franklin's Phacelia	<i>Phacelia franklinii</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Solanales – Menyanthaceae</b>					<b>Nightshade-like plants – Buckbeans</b>
Bog Buckbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Solanales – Polemoniaceae</b>					<b>Nightshade-like plants – Phlox and relatives</b>
Narrow-leaved Collomia	<i>Collomia linearis</i> <sup>d</sup>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Hood's Phlox	<i>Phlox hoodii</i>	<b>Undetermined</b>			
Richardson's Phlox	<i>Phlox richardsonii</i>	<b>Sensitive</b>			
Tall Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium acutiflorum</i>	<b>Secure</b>			
Northern Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium boreale</i>	<b>Secure</b>			



Common Name	Scientific species name	NWT STATUS RANK	Range note <sup>a</sup>	Reason for Change <sup>b</sup>	COSEWIC Status/Global Conservation Concern <sup>c</sup>
Showy Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i>	Sensitive			
<b>Theales – Elatinaceae</b>					<b>Tea-like plants – Waterworts</b>
Long-stemmed Waterwort	<i>Elatine triandra</i>	Undetermined	L		
<b>Urticales – Urticaceae</b>					<b>Nettle-like plants – Nettles</b>
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Secure			
<b>Violales – Cistaceae</b>					<b>Violet-like plants – Beach-heaths</b>
Woolly Beach-heath	<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	Sensitive			
<b>Violales – Violaceae</b>					<b>Violet-like plants – Violets</b>
Sand Violet	<i>Viola adunca</i>	Secure			
Canada Violet	<i>Viola canadensis</i>	May Be At Risk	L		
Northern Marsh Violet	<i>Viola epipsila</i>	Sensitive			
Smooth White Violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>	Sensitive			
Northern Bog Violet	<i>Viola nephrophylla</i>	Sensitive			
Alpine Marsh Violet	<i>Viola palustris</i>	Sensitive			
Kidney-leaf White Violet	<i>Viola renifolia</i>	Secure			
Great-spurred Violet	<i>Viola selkirkii</i>	May Be At Risk			
Johnny-jump-up	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Alien	X		

a Range Note: L = Species with limited distribution (less than 5% of NWT), hence small numbers are expected. X = Usual range of species not in NWT.

b Describes reasons for a change in status rank between 2000 and 2006. ➤: Increasing Risk, ➡: Decreasing Risk, ✗: Error correction, #: Species new to the NWT, T: Taxonomic change, ⓘ: Information added, Π: New rank category, A: Changed due to detailed assessment by COSEWIC since 2000. See Data Sources & Methods for more details.

c For your convenience, the status derived from other processes than the one presented in this report is described in this column. COSEWIC Status: Status for a species in Canada if it has already been assessed in a detailed manner by COSEWIC as of 2006. The year of each assessment is given with each status. After 2006, please consult current and additional status assessments on the COSEWIC web page ([www.cosewic.gc.ca](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca)). Global Conservation Concern: Rank of a species in the world as assessed by NatureServe. GH: Possibly Extinct, G1: Critically Imperilled, G2: Imperilled, G3: Vulnerable. Definitions and more information can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org).

d This species may have been introduced to the NWT.

e *Alopecurus alpinus* is treated as synonymous to *Alopecurus borealis* in a draft version of Flora of North American (FNA) Vol 24-25. The later name was used for the Canada-wide rank ([www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca)).

f *Calamagrostis holmii* is treated as synonymous to *Calamagrostis stricta* (ssp. *stricta*) in a draft version of FNA Vol 24-25. The later name was used for the Canada-wide rank ([www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca)).

g Slender Wild Rye (*Elymus trachycaulus*) has both native and introduced forms, both of which are apparently present in the NWT. This grass formed the majority of the seed mix applied in the 1980-90s along the pipeline to Norman Wells.

h *Helictotrichon hookeri* is treated as *Avenula hookeri* in a draft version of FNA Vol 24-25. The later name was used for the Canada-wide rank ([www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca)).

i Common Reed (*Phalaris arundinacea*) has both native and introduced forms (genotypes) that can be in the NWT.

j Two varieties of Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) exist: one is native, the other one is alien. Although only the native variety appears to be present in the NWT, further investigations on the genetics of the NWT populations are needed.

k Two forms of Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), exist: one is native, the other one is alien. Both forms may be present in the NWT, but most sites are considered introduced. The species is used extensively as lawn grass.

l *Puccinellia nuttalliana* includes the taxon formerly known as *Puccinellia deschampsoides*, which has a global conservation concern rank of "G3".

m Nahanni Aster (*Symphyotrichum nahanniense*) is included in *Symphyotrichum falcatum* according to Kartesz (1999), but recent work done for the FNA (2006) indicates that it should be treated as a full species. This work was not published before December 2005, however the taxon was included in this report as a full species based on expert opinion and due to its rarity and high global conservation concern (G1).



## Vascular Plants

- n Two subspecies of Common Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) exist: one is native, the other one is alien. Both forms are present in the NWT. This polymorphic cosmopolitan weedy species includes the taxa formerly recognized as *Taraxacum lacerum*, which is the most common native entity that is widespread in the NWT. The species also includes the taxon recognized as *T. officinale* ssp. *officinale*, an exotic subspecies present in the NWT.
  - o Alpine Chickweed (*Cerastium alpinum*) populations present on the NWT require more taxonomic work and may include *Cerastium arcticum*, *Cerastium nigrescens* ssp. *arcticum*, and *Cerastium bialynickii*. FNA vol. 5 treats *C. alpinum*, *C. arcticum*, *C. bialynickii* as separate species.
  - p Taimyr Campion (*Silene taimyrensis*) is treated as synonymous to *Silene ostenfeldii* (Ostenfeld's Campion) in FNA Vol. 5. The later name was used for the Canada-wide rank ([www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca)).
  - q Peel River Campion (*Silene tayloriae*) is treated as synonymous to *Silene involucrate* ssp. *tenella* (a subspecies of Arctic Campion) in FNA Vol. 5. The later name was used for the Canada-wide rank ([www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca)).
  - r Rocky Mountain Goosefoot (*Chenopodium salinum*) is treated as synonymous to *Chenopodium glaucum* (mostly alien species) in FNA vol. 4, but the only taxon present in the NWT is the native variety *C. glaucum* var *salinum*, and is listed here using its synonym. *C. salinum*.
  - s *Betula nana* and *Betula glandulosa* ssp. *exilis* are treated as separate species in FNA Vol. 3. These taxa hybridize in the area where both occur, including in the NWT, and can be very difficult to distinguish.
  - t Nipple-seed Plantain (*Plantago major*) has both native and alien subspecies. Both forms can be in the NWT.
  - u There is uncertainty about the identity of the taxa present in the NWT. Either Great Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*, alien) is present, or Western Burnet (*Sanguisorba occidentalis*, native), or both.
- 1 Changed from At Risk
  - 2 Changed from May Be at Risk
  - 3 Changed from Sensitive
  - 4 Changed from Secure
  - 5 Changed from Undetermined
  - 6 Changed from Not Assessed
  - 7 Changed from Alien
  - 8 Changed from Extirpated
  - 9 Changed from Vagrant



## Challenges and Opportunities - What are the next steps?

The Northwest Territories (NWT) often amazes visitors by its vastness and richness. People who have travelled and lived in this land for years will readily share their experiences with newcomers, and talk about the diversity of NWT's landscape and wildlife. The number of species that can be found in this northern part of Canada is surprising, and each year more species can still be discovered. The large expanses of undisturbed habitat, large herds of migratory herbivores, and intact predator-prey relationships make the NWT unique. However, northern ecosystems are under increasing pressures.

All residents are responsible for conserving and preserving NWT species for future generations. Monitoring the general status rank of NWT species using simple but efficient criteria is continuing with the help of many agencies and knowledgeable people sharing information every year. This monitoring is helping us to detect changes in species distribution, population numbers, and threats.

The evaluation system described in this report must remain consistent between years, but improvements should be possible. In 2005, we added a category that is not used by other jurisdictions in Canada: "Presence Expected". This category will help differentiate between species that are not recorded in the NWT but are suspected to be present, and species that are truly new to the NWT. This category was necessary in a jurisdiction where search efforts for some species groups are not extensive and where a valid method for estimating the arrival rates of new species is essential to track the potential effects of a changing climate.

### Future Opportunities

We need to continue to bring back copies of the data and information on NWT specimens stored in institutions in Canada or outside the country. Results from past studies and surveys are essential to compare with current studies to enable us to track changes in northern ecosystems.

Sharing resources with development agencies and industries would help to complement current monitoring programs and enhance opportunities for increasing our knowledge. In addition, we should continue to enhance our efforts to facilitate the input and sharing of traditional and local knowledge of the land, while respecting the need to preserve that knowledge for future generations. Future opportunities for both visiting experts and Northerners exist; both can learn by working together and by sharing experiences on the land to gain insights on all NWT species.

About 5% of the estimated total number of species occurring in the NWT have been ranked in this report. In 2000, only 1% had been ranked. With the 2006 report, we began to rank groups of lesser-known species: the insects. All vertebrates are ranked, except the marine fishes.

The *General Status Ranking Program* is done in cooperation with all other jurisdictions in Canada. Each NWT rank is used, along with the ranks from other provinces and territories, to draft Canada-wide ranks for each species. To find these Canada-wide ranks and more information link to [www.wildspecies.ca](http://www.wildspecies.ca).

## Challenges and Opportunities - What are the next steps? ...continued

### Future Challenges

Coordinating the ranking of the General Status for species across Canada can be a daunting task. The *National General Status Working Group*, of which the NWT is a member, coordinates the work following a schedule of priorities for ranking that is based on the availability of information and expertise across Canada and the world. We are already collecting information and will be working to rank the following groups of species before the next report in 2010:

- 2006 – marine fishes, mosquitoes, blackflies;
- 2007 – mosses, moths, decapod crustaceans;
- 2008 – lichens, marine mussels, bees and paper wasps;
- 2009 – some species groups of terrestrial and freshwater molluscs

In addition, all the species ranked in the 2006 report will be reviewed and their rank may be modified in 2010.

NWT is rich in biodiversity. Large numbers of species thrive here, and Northerners have a great depth of knowledge of the land and enthusiasm for all species.

We will need your help during the next few years to collect and share information. Your expert opinion on the rank of NWT species will be greatly appreciated. We invite you to share your observations and your knowledge by participating in any of the monitoring programs available in the Northwest Territories. This information is summarized in the form of species lists and general status ranks, and then shared back with you in the *NWT Species Infobase* available at [www.nwtwildlife.com](http://www.nwtwildlife.com).

## Further Reading - How to learn more?

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## Further Reading - How to learn more? ...continued

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## Acknowledgments – Who participated in this program?

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### Participating Agencies:

All species ranks were reviewed by the ad hoc *Working Group on General Status of NWT Species* composed of all agencies with wildlife management responsibilities in the NWT:

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories
- Environment Canada, Government of Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Government of Canada,
- Fisheries Joint Management Committee
- Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board
- Sahtu Renewable Resources Board
- Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT)

### Participating Experts:

The Working Group would like to acknowledge the help of experts who greatly assisted in increasing our monitoring efforts of lesser-known species in the NWT, in gathering additional information, and in drafting lists for entire groups of species. These contributors also participated in final reviews.

#### Amphibians, Reptiles, and Bats:

Mike Fournier

#### Butterflies:

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#### Damselflies, Dragonflies and Tiger Beetles:

Dr. Paul Catling

#### Freshwater Mussels:

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#### Marine Fishes:

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#### Vascular Plants:

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## Acknowledgments – Who participated in this program? ...continued

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Ranking committees reviewed in detail the general status ranks for some groups of species for this report.

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## Monitoring Infosheet

### To Participate in a **Monitoring Program** Or to Contact a **Regional Biologist**

South Slave Region (867) 872 6400  
Inuvik Region (867) 777 7230  
North Slave Region (867) 873 7184  
Sahtu Region (867) 587 3500  
Dehcho Region (867) 695 7475

### To Report **Observations on Wildlife - Mammals**

*WildlifeOBS@gov.nt.ca*

### To Report a **Forest Fire** (877) NWT FIRE

### To Report a **Poacher** (866) POA CHER

### Any Questions About **Birds** or To Report Bird Observations

NWT/NU Bird Survey Checklist  
*NWTChecklist@ec.gc.ca*  
(867) 669-4771  
*www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/checklist*

### To Report a **Banded Bird** (800) 327 BAND

### To Report a **Fishing Violation** (800) 222 TIPS

### Any Questions About **Fish or Marine Mammals**

Department of Fisheries & Oceans  
Yellowknife (867) 669 4900  
Inuvik (867) 777 7500  
Hay River (867) 874 5570

### To Report Observations of **Amphibians or Reptiles**

NWT - Frog Watch  
*frogwatch@cnf.ca*  
(867) 920 6327  
Pamphlets available at ENR Offices

To Report **Insect** Observations or  
To Contact an Insect Specialist  
*NWTBUGS@gov.nt.ca*  
NWT keys available at  
*www.nwtwildlife.com*

To Report **Plant** Observations  
NWT PlantWatch Coordinator  
*nwtplantwatch@yahoo.ca*  
(867) 873-2242  
*www.emannorth.ca*

To Report **Diseased Wildlife**  
Wildlife Disease Specialist  
(867) 873 7761

To Report a **Spill of Oil Chemicals**  
or other **Hazardous Materials**  
NWT 24hour Spill Report Line  
(867) 920 8130 (Collect calls accepted)

To obtain a copy of the  
**NWT SPECIES**  
**Monitoring Infobase**  
Or to obtain more  
information about the  
General Status evaluation  
process, contact:

Wildlife Division  
Department of  
Environment and  
Natural Resources  
GNWT  
Box 1320  
Yellowknife, NT  
Canada  
X1A 2L9

or VISIT the

NWT Wildlife HomePage  
*www.nwtwildlife.com*



