

As of 2012, there are

32 state-endangered and 14 state-threatened animals (including 2 federally listed endangered species - Dwarf Wedgemussel, & Indiana Bat; 2 threatened - Canadian Lynx & Puritan Tiger Beetle and 1 species of concern – Cobblestone Tiger Beetle)

Fish: 6 species

Amphibians: 1 species

Reptiles: 6 species

Mammals: 8 species

Birds: 11 species

Invertebrates (mussels, beetles, amphipods): 14 species

65 state-endangered and 93 state-threatened plants (including 2 federally listed endangered species - Jesup's Milk-vetch & Barbed-bristle Bulrush; and 1 threatened - Small Whorled Pogonia)

Common	Federal Status	VT Status
Blueback Herring	Species of Concern*	
Indiana Bat	Endangered	Endangered
Canadian Lynx	Threatened	Endangered
Eastern Mountain Lion	Extirpated-Not Listed	Endangered
New England Cottontail	Candidate*	Species of Concern*
Puritan Tiger Beetle	Threatened	Threatened
Cobblestone Tiger Beetle	Species of Concern*	Threatened
Dwarf Wedgemussel	Endangered	Endangered
*not legally protected		

A rule is pending LCAR review for the listing of 9 species

***Species Proposed for Listing as Endangered:***

**Green Mountain Quillwort** (*Isoetes viridimontana*) is a recently discovered species which has only been documented in Vermont at one location. It was first observed and collected in Vermont during the summer of 2010. Approximately 50 ponds in Vermont, 50 similar ponds in Maine, as well as 12 ponds in the Green Mountain National Forest have been inventoried without finding any additional populations.

This quillwort is a true Vermont endemic since it is known to have only a single viable, reproducing population located in a pond in Windham County in south-central Vermont. This plant grows submerged in approximately 30 to 70 inches of water scattered in several areas around a pond margin.

Whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*), historically found in Vermont, was rediscovered in 2008. It is most common in natural prairies in the mid-west, but exists on calcareous bedrock outcrops and ridgetops in the East. There is only one known population in Vermont consisting of approximately 40 plants and very few fruits. The plants are found on private land.

**The Dwarf birch** (*Betula minor*) was rediscovered in Vermont on state land in 1983. It is a midsized shrub that is limited to alpine areas in the Northeast. The only known plant is adjacent to a popular hiking trail. Uncertainty exists regarding seed viability, genetics, and climate change. It has been listed as threatened or endangered in New York, New Hampshire, and Maine.

**The Tulip tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is considered to be native in Vermont since 1853, and was rediscovered in 2009. There is a single 125 year old tree, plus numerous small trees, saplings, and seedlings in a natural setting. There is only one fruiting individual on developable private property.

**The Fowler's toad** (*Anaxyrus fowleri*) has always been limited in Vermont, but has not been documented since 2007. There has been a decline in detections in New Hampshire as well. The reason for their decline is unknown, but their restrictive habitat (rare riverine sand habitat subject to Connecticut River scouring) is thought to put them at a greater risk to anthropogenic and natural events, and may be linked to climate change.

**The Rusty blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) population has declined regionally approximately 85% since 1960. The decline may be attributed to loss of breeding habitat, loss of wintering habitat, and the nontargeted loss due to avicide directed at other species. Vermont is at the southern edge of its boreal breeding habitat.

**The Rusty-patched bumblebee** (*Bombus affinis*) was historically found in the Upper-Midwest, Northeast, and Eastern Seaboard, but its abundance has greatly decreased nationwide. In Vermont, the bumblebee was likely found state-wide from at least the 1960s to 1990s. However, the bee has not been observed in the state since 1999. The declines may be associated with habitat loss/degradation, increased pathogens, reduced genetic diversity, pesticides, and climate change.

**The Aston cuckoo bumblebee** (*Bombus ashtoni*) has undergone severe range reductions. Specifically, the population in Vermont appears to have declined drastically since the 1990s. This bee depends on taking over the nests of the other two proposed bees, the Rusty-patched bumblebee and the Yellow-banded bumblebee. Their population has declined as a result of the decline of other species.

#### ***Species Proposed for Listing as Threatened:***

The Yellow-banded bumblebee (*Bombus terricola*) was once commonly distributed throughout the Upper Midwest and the East, but has since experienced a decline of significant magnitude. Among other things, these bees are threatened by habitat degradation, climate change, pesticides, and pathogens.