

Chapter Three

Iowa Fish and Wildlife and Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Required Element #1: “Information on the distribution and abundance of species of wildlife, including low and declining populations as the state fish and wildlife agency deems appropriate, that are indicative of the diversity and health of the state’s wildlife.”

Species Included in the Iowa Wildlife Action Plan

The DNR is the sole agency given the responsibility to manage Iowa's fish and wildlife resources, preserve their habitats (Code of Iowa, Chapter 455A), and establish and protect state-listed endangered or threatened species (chapter 481B.4 and Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 571-77(481B)). Iowa law recognizes that *wildlife* includes any species of wild mammal, fish, bird, reptile, amphibian, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate (Code of Iowa sections 456A.24, 481A.1, 481A.38, 481A.39, 481A.48, 481B.1). In addition to taxonomic groups designated as *wildlife* in Iowa law, this Plan is intended to guide conservation of all Iowa’s native fauna for which an adequate level of information is available to assess the conservation status and needs. The first edition of the Plan included all the vertebrate taxa as well as butterflies, land snails, fresh water mussels, dragonflies, and damselflies. For the 2015 version, crayfish were added. This version adds consideration of bumble bees, a small subset of the moth fauna, and plants. A total of 1,601 species were evaluated by subcommittees. Subcommittees considered all species which have been documented in Iowa, including some species which may be occasional visitors, expanding their range, have been introduced, or have already been extirpated (Table 3-1).

Determining the Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic subcommittees of the IWAP Wildlife Working Group evaluated the status of all species considered for their focal group. The same status assessment criteria were used for all species which are native to Iowa, not already extirpated from the state, not vagrant or accidental in their occurrence within Iowa, and for which there is adequate information to assess conservation status. Until the implementation of the Wildlife Action Plan, Iowa had long lacked a systematic survey to document the distribution and abundance of most wildlife species. Therefore, varying amounts of information were available for subcommittee members to use when assessing taxonomic groups, as a whole, as well as individual species.

Table 3-1. Number of species evaluated by the IWAP.

IWAP taxonomic subcommittees evaluated all species with validated occurrence records for Iowa (includes vagrant species, exotic/introduced species, and those which are now presumed extirpated).

Phyla	Class	Taxonomic Group	Species	List location
Chordata	Amphibia	Amphibians	25	Appendix 3
Chordata	Reptilia	Reptiles	47	Appendix 4
Chordata	Aves	Breeding birds	197	Appendix 5
Chordata	Aves	Non-breeding birds ¹	210	Appendix 6
Chordata	Mammalia	Mammals	81	Appendix 7
Chordata	Actinopterygii, (Ray-finned fishes), Cephalaspidomorphi (lampreys), & Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fishes)	Fishes	156	Appendix 8
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Mussels	54	Appendix 9
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Terrestrial snails	90	Appendix 10
Arthropoda	Insecta, Order Hymenoptera	Bumble Bees	15	Appendix 11
Arthropoda	Insecta, Order Lepidoptera	Butterflies	127	Appendix 12
Arthropoda	Insecta, Order Lepidoptera	Moths	32	Appendix 13
Arthropoda	Insecta, Order Odonata	Dragonflies and Damselflies	120	Appendix 14
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Crayfishes	8	Appendix 15

Phyla	Class	Taxonomic Group	Species	List location
Kingdom Plantae	All classes of plants in Iowa	Plants	439	Table 3-16
		Total species evaluated	1,601	

¹Species that do not nest in Iowa but migrate through the state.

Development of Species Conservation Status Assessment Criteria

We utilized 8 criteria to assess the conservation status of all native, extant Iowa wildlife species. For the 2015 revision, an ad hoc working group of the Wildlife Working Group considered a variety of conservation status assessment schemes, from the published literature, before ultimately developing a set of criteria that could reasonably be utilized by each taxonomic subcommittee for assessing wildlife in Iowa. These included a species assessment methodology described by Partners in Flight as well as NatureServe's ranking system. For the 2025 revision, the full Wildlife Working Group decided to utilize the same 8 criteria, to allow comparisons between 2015 and 2025 results.

The system described in the PIF Handbook on Species Assessment (Panjabi et al. 2012) ranks each species of North American breeding bird based upon seven measures of conservation status:

1. *Population Size* (PS) indicates vulnerability due to the total number of adult individuals in the global population.
2. *Breeding Distribution* (BD) indicates vulnerability due to the geographic extent of a species' breeding range on a global scale.
3. *Non-breeding Distribution* (ND) indicates vulnerability due to the geographic extent of a species' non-breeding range on a global scale.
4. *Threats to Breeding* (TB) indicates vulnerability due to the effects of *current and probable future* extrinsic conditions that threaten the ability of populations to survive and successfully reproduce in breeding areas within North America.
5. *Threats to Non-breeding* (TN) indicates vulnerability due to the effects of *current and probable future* extrinsic conditions that threaten the ability of North American breeding populations to survive over the non-breeding season.
6. *Population Trend* (PT) indicates vulnerability due to the direction and magnitude of changes in population size within North America since the mid-1960s.

NatureServe's Ranking System (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2012), which is used by some state Natural Heritage Programs, also served as a partial basis for the approach used in this assessment. Factors included in NatureServe's Ranking System include:

Rarity

1. Range Extent - defined as the area contained within an imaginary boundary encompassing all known, inferred, or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding vagrancy.
2. Area of Occupancy - area within its "extent of occurrence" which is occupied by a taxon, excluding vagrancy.
3. Population - estimated current total of the species within the area of interest (IA)
4. Number of Occurrences - each occurrence is an area of land or water in which a species is or was present
5. Number of Occurrences or % Area with Good Viability - if current conditions prevail, the occurrence is likely to persist for the foreseeable future in its current condition or better
6. Environmental Specificity - degree to which a species depends upon a relatively scarce set of habitats, substrates, food types, or other biotic/abiotic factors within its overall range (this is to be used mostly when the # of occurrences, range extent or area of occupancy are largely unknown)

Trends

1. Long-term Trend - degree of change over ~200 years (for area of interest) in population size, range extent, # of occurrences, and/or % area with good viability.
2. Short-term Trend - same as above, for 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer.

Threats

1. Threats - incorporates information on severity, scope, impact and timing
2. Intrinsic Vulnerability - to be used when threats unknown

After discussing these assessment systems, the working group decided on 8 criteria that would be used to assess the species included in Iowa's Wildlife Action Plan (See Appendix 17 for a detailed description of the ranks associated with each of the following 8 criteria):

1. Global Range Extent (all other criteria are for Iowa only)
2. Area of Occupancy
3. Long-term Trend
4. Short-term Trend
5. Ecological Specialization (Population Concentration)
6. Dietary Specialization
7. General Ecological Specialization
8. Threat Not Addressed Above

The Scoring Process

The Wildlife Working Group developed a scoring process in which each criterion was weighted according to our understanding of the relative contribution of each factor to a species' overall conservation status. The theoretical potential score for an individual species ranges from 0 - 3.75. Calculated scores ranged from 0.57 (for the Snuffbox mussel) to 3.75 (for several species of low conservation concern that have been expanding their range within Iowa). See Appendix 17 for a detailed explanation of the criteria used to score each wildlife species.

Not all criteria were expected or intended to have normal distributions. For example, the *Range Extent* criterion exists to significantly reduce the score for the small number of Iowa species which have a global range of less than 40,000 square miles. This is because threats within the Iowa portion of a species' range, with a small overall range, pose greater risk to the species as a whole. Very few species scored a three or lower for this criterion.

Similarly, the *Ecological Specialization - Population Concentration* criterion is intended to highlight those species that aggregate at a small number of locations, and therefore could be at risk of extirpation given one disastrous event during the time period when the population is aggregated. This criterion was not relevant for most Iowa species. Rather, it served to reduce the scores for a small number of species which face this high-risk situation, regardless of their current trend and distribution. Thus, a hypothetical example of an 'average' SGCN species would have a restricted geographic range, occupy only a portion of its former range, be suffering moderate long- and short-term population declines, and be specialized with respect to population concentration, diet, or some other factor. Species with 2 or more fields that are unknown went into a separate "Data Deficient" (DD) category of species - for which information needs are high. These species will be SGCN-DD until such time as there is adequate information to allow assessment of their conservation status. If a species has been extirpated from the state, it was also put into a separate category for further discussion. Examples include the Starhead Topminnow and the Pondmussel. This SGCN-E category was created because some extirpated species are better candidates for conservation efforts than others, depending on whether Iowa remains an important part of their range and whether their conservation status in other areas is stable.

A variety of data resources were utilized by taxonomic subcommittees as they considered which species should be listed as Species of Greatest Conservation Need. In general, the following types of resources were used:

- Published historic and scientific literature;
- Unpublished reports, scientific surveys and databases maintained by the DNR fisheries, wildlife and water quality bureaus (e.g., Natural Areas Inventory, Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program, Statewide Mussel Survey, etc.);
- Personal research and survey data supplied by wildlife ecologists at Iowa educational institutions;
- Museum and personal specimen collections;
- State and regional databases maintained by other conservation organizations (e.g. NatureServe, Partners In Flight, Partners for Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Geological Survey, Iowa Ornithologist's Union, etc.);
- Personal expertise of working group members and consultants.

To determine the list of SGCN from the scores created through the assessments, we combined the wildlife species into one dataset, with the exception of the moth and terrestrial snail species. (The expertise and capacity to address moths and terrestrial snails is limited, so these two subcommittees each selected a relatively small number species to assess. Therefore, including these taxa in the full analysis would have biased the results.) We combined the scores for analysis because separating the data into individual taxa resulted in several groups with non-normal score distributions. Combining these into one group, the dataset was still skewed (more scores with 3+ values) but did have a more normal distribution.

Given the skewedness, we elected to use the Quartiles and Interquartile Range as the methodology for determining where to set the SGCN value (as opposed to the standard deviation), because the Interquartile Range and Median Absolute Deviation method is less impacted by outliers than the Median Standard Deviation. Species with a score that was at or below the 0.5 Median Absolute Deviation from Quartile 2 were considered to be those of Greatest Conservation Need. First, we found the three Quartiles (Q2 is the median of the dataset while Q1 and Q3 are the medians of the remaining data below and above the median, respectively). The Interquartile Range (IQR) is the difference between Q3 and Q1. The Median Absolute Deviation (MAD) is half of the IQR. This methodology resulted in a SGCN list of wildlife species with scores less than or equal to 2.844.

Plants, however, followed a different methodology to determine SGCN status. A working group of plant experts considered records of plants from multiple sources and decided that all native species with fewer than 40 records since 1980, as well as a subset with unknown status, would be considered SGCN.

Table 3-2. Proportion of Iowa Species Designated as SGCN.

Taxonomic Group	2012	2015	2025			
	# of SGCN in 2012	# of SGCN in 2015	# of SGCN in 2025	# Species Evaluated (Valid Iowa Records)	# of Species Assessed (Native Species)	% SGCN of Species Assessed
Amphibians	9	16	8	25	21	38%
Reptiles	23	40	36	47	46	78%
Birds - Breeding	67	78	48	197	190	25%
Birds - Non-breeding	18	34	39	210	190	19%
Mammals	19	22	18	81	53	34%
Fish	74	79	65	156	144	45%
Mussels	29	43	45	54	52	87%
Terrestrial Snails*	8	5	3	90	3	N/A
Bumble Bees	N/A	N/A	12	15	15	80%
Butterflies	38	51	31	127	108	29%
Moths*	N/A	N/A	32	32	32	N/A
Dragonflies & Damselflies	28	30	19	120	107	18%
Crayfish*	N/A	7	4	8	7	57%
Total Fauna	313	405	360	1162	988	36%*
Plants*	N/A	N/A	439	439	439	N/A
Total Fauna and Flora	313	405	799	1601	1427	N/A

*The entirety of the taxonomic groups of native Terrestrial Snails, Moths, and Plants were not assessed for SGCN status due to lack of sufficient information; a subset of species were assessed. This somewhat inflates the percentage of species that were determined to be SGCN of those that were assessed.

The status assessment process resulted in lists of SGCN for each taxonomic group included in the Plan. These lists are displayed in Tables 3-3 through 3-16.

Future Changes to List of SGCN

As research and monitoring progress, Iowa may find that the conservation status scores assigned to each species during the 2025 Comprehensive Review and Revision have changed. Also, Iowa may be able to complete the status assessment for species that were rated Data Deficient in 2025. This section outlines the process that would be undertaken to evaluate changes to the list of SGCN within taxonomic groups already included in the Plan prior to the next Comprehensive Review and Revision, scheduled for 2035.

Step 1: Taxonomic Subcommittee Completes Status Assessment

The taxonomic subcommittee for the relevant taxon would use the approved criteria to re-do the Species Status Assessment for the species in question (see Appendix 17).

Step 2: Wildlife Working Group Review and Notification to Fish and Wildlife Service

Once the Species Status Assessment process is completed, the results will be reviewed for approval by the Wildlife Working Group. If approved by the Wildlife Working Group, then the potential changes to the list of SGCN would be compiled for submission to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Director of DNR would send a letter of intent to make minor revisions to the Plan to the USFWS Region 3 Coordinator of Conservation Investment (CI) Programs.

Step 3: Public Review and Submittal of Changes to Fish and Wildlife Service

Once the USFWS has been informed of Iowa's intent to complete a minor revision to the Plan, the list of species to be added to the SGCN category will be made available for public review and comment. After public input is considered and integrated, then the proposed changes to the list of SGCN will be submitted to the USFWS for review and approval.

Evaluation of Additional Taxonomic Groups

As additional information about Iowa wildlife becomes available through biological surveys and research, Iowa may consider evaluating other taxonomic groups for inclusion in the Plan. This section outlines the process that would be undertaken to evaluate any potential additional taxa prior to the Plan's next Comprehensive Review and Revision, scheduled for 2035.

Step 1: Completion of Nomination Form by Sponsor

The evaluation process begins when an interested party (hereafter, "sponsor") submits a form to the Wildlife Working Group of the Implementation Committee. The preferred taxonomic level for inclusion in the Plan is an entire order or sub-order of species known to occur within Iowa, but we will consider groups as small as complete genera occurring within Iowa. For that entire taxon, the form requests information such as the list of species with documented occurrences in Iowa, how long the taxon has been studied in Iowa and what portions of the state have been surveyed, a list of publications resulting from the work (if any), and a list of the primary people studying the taxon within Iowa.

Step 2: Wildlife Working Group-Sponsor Consultation

Once a completed nomination form has been received, members of the Wildlife Working Group will work with the sponsor to determine the feasibility of adding the taxon. Feasibility will depend on several issues: whether there are an adequate number of experts knowledgeable about the taxon to develop a taxon-specific subcommittee, whether there are potential sources of funding for research and conservation projects for the taxon, and whether established monitoring protocols for the taxon can be integrated into the Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring (MSIM) program.

Step 3: Species Status Assessment

If the sponsor and the Wildlife Working Group determine that inclusion of the taxon is feasible, then a taxon-specific subcommittee will be formed. The subcommittee will complete a Species Status Assessment process. To be included in the Plan, all Iowa species within the taxonomic group will need to have the Species Status Assessment Scoring Criteria completed (see Appendix 17.) This forms the basis for determining which species would be listed as SGCN, as discussed above. If two or more criteria are unknown for a given species, that species will be placed in the "Data Deficient" category of SGCN.

Step 4: Wildlife Working Group Review and Notification to Fish and Wildlife Service

Once the Species Status Assessment process is completed, the results will be reviewed for approval by the Wildlife Working Group. If approved by the Wildlife Working Group, then the potential changes to the list of SGCN would be compiled for submittal to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Director of DNR would send a letter of intent to make minor revisions to the Plan to the USFWS Region 3 Coordinator of Conservation Investment (CI) Programs.

Step 5: Public Review and Submittal of Changes to Fish and Wildlife Service

Once the USFWS has been informed of Iowa's intent to complete a minor revision to the Plan, the list of species to be added to the SGCN category will be made available for public review and comment. After public input is considered and integrated, then the proposed changes to the list of SGCN will be submitted to the USFWS for review and approval.

Tables of Species of Greatest Conservation Need

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is currently in the process of revising the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 571—Chapter 77, which lists the state's Threatened and Endangered (T&E) plants and animals. The proposed rule was not finalized at the time of this update to the Wildlife Action Plan. A list detailing the species with their current and proposed status is available in Appendix 16. The final rule will be officially published and available for public review on the DNR website once the entire revision process is complete and the rule becomes effective.

Each of the following tables of SGCN is intended to display a similar suite of information for each taxonomic group included in this plan; including common and scientific names, whether the species is considered data deficient, whether the species is listed as Endangered or Threatened at either the state or federal level, and whether the species is included in the Midwest list of Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need (RSGCN). For some taxa groups, there may be more information included if relevant, or less included (e.g., some taxa were not included in the RSGCN list).

Table 3-3. Amphibians of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and scientific names derived from: The [Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles Standard English and Scientific Names](#) Document.

Nicholson, KE. (ed.). 2025. Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding. Ninth Edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. 87pp.

SGCN refers to Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) status as determined through IWAP species conservation status assessments. Y: Yes, species is SGCN. Blank: No, species is not SGCN. **Rows shaded in gray:** indicate data deficient SGCN for which information needed to assess conservation status is lacking.

T/E Status: Refers to whether a species is federally listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Proposed for listing at the time of this plan's publication. It also refers to those species proposed for Endangered or Threatened status at the state level. For up-to-date state of Iowa listing information, please see the Threatened and Endangered Species Program page on the [DNR website](#).

- I-PE: Proposed Endangered in Iowa
- I-PT: Proposed Threatened in Iowa
- I-SC: Special Concern in Iowa
- F-E: Federally listed as Endangered in the United States
- F-T: Federally listed as Threatened in the United States
- F-P: Proposed for federal listing as an Endangered or Threatened species

Regional SGCN: To access more information about this effort and for the updated list of [Regional SGCN](#).

- R: Species is considered a Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Midwest.
- W: Watchlist. This is a list of species for which there was concern but insufficient information or differing trends across the region (WA: Watchlist - Assessment Priority). For some species this is because there is a different region of the country that is more important to the species than the Midwest (WD: Watchlist - Defer to adjacent region).
- PR: R: Species is proposed as a Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Midwest, if a Midwest state lists the species as SGCN.

Assessments of species conservation status undertaken as part of the IWAP are used to determine SGCN status only. Other information is provided as a reference. Updates to State Wildlife Action Plans, NatureServe National Ranks, Federal T&E Status, and State T&E Status are each independent processes, undertaken by different entities with differing timeframes. As such, the various listings or status ranks for a given species at a given point in time may not always appear to be in accord.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Great Plains Toad	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>		
2	Crawfish Frog*	<i>Lithobates areolatus</i>		
3	Plains Spadefoot	<i>Spea bombifrons</i>	I-SC	
4	Blue-spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	I-PE	R
5	Smallmouth Salamander	<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	I-SC	
6	Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>		
7	Mudpuppy	<i>Necturus maculosus</i>	I-PT	R
8	Eastern Newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	I-PT	WA

*Extirpated from Iowa, but reintroduction is a possibility.

Table 3-4. Reptiles of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and scientific names derived from: The [Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles Standard English and Scientific Names](#) Document.

Nicholson, KE. (ed.). 2025. Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding. Ninth Edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. 87pp.

SGCN refers to Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) status as determined through IWAP species conservation status assessments. Y: Yes, species is SGCN. Blank: No, species is not SGCN. **Rows shaded in gray:** indicate data deficient SGCN for which information needed to assess conservation status is lacking.

T/E Status refers to whether a species is listed as either state or federally Endangered or Threatened, at the time of this plan's publication. It also refers to those species proposed for Endangered or Threatened status at the state level. For up-to-date state listing information, please see the Threatened and Endangered Species Program page on the [DNR website](#).

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- I-PT: Proposed Threatened in Iowa
- I-SC: Special Concern in Iowa
- F-E: Federally listed as Endangered in the United States
- F-T: Federally listed as Threatened in the United States
- F-P: Proposed for federal listing as an Endangered or Threatened species

Regional SGCN: To access more information about this effort and for the updated list of [Regional SGCN](#).

- R: Species is considered a Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Midwest.
- W: Watchlist. This is a list of species for which there was concern but insufficient information or differing trends across the region (WA: Watchlist - Assessment Priority). For some species this is because there is a different region of the country that is more important to the species than the Midwest (WD: Watchlist - Defer to adjacent region).

Assessments of species conservation status undertaken as part of the IWAP are used to determine SGCN status only. Other information is provided as a reference. Updates to State Wildlife Action Plans, NatureServe National Ranks, Federal T&E Status, and State T&E Status are each independent processes, undertaken by different entities with differing timeframes. As such, the various listings or status ranks for a given species at a given point in time may not always appear to be in accord.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	RSGCN
1	Slender Glass Lizard	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	I-PT	WA
2	Common Five-lined Skink	<i>Plestiodon fasciatus</i>		
3	Great Plains Skink	<i>Plestiodon obsoletus</i>	I-PE	
4	Prairie Skink	<i>Plestiodon septentrionalis</i>		WA
5	Six-Lined Racerunner	<i>Aspidocelis sexlineatus</i>		
6	Western Worm Snake	<i>Carphophis vermis</i>	I-PT	
7	North American Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>		
8	Ring-necked Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>		
9	Western Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	I-PE	R
10	Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>		WA
11	Prairie Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis calligaster</i>	I-SC	
12	Speckled Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis holbrooki</i>	I-PT	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	RSGCN
13	*Plain-bellied Watersnake	<i>Nerodia erythrogaster</i>	I-PT	R
14	Diamond-backed Watersnake	<i>Nerodia rhombifer</i>	I-PT	
15	Smooth Greensnake	<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	I-SC	R
16	Gophersnake (Bullsnake)	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	P-T	
17	Western Ratsnake	<i>Pantherophus obsoletus</i>		
18	Graham's Crayfish Snake	<i>Regina grahamii</i>	I-PT	
19	Western Ribbonsnake	<i>Thamnophis proximus</i>		
20	Lined snake	<i>Tropidoclonion lineatum</i>		
21	Smooth Earthsnake	<i>Virginia valeriae</i>		
22	Eastern Copperhead	<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>	I-PE	
23	Timber Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	I-SC	R
24	Prairie Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	I-PE	
25	Eastern Massasauga	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	I-PE, F-T	R
26	Prairie (Western) Massasauga	<i>Sistrurus turgeminus</i>	I-PE	R
27	North American Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>		
28	Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	I-PT	R
29	Wood Turtle	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	I-PE	R
30	Northern Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	I-SC	
31	Ouachita Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	I-SC	
32	False Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	I-SC	
33	Ornate Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	I-PT	WA
34	Yellow Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	I-PE	R
35	Eastern Musk Turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	I-PT	
36	Smooth Softshell	<i>Apalone mutica</i>	I-SC	

*The Copperbelly Watersnake (*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*) was renamed Plain-bellied Watersnake (*Nerodia erythrogaster*) after the subspecies designation was removed. However, the northern Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of the Copperbelly Water Snake (*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*) is still federally listed as threatened (status not yet updated to show taxonomic name change). This DPS includes northern Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, and does not include Iowa populations.

Table 3-5. Breeding Birds of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and nomenclature derived from: The [American Ornithological Society Check-List of North American Birds](#).

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R2R Refers to Road to [Recovery Tipping Point Species List](#).

- Red Alert Species: Very High Urgency (perilously low population size, steeply declining or unknown population trend)
- Orange Alert Species: (large population loss, continued or accelerated decline, conservation reliant)
- Yellow Alert List: Moderate Urgency (large population loss, but now relatively stable, still conservation reliant)

Assessments of species conservation status undertaken as part of the IWAP are used to determine SGCN status. Other information is provided as a reference. Updates to State Wildlife Action Plans, Regional SGCN lists, Federal T&E Status, etc., are each independent processes, undertaken by different entities with differing timeframes. As such, the various listings or status ranks for a given species at a given point in time may not always appear to be in accord. Please visit the links above for updated information.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN	R2R
1	American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>			
2	American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>			
3	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	I-SC		Yellow
4	Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>			
5	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>			
6	Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>		R	
7	Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	I-SC		
8	Greater Prairie-Chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>		R	Red
9	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	I-SC		

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN	R2R
10	Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	I-SC		
11	Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>		R	
12	Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>			
13	Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	I-PT		
14	Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	I-SC	R	Yellow
15	Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	I-SC	R	Orange
16	King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	I-PT	WA	Orange
17	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>			
18	Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	I-PE, F-E	R	Orange
19	Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	I-SC		
20	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>			
21	Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	I-SC		
22	Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	I-PT, F-E*	R	Orange
23	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	I-PT	R	
24	Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	I-PT		
25	American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>			
26	American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>			
27	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>			
28	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			
29	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>			
30	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>			
31	American Barn Owl	<i>Tyto furcata</i>	I-SC		
32	Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>			
33	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>			
34	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	I-PT		
35	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	I-PT	R	
36	American Kestrel	<i>Falco calumbarius</i>			
37	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	I-SC		
38	Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>			
39	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	I-SC	R	
40	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		WA	
41	Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>			
42	Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>			
43	Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>			
44	Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>		R	
45	Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	I-SC	R	Orange
46	Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	I-SC	R	
47	Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>			
48	Cerulean Warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>		R	Yellow

*In 2021, the Interior Least Tern population (including Iowa) was delisted. Other populations of Least Terns remain on the list of federally Threatened species.

Table 3-6. Non-breeding Birds of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and nomenclature derived from: The [American Ornithological Society Check-List of North American Birds](#).

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T/E Status refers to whether a species is listed as either state or federally Endangered or Threatened, at the time of this plan's publication. It also refers to those species proposed for Endangered or Threatened status at the state level. For up-to-date state listing information, please see the Threatened and Endangered Species Program page on the [DNR website](#).

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- F-E: Federally listed as Endangered in the United States
- F-T: Federally listed as Threatened in the United States
- F-P: Proposed for federal listing as an Endangered or Threatened species

Regional SGCN: To access more information about this effort and for the updated list of [Regional SGCN](#).

- R: Species is considered a Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Midwest.
- W: Watchlist. This is a list of species for which there was concern but insufficient information or differing trends across the region (WA: Watchlist - Assessment Priority). For some species this is because there is a different region of the country that is more important to the species than the Midwest (WD: Watchlist - Defer to adjacent region).

R2R Refers to [Road to Recovery Tipping Point Species List](#).

- Red Alert Species: Very High Urgency (perilously low population size, steeply declining or unknown population trend)
- Orange Alert Species: (large population loss, continued or accelerated decline, conservation reliant)
- Yellow Alert List: Moderate Urgency (large population loss, but now relatively stable, still conservation reliant)

Assessments of species conservation status undertaken as part of the IWAP are used to determine SGCN status. Other information is provided as a reference. Updates to State Wildlife Action Plans, Regional SGCN lists, Federal T&E Status, etc., are each independent processes, undertaken by different entities with differing timeframes. As such, the various listings or status ranks for a given species at a given point in time may not always appear to be in accord. Please visit the links above for updated information.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN	R2R
1	Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>			
2	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>			Yellow
3	Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>		R	Yellow
4	Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	F-T*		
5	Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	F-E	R	Orange
6	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			Orange
7	American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>			Orange
8	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>		WA	
9	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			Orange
10	Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>			
11	Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>			Red

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN	R2R
12	Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>		R	
13	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			Orange
14	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	F-T**		Orange
15	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Caladris himantopus</i>			Orange
16	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			Orange
17	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			
18	White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>			
19	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>		R	Orange
20	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			Orange
21	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>			Orange
22	Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>			Orange
23	Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>			
24	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			
25	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			
26	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>			
27	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>			Yellow
28	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>			
29	Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>			
30	Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius borealis</i>			
31	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>			
32	Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	F-C	R	Orange
33	Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>			
34	White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>			
35	Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>			
36	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>			Yellow
37	Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>		R	
38	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>			
39	Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>			

* Eastern Black Rail - Only the subspecies *Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis* is listed as federally threatened; this subspecies is considered an accidental species in Iowa by the Fish & Wildlife Service.

** Rufa Red Knot - Only the subspecies *Calidris canutus rufa* is listed as federally threatened; this subspecies does not occur in Iowa.

Table 3-7. Mammals of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order derived from: The [American Society of Mammalogist's Mammal Diversity Database](#). (2025). Mammal Diversity Database (Version 2.0) [Data set]. [Zenodo](#).

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- PR: R: Species is proposed as a Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Midwest, if a Midwest state lists the species as SGCN.

Assessments of species conservation status undertaken as part of the IWAP are used to determine SGCN status. Other information is provided as a reference. Updates to State Wildlife Action Plans, Regional SGCN lists, Federal T&E Status, etc., are each independent processes, undertaken by different entities with differing timeframes. As such, the various listings or status ranks for a given species at a given point in time may not always appear to be in accord. Please visit the links above for updated information.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	White-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	I-PT	R
2	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>		R
3	Plains Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	I-PT	WA
4	Plains Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	I-PT	WA
5	Woodland Vole	<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>		WA
6	Southern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	I-PE	
7	Common Muskrat	<i>Ondrata zibethicus</i>		
8	North American Least Shrew	<i>Cryptotis parvus</i>	I-PT	WA
9	Prairie Shrew	<i>Sorex haydeni</i>		
10	Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifigus</i>	I-PT	R
11	Northern Myotis (Northern Long-eared Bat)	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	I-PE, F-E	R
12	Indiana Myotis	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	I-PE, F-E	R
13	Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	I-PT	R

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
14	Alleghanian Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	I-PE	R
15	Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>		
16	Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>		
17	American Ermine	<i>Mustela ermine</i>		
18	Northern Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	I-SC	WA

Table 3-8. Fishes of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomy and nomenclature from: American Fisheries Society. 2023. *Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico*, 8th Edition (2023). American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 37, Bethesda, MD. <https://fisheries.org/bookstore/all-titles/special-publications/namesoffishes8/>

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Chestnut Lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	I-PT	
2	Lake Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	I-PE	R
3	Pallid Sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	I-PE, F-E	R
4	Paddlefish	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>		
5	Emerald Bowfin	<i>Amia ocellicauda</i>		
6	American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	I-PT	WA
7	Skipjack Herring	<i>Alosa chrysochloris</i>	I-PT	
8	Blue Sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>		
9	Lake Chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>		
10	Black Buffalo	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>		
11	Spotted Sucker	<i>Minytrema melanops</i>		
12	Silver Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i>		
13	River Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i>		

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
14	Black Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma duquesnei</i>	I-SC	
15	Golden Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma erythrurum</i>		
16	Pealip Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma pisolabrum</i>		
17	Greater Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma valenciennesi</i>		
18	River Shiner	<i>Alburnops blennius</i>		
19	Weed Shiner	<i>Alburnops texanus</i>	I-PT	
20	Largescale Stoneroller	<i>Campostoma oligolepis</i>		
21	Southern Redbelly Dace	<i>Chrosomus erythrogaster</i>		
22	Gravel Chub	<i>Erimystax x-punctatus</i>		WA
23	Western Silvery Minnow	<i>Hybognathus argyritis</i>	I-PE	R
24	Mississippi Silvery Minnow	<i>Hybognathus nuchalis</i>		
25	Plains Minnow	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>		WA
26	Pallid Shiner	<i>Hybopsis amnis</i>		
27	Redfin Shiner	<i>Lythrurus umbratilis</i>	I-PT	
28	Sturgeon Chub	<i>Macrhybopsis gelida</i>	I-PE	R
29	Shoal Chub	<i>Macrhybopsis hyostoma</i>		
30	Sicklefin Chub	<i>Macrhybopsis meeki</i>	I-PE	R
31	Northern Pearl Dace	<i>Margariscus nachtriebi</i>	I-PE	WA
32	Pugnose Shiner	<i>Miniellus anogenus</i>	I-PE	R
33	Ozark Minnow	<i>Miniellus nubilus</i>		
34	Topeka Shiner	<i>Miniellus topeka</i>	I-PT, F-E	R
35	Blacknose Shiner	<i>Notropis heterolepis</i>	I-PE	
36	Pugnose Minnow	<i>Opsopoeodus emiliae</i>	I-PT	
37	Ghost Shiner	<i>Paranotropis buchanani</i>	I-PE	
38	Mimic Shiner	<i>Paranotropis volucellus</i>		
39	Suckermouth Minnow	<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i>		
40	Flathead Chub	<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>		R
41	Longnose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>		
42	Brown Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>		
43	Tadpole Madtom	<i>Noturus gyrinus</i>		
44	Redfin (Grass) Pickerel	<i>Esox americanus</i>	I-PT	
45	Northern Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>		
46	Central Mudminnow	<i>Umbra limi</i>		
47	Trout-perch	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	I-PT	
48	Brook Silverside	<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>		
49	Banded Killifish	<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>	I-PT	
50	Starhead Topminnow	<i>Fundulus dispar</i>	I-PE	R
51	Plains Topminnow	<i>Fundulus sciadicus</i>	I-PE	R
52	Warmouth	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>		
53	Northern Sunfish*	<i>Lepomis peltastes</i>		WA
54	Mottled Sculpin	<i>Cottus bairdii</i>	I-PT	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
55	Slimy Sculpin	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>		
56	Western Sand Darter	<i>Ammocrypta clara</i>	I-PT	R
57	Crystal Darter	<i>Crystallaria asprella</i>	I-PE	R
58	Mud Darter	<i>Etheostoma asprigene</i>		
59	Rainbow Darter	<i>Etheostoma caeruleum</i>		
60	Bluntnose Darter	<i>Etheostoma chlorosoma</i>	I-PE	
61	Iowa Darter	<i>Etheostoma exile</i>		
62	Least Darter	<i>Etheostoma microperca</i>	I-PE	WA
63	Orangethroat Darter	<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	I-SC	
64	Blackside Darter	<i>Percina maculata</i>		
65	River Darter	<i>Percina shumardi</i>		

*Until the publication of Page et al. (2013), the Northern Sunfish (*Lepomis peltastes*) was called the Longear Sunfish (*L. megalotis*). But, in Page et al. (2013), the name of the form of the Longear Sunfish known to have occurred in Iowa was changed to Northern Sunfish (*L. peltastes*). There are no native occurrences of the Longear Sunfish (*L. megalotis*) in Iowa.

Table 3-9. Mussels of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order derived from: DD Turgeon, JF Quinn Jr., AE Bogan, EV Coan, FG Hochberg Jr., WG Lyons, PM Mikkelsen, RJ Neves, CFE Roper, G Rosenberg, B Roth, A Scheltema, FG Thompson, M Vecchione & JD Williams. 1998. *Common and scientific names of aquatic invertebrates from the United States and Canada: Mollusks. 2nd Edition.* American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 26, Bethesda, Maryland. ix + 526 pp

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Mucket	<i>Actinonaias ligamentina</i>	I-PT	
2	Elktoe	<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	I-SC	R
3	Slippershell	<i>Alasmidonta viridis</i>	I-PE	WA
4	Three ridge	<i>Amblema plicata</i>		
5	Cylinder (Cylindrical papershell)	<i>Anodontoides ferussacianus</i>	I-SC	
6	Rock pocketbook	<i>Arcidens confragosus</i>		WA
7	Spectaclecase	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	I-PE, F-E	R
8	Wartyback	<i>Cyclonaias nodulata</i>	I-SC	
9	Pimpleback	<i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>		
10	Purple wartyback	<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	I-PE	R
11	Butterfly	<i>Ellipsaria lineolata</i>	I-SC	R
12	Elephant ear	<i>Elliptio crassidens</i>		R

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
13	Snuffbox	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>		R
14	Spike	<i>Eurynia dilatata</i>	I-PE	
15	Wabash pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>		
16	Higgins' eye pearlymussel	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	I-PT F-E	R
17	Canary kingshell	<i>Lampsilis sietmani</i>		PW
18	Fatmucket	<i>Lampsilis siliquoidea</i>		
19	Yellow/Slough sandshell	<i>Lampsilis teres</i>	I-PT	R
20	White heelsplitter	<i>Lasmigona camplanata</i>		
21	Creek heelsplitter	<i>Lasmigona compressa</i>	I-SC	R
22	Flutedshell	<i>Lasmigona costata</i>	I-SC	
23	Black sandshell	<i>Ligumia recta</i>		R
24	Washboard	<i>Megaloniaias nervosa</i>		
25	Threehorn wartyback	<i>Obliquaria reflexa</i>		
26	Hickorynut	<i>Obovaria olivaria</i>		
27	Sheepnose	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	I-PE, F-E	R
28	Round pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema sintoxia</i>	I-PE	WA
29	Pink heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus alatus</i>		
30	Fat pocketbook	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	F-E	
31	Scaleshell	<i>Potamilus leptodon</i>		
32	Lake floater	<i>Pyganodon lacustris</i>		
33	Winged mapleleaf	<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>		
34	Mapleleaf	<i>Quadrula quadrula</i>		
35	Ebonyshell	<i>Reginaia ebena</i>		
36	Pondmussel	<i>Saggitunio subrostratus</i>		
37	Salamander mussel	<i>Simpsoniaias ambigua</i>	I-PE	R
38	Monkeyface	<i>Theliderma metanevra</i>	I-PT	
39	Gulf mapleleaf*	<i>Tritogonia nobilis</i>		
40	Pistolgrip (formerly Buckhorn)	<i>Tritogonia verrucosa</i>	I-PT	
41	Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>	I-SC	WA
42	Deertoe	<i>Truncilla truncata</i>		
43	Pondhorn	<i>Uniomerus tetralasmus</i>		
44	Flat floater	<i>Utterbackiana suborbiculata</i>		
45	Ellipse	<i>Venustaconcha ellipsiformis</i>	I-PT	R

* Presumed extirpated, inclusion is based on relic shells in the Mississippi River.

Table 3-10. Terrestrial Snails of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and nomenclature derived from: DD Turgeon, JF Quinn Jr, AE Bogan, EV Coan, FG Hochberg Jr, WG Lyons, PM Mikkelsen, RJ Neves, CFE Roper, G Rosenberg, B Roth, A Scheltema, FG Thompson, M Vecchione and JD Williams. 1998. *Common and scientific names of aquatic invertebrates from the United States and Canada: Mollusks*. 2nd Edition. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 26, Bethesda, Maryland. ix + 526 pp

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- F-P: Proposed for federal listing as an Endangered or Threatened species

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Midwest Pleistocene Vertigo	<i>Vertigo arthuri</i>	I-PT	
2	Bluff Vertigo	<i>Vertigo meramecensis</i>	I-PE	
3	Iowa Pleistocene Snail	<i>Discus macclintocki</i>	I-PE, F-E	

Table 3-11. Bumble Bees of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and scientific names derived from: Williams, PH, RW Thorp, LL Richardson, and SR Colla. (2014). Bumble Bees of North America: An identification guide. Princeton University Press.

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T/E Status: Refers to whether a species is federally listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Proposed for listing at the time of this plan's publication. It also refers to those species proposed for Endangered or Threatened status at the state level. For up-to-date state of Iowa listing information, please see the Threatened and Endangered Species Program page on the [DNR website](#).

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Regional SGCN: To access more information about this effort and for the updated list of [Regional SGCN](#).

- R: Species is considered a Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Midwest.
- W: Watchlist. This is a list of species for which there was concern but insufficient information or differing trends across the region (WA: Watchlist - Assessment Priority). For some species this is because there is a different region of the country that is more important to the species than the Midwest (WD: Watchlist - Defer to adjacent region).
- PR: R: Species is proposed as a Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Midwest, if a Midwest state lists the species as SGCN.

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Rusty Patched Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus affinis</i>	I-PE, F-E	R
2	Black and Gold Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus auricomus</i>		PR
3	Ashton's Cuckoo Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus bohemicus</i> *		R
4	Northern Amber Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus borealis</i>		
5	Lemon Cuckoo Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus citrinus</i>		
6	Yellow Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus fervidus</i>		
7	Southern Plains Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus fraternus</i>	F-Under Review	R
8	American Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	F-Under Review	R
9	Red-belted Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus rufocinctus</i>		
10	Tri-colored Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus ternarius</i>		
11	Half-black Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus vagans</i>		
12	Variable Cuckoo Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus variabilis</i>	F-Under Review	R

*also referred to as *B. ashtonii*. Not the same as the *B. bohemicus* as referred to in Europe.

Table 3-12. Butterflies of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and scientific names derived from: Pelham, JP. (2023). [A catalogue of the butterflies of the United States and Canada](#).

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Southern Cloudywing	<i>Cecropterus bathyllus</i>		WA
2	Hayhurst's Scallopwing	<i>Staphylus hayhurstii</i>		
3	Dreamy Duskywing	<i>Erynnis icelus</i>	I-SC	
4	Mottled Duskywing	<i>Gesta martialis</i>	I-PE	R
5	Columbine Duskywing	<i>Gesta lucilius</i>	I-SC	WA
6	Dion Skipper	<i>Euphyes dion</i>		
7	Two-spotted Skipper	<i>Euphyes bimacula</i>	I-PT	R
8	Arogos Skipper	<i>Atrytone arogos</i>	I-PE	R
9	Byssus Skipper	<i>Atrytone byssus</i>	I-SC	WA
10	Crossline Skipper	<i>Limochores origenes</i>	I-PT	
11	Leonard's Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus</i>	I-PT	R
11a	Leonard's Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus leonardus</i>		R
11b	Leonard's Pawnee Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus pawnee</i>		R
12	Ottoe Skipper	<i>Hesperia ottoe</i>	I-PE	R

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
13	Dakota Skipper*	<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	F-T	
14	Mulberry Wing	<i>Poanes massasoit</i>	I-PE	
15	Broad-winged Skipper	<i>Poanes viator</i>		
16	Dusted Skipper	<i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>	I-PE	R
17	Pepper and Salt Skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes hegon</i>	I-SC	
18	Swarthy Skipper	<i>Nastra lherminier</i>		
19	Poweshiek Skipper	<i>Oarisma poweshiek</i>	I-PE, F-E	R
20	Olympia Marble	<i>Euchloe Olympia</i>	I-PT	
21	Edward's Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium edwardsii</i>		WA
22	Acadian Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium acadica</i>		
23	Silvery Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>	I-SC	
24	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	F-PT	R
25	Silver-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria myrina</i>	I-SC	
26	Regal Fritillary	<i>Argynnis idalia</i>	I-PT, F-PT	R
27	Aphrodite Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aphrodite</i>	I-SC	WA
28	Milbert's Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais milberti</i>		
29	Compton Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis l-album</i>		
30	Baltimore Checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>	I-PT	
30a	Baltimore Checkerspot 'Ozark'	<i>Euphydryas phaeton ozarkae</i>		
31	Eyed Brown	<i>Lethe eurydice</i>		

*Extirpated, not likely to be reintroduced

Table 3-13. Moths of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and scientific names derived from: [BugGuide](#) website.

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Eastern buckmoth	<i>Hemileuca maia</i>		
2	A grass miner moth	<i>Agonopterix lythrella</i>		WA
3	Early leadplant leaf-twirler moth	<i>Anacamptis wikeri</i>		R
4	Marbleseed leafminer	<i>Acrocercops pnosmodiella</i>		PR
5	Abbreviated underwing	<i>Catocala abbreviatella</i>		R
6	Whitney's underwing	<i>Catocala whitneyi</i>		R
7	A noctuid moth	<i>Bagisara gulfare</i>		R
8	Grote's black-tipped quaker	<i>Dichagyris grotei</i>		
9	Red sedge borer moth	<i>Globia laeta</i>		
10	The starry champion moth	<i>Hadena ectypa</i>		R
11	Fingered lemmeria moth	<i>Lemmeria digitalis</i>		
12	Franclemont's lithophane	<i>Lithophane franclemonti</i>		PR
13	Newman's brocade	<i>Meropleon ambifusca</i>		
14	Blazing star stem borer	<i>Papaipema beeriana</i>		R
15	Golden borer moth	<i>Papaipema cerina</i>		R

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
16	Rattlesnake-master borer moth	<i>Papaipema eryngii</i>		R
17	Eupatorium borer moth	<i>Papaipema eupatoria</i>		
18	Ash tip borer moth	<i>Papaipema furcata</i>		
19	Turtle head borer moth	<i>Papaipema nepheleptena</i>		WA
20	Culvers root borer moth	<i>Papaipema sciata</i>		R
21	Silphium borer moth	<i>Papaipema silphii</i>		R
22		<i>Plagiomimicus heitzmani</i>		
23	Bina flower moth	<i>Schinia bina</i>		R
24	Leadplant flower moth	<i>Schinia lucens</i>		WA
25	Bleeding flower moth	<i>Schinia sanguinea</i>		
26	Northern flower moth	<i>Schinia septentrionalis</i>		
27	Marked noctuid	<i>Tricholita notata</i>		R
28	A prairie sedge moth	<i>Neodactria murellus</i>		WA
29	Sand dune panic grass moth	<i>Coenochroa bipunctella</i>		WA
30	An aethes moth	<i>Aethes patricia</i>		WA
31	A tortricid moth	<i>Ancylis semiovana</i>		R
32	Two-lined eucosma	<i>Eucosma bilineana</i>		

Table 3-14. Dragonflies and Damselflies of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and scientific names derived from: Paulson, DR, SW Dunkle, and JT Johnson eds. 2024. [A Checklist of North American Odonata](#).

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Sweetflag Spreadwing	<i>Lestes forcipatus</i>	I-SC	
2	Eastern Red Damsel	<i>Amphiagrion saucium</i>	I-SC	
3	Paiute Dancer	<i>Argia alberta</i>	I-SC	
4	Prairie Bluet	<i>Coenagrion angulatum</i>	I-PE	
5	Taiga Bluet	<i>Coenagrion resolutum</i>	I-PT	
6	Boreal Bluet	<i>Enallagma boreale</i>		
7	Alkali Bluet	<i>Enallagma clausum</i>		
8	Western Forktail	<i>Ischnura perparva</i>		
9	Skillet Clubtail	<i>Gomphurus ventricosus</i>		R
10	Sioux Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus smithi</i>	I-PT	R
11	Westfall's Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus westfalli</i>	I-PT	WA
12	Rapids Clubtail	<i>Phanogomphus quadricolor</i>	I-SC	
13	Brimstone Clubtail	<i>Stylurus intricatus</i>	I-SC	
14	Arrow Clubtail	<i>Stylurus spiniceps</i>		

	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
15	Racket-tailed Emerald	<i>Dorocordulia libera</i>		
16	Stygian Shadowdragon	<i>Neurocordulia yamaskanensis</i>		
17	Plains Emerald	<i>Somatochlora ensigera</i>	I-PT	R
18	Mocha Emerald	<i>Somatochlora linearis</i>		
19	Carolina Saddlebags	<i>Tramea carolina</i>		

Table 3-15. Crayfish of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomic order and scientific names derived from: NatureServe Explorer.

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	T/E Status	Regional SGCN
1	Golden Crayfish	<i>Faxonius luteus</i>	I-SC	WA
2	Northern Clearwater Crayfish	<i>Faxonius propinquus</i>		R
3	Great Plains Mudbug	<i>Lacunicambarus nebrascensis</i>		
4	Prairie Crayfish	<i>Procambarus gracilis</i>		

Table 3-16. Plants of Greatest Conservation Need

Taxonomy primarily from the Flora of North America (FNA) with exceptions for the genus *Rubus* (Widrechner, 1998), and the federally listed species of Northern Wild Monkshood (*Aconitum novaboracense*) and Hall's Bulrush (*Schoenoplectiella hallii*) as presented in the Federal Register.

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- T: Proposed for State listing as Threatened in Iowa
- SC: Special Concern in Iowa
- In "Fed T/E" Column:
- E: Federally listed as Endangered in the United States
- T: Federally listed as Threatened in the United States

	Common Name	Scientific Name	IA T/E/SC Proposed	Fed T/E
1	Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	SC	
2	Three-seeded mercury	<i>Acalypha gracilens</i>	T	
3	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	SC	
4	Mountain maple	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	SC	
5	American bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Acmispon americanus</i>	SC	
6	Northern wild monkshood	<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>	T	T
7	Allegheny vine	<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	S	
8	Round-stemmed false foxglove	<i>Agalinis gattereri</i>	T	
9	Pale false foxglove	<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i>	E	
10	Blue giant hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	SC	
11	Nodding wild onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	SC	
12	Saskatoon serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	SC	
13	Low serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier humilis</i>	SC	
14	Inland serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier interior</i>	T	
15	Allegheny serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	SC	
16	Roundleaf serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	E	
17	Fragrant false indigo	<i>Amorpha nana</i>	T	
18	Raccoon grape	<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i>	E	
19	Pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	E	
20	Sand bluestem	<i>Andropogon hallii</i>	E	
21	Round-lobed hepatica	<i>Anemone americana</i>	E	
22	Carolina anemone	<i>Anemone caroliniana</i>	E	
23	Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	E	
24	Virginia snakeroot	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	E	
25	Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	E	
26	Fringed sagewort	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	E	
27	Woolly milkweed	<i>Asclepias lanuginosa</i>	T	
28	Mead's milkweed	<i>Asclepias meadii</i>	E	T

	Common Name	Scientific Name	IA T/E/SC Proposed	Fed T/E
29	Oval-leaved milkweed	<i>Asclepias ovalifolia</i>	T	
30	Showy milkweed	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	E	
31	Narrow-leaved milkweed	<i>Asclepias stenophylla</i>	T	
32	Green antelopehorn	<i>Asclepias viridis</i>	E	
33	Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	T	
34	Wall-rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	E	
35	Field milkvetch	<i>Astragalus agrestis</i>	E	
36	Bent milkvetch	<i>Astragalus distortus</i>	SC	
37	Slender milkvetch	<i>Astragalus flexuosus</i>	SC	
38	Prairie milkvetch	<i>Astragalus laxmannii</i>	E	
39	Missouri milkvetch	<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i>	SC	
40	Fern-leaved false foxglove	<i>Aureolaria pedicularia</i>	E	
41	Mexican mosquito fern	<i>Azolla mexicana</i>	SC	
42	Blue wild indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	SC	
43	Water parsnip	<i>Berula erecta</i>	T	
44	Kittentails	<i>Besseyia bullii</i>	SC	
45	Bog birch	<i>Betula pumila</i>	SC	
46	Water marigold	<i>Bidens beckii</i>	E	
47	Pagoda plant	<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	SC	
48	Purple rockcress	<i>Boechera grahamii</i>	SC	
49	Green rockcress	<i>Boechera missouriensis</i>	SC	
50	Prairie bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	SC	
51	Prairie moonwort	<i>Botrychium campestre</i>	SC	
52	Matricary grape fern	<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>	E	
53	Little grapefern	<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	E	
54	Swamp moonwort	<i>Botrychium tenebrosum</i>	E	
55	Buffalograss	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	SC	
56	Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	T	
57	Satin brome	<i>Bromus nottawayanus</i>	SC	
58	Poppy mallow	<i>Callirhoe alcaeoides</i>	SC	
59	Poppy mallow	<i>Callirhoe triangulata</i>	T	
60	Water-starwort	<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i>	T	
61	Vernal water-starwort	<i>Callitriche palustris</i>	SC	
62	Terrestrial water-starwort	<i>Callitriche terrestris</i>	SC	
63	Oklahoma grass-pink	<i>Calopogon oklahomensis</i>	SC	
64	Tuberous grass-pink	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	SC	
65	Low bindweed	<i>Calystegia spithamea</i>	T	
66	Prairie hyacinth	<i>Camassia angusta</i>	SC	
67	Wild hyacinth	<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	SC	
68	White-tinged sedge	<i>Carex albicans</i>	E	
69	Foxtail sedge	<i>Carex alopecoidea</i>	SC	
70	Assiniboine sedge	<i>Carex assiniboinensis</i>	T	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	IA T/E/SC Proposed	Fed T/E
71	Back's sedge	<i>Carex backii</i>	E	
72	Carey's sedge	<i>Carex careyana</i>	T	
73	Cordroot sedge	<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>	E	
74	Fibrous-root sedge	<i>Carex communis</i>	T	
75	Field sedge	<i>Carex conoidea</i>	SC	
76	Fringed sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i>	E	
77	Raven's-foot sedge	<i>Carex crus-corvi</i>	E	
78	Dewey's sedge	<i>Carex deweyana</i>	SC	
79	Lesser tussock sedge	<i>Carex diandra</i>	SC	
80	Needleleaf sedge	<i>Carex duriscula</i>	SC	
81	Star sedge	<i>Carex echinata</i>	E	
82	Fescue sedge	<i>Carex festucacea</i>	SC	
83	Slender sedge	<i>Carex gracilescens</i>	SC	
84	Shoreline sedge	<i>Carex hyalenolepis</i>	E	
85	Bladder sedge	<i>Carex intumescens</i>	SC	
86	Wiregrass sedge	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	SC	
87	Spreading sedge	<i>Carex laxiculmis</i>	T	
88	Delicate sedge	<i>Carex leptalea</i>	T	
89	Mud sedge	<i>Carex limosa</i>	SC	
90	Hoplike sedge	<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	E	
91	Yellow sedge	<i>Carex lurida</i>	T	
92	Poor sedge	<i>Carex magellanica</i>	SC	
93	Intermediate sedge	<i>Carex media</i>	E	
94	Peck's sedge	<i>Carex peckii</i>	SC	
95	Plantain-leaved sedge	<i>Carex plantaginea</i>	E	
96	Drooping sedge	<i>Carex prasina</i>	E	
97	Cyperus-like sedge	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	E	
98	Reflexed sedge	<i>Carex retroflexa</i>	E	
99	Rocky Mountain sedge	<i>Carex saximontana</i>	E	
100	Dey-spike sedge	<i>Carex siccata</i>	SC	
101	Sterile sedge	<i>Carex sterilis</i>	T	
102	Swan's sedge	<i>Carex swanii</i>	SC	
103	Quill sedge	<i>Carex tenera</i>	T	
104	Shaved sedge	<i>Carex tonsa</i>	T	
105	Tuckerman's sedge	<i>Carex tuckermanii</i>	SC	
106	Wood's sedge	<i>Carex woodii</i>	T	
107	Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	SC	
108	Fireweed	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	E	
109	Inland oats	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	SC	
110	Pink turtlehead	<i>Chelone obliqua</i>	T	
111	Red goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	SC	
112	Pipsissewa	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	E	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	IA T/E/SC Proposed	Fed T/E
113	Iowa golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium iowense</i>	SC	
114	Drooping woodreed	<i>Cinna latifolia</i>	E	
115	Hill's thistle	<i>Cirsium pumilum</i>	SC	
116	Wavy-leaved thistle	<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	SC	
117	Purple clematis	<i>Clematis occidentalis</i>	E	
118	Blue-eyed mary	<i>Collinsia verna</i>	E	
119	Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Comarum palustre</i>	T	
120	Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	T	
121	Cancer root	<i>Conopholis americana</i>	SC	
122	Spotted coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i>	E	
123	Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	T	
124	Golden corydalis	<i>Corydalis aurea</i>	E	
125	Large-bracted corydalis	<i>Corydalis curvisiliqua</i>	E	
126	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis flavula</i>	E	
127	Pink corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	E	
128	Fireberry hawthorn	<i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i>	T	
129	Hillside hawthorn	<i>Crataegus collina</i>	SC	
130	Dodge's hawthorn	<i>Crataegus dodgei</i>	SC	
131	River hawthorn	<i>Crataegus fluviatilis</i>	SC	
132	Large-seeded hawthorn	<i>Crataegus macrosperma</i>	SC	
133	Washington hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	SC	
134	Waxy-fruited hawthorn	<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	T	
135	Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis runcinata</i>	SC	
136	Prairie tea	<i>Croton monanthogynus</i>	SC	
137	Slender cliff brake	<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	SC	
138	Waxweed	<i>Cuphea viscosissima</i>	SC	
139	Largeseed dodder	<i>Cuscuta indecora</i>	SC	
140	Bigfruit dodder	<i>Cuscuta umbrosa</i>	SC	
141	Small white lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	SC	
142	Showy lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	T	
143	Fragile fern	<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	SC	
144	Laurentian fragile fern	<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	SC	
145	Tennessee bladder fern	<i>Cystopteris tennesseensis</i>	SC	
146	Silky prairie-clover	<i>Dalea villosa</i>	E	
147	Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	T	
148	Swamp loosestrife	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	SC	
149	Tree clubmoss	<i>Dendrolycopodium dendroideum</i>	E	
150	Silvery spleenwort	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	T	
151	Sessile-leaved tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i>	E	
152	Northern panic-grass	<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i>	T	
153	Slim-leaved panic-grass	<i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i>	T	

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154	Fingergrass	<i>Digitaria filiformis</i>	SC	
155	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	SC	
156	Crowfoot clubmoss	<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	SC	
157	Narrow-leaved spleenwort	<i>Diplazium pynocarpon</i>	T	
158	Jeweled shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon amethystinum</i>	SC	
159	Roundleaved sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	E	
160	Glandular wood fern	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	T	
161	Marginal shield fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	E	
162	Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	E	
163	Waterwort	<i>Elatine rubella</i>	SC	
164	Purple spikerush	<i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i>	SC	
165	Dwarf spikerush	<i>Eleocharis coloradoensis</i>	SC	
166	Elliptic spikerush	<i>Eleocharis elliptica</i>	E	
167	Green spikerush	<i>Eleocharis flavescens</i>	SC	
168	Intermediate spikerush	<i>Eleocharis intermedia</i>	SC	
169	Oval spikerush	<i>Eleocharis ovata</i>	T	
170	Few-flowered spikerush	<i>Eleocharis pauciflora</i>	E	
171	Wolf's spikerush	<i>Eleocharis wolfii</i>	E	
172	Diverseglume wildrye	<i>Elymus diversiglumis</i>	SC	
173	Southeastern wildrye	<i>Elymus glabriflorus</i>	SC	
174	Wiegand's wildrye	<i>Elymus wiegandii</i>	E	
175	Downy willowherb	<i>Epilobium strictum</i>	E	
176	Meadow horsetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	SC	
177	Dwarf scouring rush	<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	SC	
178	Woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	T	
179	Ponygrass	<i>Eragrostis reptans</i>	SC	
180	Slender cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	E	
181	Tawny cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	E	
182	Yellow trout lily	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	T	
183	Midland fawnlily	<i>Erythronium mesochoreum</i>	SC	
184	Upland boneset	<i>Eupatorium sessilifolium</i>	T	
185	Wood spurge	<i>Euphorbia commutata</i>	E	
186	Six-angled spurge	<i>Euphorbia hexagona</i>	SC	
187	Forked aster	<i>Eurybia furcata</i>	E	
188	Large-leaved aster	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	E	
189	Schreber's aster	<i>Eurybia schreberi</i>	E	
190	Grass-leaved goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	SC	
191	Queen of the prairie	<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	E	
192	Slender fimbry	<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i>	T	
193	False mermaid	<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i>	E	
194	Blue ash	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	T	
195	Umbrella grass	<i>Fuirena simplex</i>	SC	

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196	Rough bedstraw	<i>Galium asprellum</i>	E	
197	Bog bedstraw	<i>Galium labradoricum</i>	T	
198	Three-petal bedstraw	<i>Galium trifidum</i>	SC	
199	Early cudweed	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	SC	
200	Black Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	E	
201	Northern cranesbill	<i>Geranium bicknellii</i>	SC	
202	Oak fern	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	T	
203	Nahanni oak fern	<i>Gymnocarpium jessoense</i>	SC	
204	Limestone oak fern	<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	SC	
205	Sweet Indian plantain	<i>Hasteola suaveolens</i>	SC	
206	Needle-and-thread grass	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	T	
207	Mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	SC	
208	Water stargrass	<i>Heteranthera multiflora</i>	SC	
209	Hairy goldenaster	<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	E	
210	American alumroot	<i>Heuchera americana</i>	SC	
211	Common mare's-tail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	SC	
212	Povertygrass	<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	E	
213	Shining clubmoss	<i>Huperzia lucidula</i>	SC	
214	Rock clubmoss	<i>Huperzia porophila</i>	E	
215	Green violet	<i>Hybanthus concolor</i>	T	
216	Canadian St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum canadense</i>	E	
217	Drummond St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum drummondii</i>	SC	
218	Pinweed	<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i>	E	
219	Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	T	
220	Flax-leaved aster	<i>Ionactis linariifolia</i>	E	
221	White morning-glory	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	E	
222	Black-based quillwort	<i>Isoetes melanopoda</i>	E	
223	Sumpweed	<i>Iva annua</i>	SC	
224	Twingleaf	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	T	
225	Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	SC	
226	Alpine rush	<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i>	E	
227	Toad rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	SC	
228	Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	SC	
229	Green rush	<i>Juncus greenii</i>	T	
230	Edged rush	<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	E	
231	Vasey's rush	<i>Juncus vaseyi</i>	E	
232	Creeping juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	E	
233	Water willow	<i>Justicia americana</i>	SC	
234	Dwarf dandelion	<i>Krigia virginica</i>	T	
235	Intermediate pinweed	<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	E	
236	Hairy pinweed	<i>Lechea mucronata</i>	E	
237	Minute duckweed	<i>Lemna perpusilla</i>	SC	

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238	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	T	T
239	Creeping bush clover	<i>Lespedeza repens</i>	SC	
240	Cleft conochea	<i>Leucospora multifida</i>	T	
241	Lanceleaf blazingstar	<i>Liatris lancifolia</i>	SC	
242	Twinspur	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	T	
243	Wild flax	<i>Linum medium</i>	SC	
244	Brook lobelia	<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	SC	
245	Whiskbroom parsley	<i>Lomatium foeniculaceum</i>	T	
246	Western parsley	<i>Lomatium orientale</i>	T	
247	Wild lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	E	
248	Bog clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	E	
249	Running clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	T	
250	Adder's-mouth orchid	<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	SC	
251	Globe mallow	<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	SC	
252	Hairy watercress	<i>Marsilea vestita</i>	E	
253	Bunchflower	<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	T	
254	Ten-petaled blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia decapetala</i>	T	
255	Bog buckbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	T	
256	Northern lungwort	<i>Mertensia paniculata</i>	T	
257	Millet grass	<i>Milium effusum</i>	E	
258	Sensitive briar	<i>Mimosa nuttallii</i>	E	
259	Yellow monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus glabratus</i>	SC	
260	Rock sandwort	<i>Minuartia michauxii</i>	T	
261	Partridge berry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	E	
262	Naked miterwort	<i>Mitella nuda</i>	E	
263	Pinesap	<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i>	T	
264	Water miner's-lettuce	<i>Montia chamissoi</i>	SC	
265	Scratchgrass	<i>Muhlenbergia asperifolia</i>	SC	
266	Mat muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i>	E	
267	Water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	SC	
268	Rough water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum pinnatum</i>	SC	
269	Water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	SC	
270	Slender lip fern	<i>Myriopteris gracilis</i>	S	
271	Glade mallow	<i>Napaea dioica</i>	SC	
272	Small sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	E	
273	Southern adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	T	
274	Eastern pricklypear	<i>Opuntia cespitosa</i>	SC	
275	Fragile prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia fragilis</i>	E	
276	Bigroot pricklypear	<i>Opuntia macrorhiza</i>	SC	
277	Frenchgrass	<i>Orbexilum onobrychis</i>	E	
278	Clustered broomrape	<i>Orobanche fasciculata</i>	E	
279	Louisiana broomrape	<i>Orobanche ludoviciana</i>	SC	

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280	One-sided shinleaf	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	E	
281	Rough-leaved ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis asperifolia</i>	E	
282	Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	T	
283	Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	E	
284	False golden ragwort	<i>Packera pseud aurea</i>	SC	
285	Philadelphia panic grass	<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i>	E	
286	Purple cliffbrake	<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>	T	
287	Arrow arum	<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	E	
288	White beardtongue	<i>Penstemon albidus</i>	T	
289	Cobaea beardtongue	<i>Penstemon cobaea</i>	E	
290	Slender beardtongue	<i>Penstemon gracilis</i>	E	
291	Tube beardtongue	<i>Penstemon tubaeformis</i>	E	
292	Wild dill	<i>Perideridia americana</i>	E	
293	Long beechfern	<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	E	
294	Broad beech fern	<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	T	
295	Fameflower	<i>Phemeranthus parviflorus</i>	E	
296	Rough-seeded fameflower	<i>Phemeranthus rugospermus</i>	E	
297	Cleft phlox	<i>Phlox bifida</i>	SC	
298	Missouri ground-cherry	<i>Physalis missouriensis</i>	SC	
299	Annual ground-cherry	<i>Physalis pubescens</i>	SC	
300	Silvery bladderpod	<i>Physaria ludoviciana</i>	SC	
301	Mountain ricegrass	<i>Piptatherum pungens</i>	E	
302	Heart-leaved plantain	<i>Plantago cordata</i>	SC	
303	Northern bog orchid	<i>Platanthera aquilonis</i>	T	
304	Wood orchid	<i>Platanthera clavellata</i>	E	
305	Pale green orchid	<i>Platanthera flava</i>	SC	
306	Hooker's orchid	<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	E	
307	Green fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera lacera</i>	E	
308	Eastern prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	E	T
309	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	T	T
310	Purple fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera psycodes</i>	T	
311	Plains bluegrass	<i>Poa arida</i>	SC	
312	Chapman's bluegrass	<i>Poa chapmaniana</i>	SC	
313	Bog bluegrass	<i>Poa paludigena</i>	T	
314	Woodland Bluegrass	<i>Poa saltuensis</i>	E	
315	Meadow bluegrass	<i>Poa wolfii</i>	SC	
316	Clammyweed	<i>Polansia jamesii</i>	E	
317	Crossleaf milkwort	<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	E	
318	Pink milkwort	<i>Polygala incarnata</i>	E	
319	Purple milkwort	<i>Polygala polygama</i>	E	
320	Hairy Solomon's-seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	E	
321	Jointweed	<i>Polygonella articulata</i>	E	

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322	Douglas' knotweed	<i>Polygonum douglasii</i>	SC	
323	Large-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	SC	
324	Ribbonleaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	SC	
325	Blunt-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	SC	
326	White-stemmed pondweed	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	E	
327	Spiralled pondweed	<i>Potamogeton spirillus</i>	SC	
328	Tussock pondweed	<i>Potamogeton strictifolius</i>	SC	
329	Vasey's pondweed	<i>Potamogeton vaseyi</i>	SC	
330	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	E	
331	Pennsylvania cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla pensylvanica</i>	E	
332	Brook cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla rivalis</i>	SC	
333	Nodding rattlesnake-root	<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i>	T	
334	Bird's-eye primrose	<i>Primula mistassinica</i>	SC	
335	Mermaid-weed	<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>	SC	
336	Hortulan plum	<i>Prunus hortulana</i>	SC	
337	Mexican plum	<i>Prunus mexicana</i>	SC	
338	Canada plum	<i>Prunus nigra</i>	T	
339	Sand cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>	T	
340	Lemon scurfpea	<i>Psoralegium lanceolatum</i>	SC	
341	Pink shinleaf	<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	T	
342	Gmelin's crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i>	SC	
343	Lanceleaf buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus lanceolata</i>	SC	
344	Meadow beauty	<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	T	
345	Dwarf sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	SC	
346	Beaked rush	<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>	SC	
347	Northern currant	<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>	T	
348	Lakecress	<i>Rorippa aquatica</i>	SC	
349	Curvepod yellowcress	<i>Rorippa curvipes</i>	SC	
350	Yellow cress	<i>Rorippa sinuata</i>	SC	
351	Prickly rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	SC	
352	Wood's rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	T	
353	Tooth cup	<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	SC	
354	Garden dewberry	<i>Rubus aboriginum</i>	T	
355	Stem flower dewberry	<i>Rubus caulifloris</i>	E	
356	Washington dewberry	<i>Rubus celer</i>	E	
357	Short-stalked dewberry	<i>Rubus curtipes</i>	T	
358	Southern dewberry	<i>Rubus enslenii</i>	T	
359	Iron River dewberry	<i>Rubus ferrofluvius</i>	T	
360	Common dewberry	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	T	
361	Fuller's bristly dewberry	<i>Rubus fulleri</i>	T	
362	Swamp dewberry	<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	E	
363	Missouri bristle-berry	<i>Rubus missouricus</i>	SC	

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364	Recurved blackberry	<i>Rubus recurvans</i>	E	
365	Downy dewberry	<i>Rubus satis</i>	T	
366	New England dewberry	<i>Rubus semisetosus</i>	E	
367	Bottomland dewberry	<i>Rubus serratus</i>	E	
368	Big Horseshoe Lake bristleberry	<i>Rubus stipulatus</i>	SC	
369	Uniform bristleberry	<i>Rubus uniformis</i>	E	
370	Western dock	<i>Rumex occidentalis</i>	SC	
371	Widgeon grass	<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	T	
372	Prairie rose gentian	<i>Prairie rose gentian</i>	SC	
373	Crested arrowhead	<i>Crested arrowhead</i>	SC	
374	Shining willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>	E	
375	Bog willow	<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	T	
376	Silky willow	<i>Salix sericea</i>	SC	
377	Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	SC	
378	Leathery grapefern	<i>Sceptridium multifidum</i>	T	
379	Tumblegrass	<i>Schedonnardus paniculatus</i>	SC	
380	Scheuchzeria	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	SC	
381	Hall's bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectiella hallii</i>	SC	
382	Smith's bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectiella smithii</i>	E	
383	Torrey's bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus torreyi</i>	SC	
384	Pedicelled bulrush	<i>Scirpus pedicellatus</i>	SC	
385	Low nutrush	<i>Scleria verticillata</i>	T	
386	Downy skullcap	<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	E	
387	Veined skullcap	<i>Scutellaria nervosa</i>	E	
388	Wild stonecrop	<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	E	
389	Meadow spikemoss	<i>Selaginella eclipses</i>	E	
390	Rock spikemoss	<i>Selaginella rupestris</i>	SC	
391	Knotweed bristlegrass	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	E	
392	Buffaloberry	<i>Sheperdia argentea</i>	T	
393	Annual skeletonweed	<i>Shinneroseris rostrata</i>	E	
394	Three-toothed cinquefoil	<i>Sibbaldiopsis tridentata</i>	E	
395	Needle-pointed blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i>	E	
396	Rough-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago patula</i>	E	
397	Bog goldenrod	<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	E	
398	Burreed	<i>Sparganium androcladum</i>	SC	
399	Scarlet globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	T	
400	Yellow-lipped ladies-tresses	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	E	
401	Hooded ladies-tresses	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	E	
402	Little ladies-tresses	<i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i>	E	
403	Spring ladies-tresses	<i>Spiranthes vernalis</i>	E	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	IA T/E/SC Proposed	Fed T/E
404	Clandestine dropseed	<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>	SC	
405	Rough-leaved hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys aspera</i>	E	
406	Rosy twisted-stalk	<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	SC	
407	Pickering morning-glory	<i>Stylisma pickeringii</i>	E	
408	Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	E	
409	Rush aster	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	T	
410	Ricebutton aster	<i>Symphyotrichum dumosum</i>	SC	
411	Curved aster	<i>Symphyotrichum falcatum</i>	SC	
412	Prairie aster	<i>Symphyotrichum turbinellum</i>	SC	
413	Waxy meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum amphibolum</i>	E	
414	Western spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i>	E	
415	Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	SC	
416	Buffalo clover	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	SC	
417	Large arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	T	
418	Small arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	T	
419	Humped bladderwort	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	SC	
420	Flat-leaved bladderwort	<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	SC	
421	Small bladderwort	<i>Utricularia minor</i>	E	
422	Sessile-leaf bellwort	<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	E	
423	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	E	
424	Velvetleaf blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	E	
425	American brookline	<i>Veronica americana</i>	E	
426	Marsh speedwell	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	SC	
427	Maple-leaved arrowwood	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	E	
428	Black arrowwood	<i>Viburnum molle</i>	T	
429	Black haw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	SC	
430	Spurred violet	<i>Viola adunca</i>	E	
431	Large-leaved violet	<i>Viola blanda</i>	E	
432	Lance-leaved violet	<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	T	
433	Macloskey's violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>	T	
434	Kidney-leaved violet	<i>Viola renifolia</i>	T	
435	Summer grape	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	T	
436	Frost grape	<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	E	
437	Rusty woodsia	<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	E	
438	Oregon woodsia	<i>Woodsia oregana</i>	E	
439	Yellow-eyed grass	<i>Xyris torta</i>	T	

Specific resources utilized by each taxonomic subcommittee during SGCN assessment:

In addition to the personal and professional survey and research results of individual taxonomic subcommittee members, the following sources of information were consulted in the conservation status assessment process.

Amphibians and Reptiles

References used by the Amphibian and Reptile Subcommittee include:

- The Natural History of the Turtles of Iowa, VanDeWalle & Bernstein (2025);
- The Natural History of the Snakes and Lizards of Iowa, VanDeWalle (2022);
- A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Iowa, LeClere (2013);
- Iowa Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program;
- Christiansen and Bailey (1986, 1988, and 1991);
- [Partners for Amphibian and Reptile Conservation](#);
- [Herpmapper](#).

Birds

References utilized by the Bird Subcommittee include:

- *Birds in Iowa* (Kent and Dinsmore 1996);
- *Iowa Birds* (Dinsmore et al. 1984);
- Dinsmore & Dinsmore (2023);
- Iowa Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program;
- *The Iowa Breeding Bird Atlas* (Jackson et al. 1996) and *The Iowa Breeding Bird Atlas II* (Dinsmore et al. 2020);
- *Trends in Iowa Wildlife Populations and Harvest*;
- USGS Breeding Bird Survey;
- [Road to Recovery - Saving Our Shared Birds](#).

Butterflies

References used by the Butterfly Subcommittee include:

- [Insects of Iowa webpage](#);
- The Butterflies of Iowa - Schlicht et al. (2007);
- Iowa Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program;
- *A catalogue of the butterflies of the United States and Canada*, Pelham (2023).

Dragonflies and damselflies

References used by the Dragonfly and Damselfly Subcommittee include:

- [Iowa Odonata Survey](#);
- [Odonata Central](#);
- Iowa Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program;
- Paulson et al. (2024).

Fish

References used by the Fish Subcommittee include:

- A review of distribution records in Iowa's Aquatic Gap fish database, Olson (2024);
- Range maps and proposed species status criteria for Iowa's SGCN and threatened/endangered fish species, Olson (2024);
- Iowa Biological Stream Monitoring Database ([BioNet](#)): the portal for all data collected as part of the state's Biological Monitoring and Assessment programs;
- Iowa DNR Fisheries Bureau survey data;
- Harlan and Speaker (1987);
- Page et al. (2023) (American Fisheries Society).

Mammals

References used by the Mammal Subcommittee include:

- Bowles *et al.* (1998);
- Iowa Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program;
- Trends in Iowa Wildlife Populations and Harvest.

Mussels

References used by the Mussel Subcommittee include:

- Frest (1987a);
- Poole and Downing (2004);
- Statewide Freshwater Mussel Survey (J. Kurth);
- Mississippi River mussel sampling data (S. Gritters);
- Iowa Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program.

Terrestrial Snails

Comparatively little is known about the distribution and status of this group in Iowa. References used by the Terrestrial Snail Subcommittee Include:

- Frest (1987b)
- Nekola and Coles (2010)
- Nekola et al. (2018)
- Turgeon et al. (1998)

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