Low Northern Rockcress © C. Hanel

Mackenzie's Sweetvetch © C. Hanel

Crowded Wormseed Mustard © C. Hanel

Rattlesnakeroot © C. Hanel

SSAC Annual Report

2017-2018

Prepared by the Species Status Advisory Committee

Newfoundland Labrador

THE COMMITTEE

The Species Status Advisory Committee (SSAC) was established under the *Endangered Species Act* which was passed on December 13, 2001. Its role is to review and recommend, to the responsible Minister, species status designations and re-designations based on the best scientific, traditional, and local ecological knowledge available for the species.

MEMBERSHIP

The *Act* allows for a committee of up to nine members. At the end of the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the Committee consisted of seven members:

Committee Members from 2017-18
Dr. Christine Campbell (Chair) – Aquatic invertebrates
Dr. Thomas Knight – Freshwater fish, small mammals
Dr. Paul Marino – Mosses, terrestrial invertebrates
Mr. John E. Maunder – General natural history, plants, invertebrates, vertebrates
Dr. William Montevecchi – Birds
Dr. André Arsenault – Lichens, bryophytes, forest ecology
Dr. David Langor – Terrestrial arthropods, forest ecology

On January 9, 2018, Dr. Susan Squires announced her formal resignation from the SSAC. Dr. Squires contributed actively to the Committee through her knowledge of rare and at-risk vascular plants and her strong background in conservation biology. Her dedication to the assessment and prioritization of species-at-risk in the Province has been evident and her significant contributions during her period of tenure on the Committee are acknowledged and greatly appreciated.

The Committee currently has two vacancies. It will be seeking to fill the expertise on vascular plants and conservation biology formerly provided by Dr. Squires, and will also be seeking a member with expertise in Labrador wild species supplemented by expertise on a specific taxonomic group (i.e. vascular plants, birds, mosses, freshwater fishes, or aquatic invertebrates) or extensive experience with the collection and incorporation of Indigenous/local/traditional ecological knowledge in species status assessments. These vacancies are currently posted on the Agencies, Boards and Commissions Website, seeking expressions of interest for the positions.

The terms of five of the seven sitting members expired on October 29, 2017, however the SSAC Regulations state that when a member's term is expired they shall continue to be a member unless they resign or unless the minister removes them from the committee. The committee is hopeful that an official process of re-appointing members to the Committee will occur in the upcoming fiscal year, such that efficient longer-term planning of SSAC activities can continue to occur.

The secretariat to the SSAC is provided by the Department of Fisheries and Land Resources. The role of the secretariat is to help organize meetings and keep minutes, arrange funding for status reports, and provide other necessary logistical support to the Committee. The secretariat is managed by:

Forestry and Wildlife Research Division
Department of Fisheries and Land Resources
P.O. Box 2007, 117 Riverside Dr.
Corner Brook, NL, A2H 7S1

THE MINISTER AND THE DEPARTMENT

Responsibility for species at risk, the *Endangered Species Act* and the SSAC under the new government structure rests with Minister Gerry Byrne of the Department of Fisheries and Land Resources. Previously the responsibility for the SSAC fell under Minister Steve Crocker of the same department, preceded by Minister Perry Trimper of the former Department of Environment and Climate Change.

MEETINGS AND BUSINESS

The Committee met once in the 2017-2018 fiscal year. Two groups of committee members met face to face on November 1, 2017 – in Corner Brook and St. John's – during which time the groups connected via videoconference. At this meeting, the committee discussed upcoming re-assessments for species previously assessed by the SSAC. Under the *Endangered Species Act*, the SSAC is tasked with conducting periodic reviews of the status of designated species, at least once every 10 years after the designation. The committee identified a qualified individual to conduct re-assessment on four priority species (Mackenzie's Sweetvetch, Northern Bog Aster, Rattlesnakeroot, and Crowded Wormseed Mustard) and discussed the terms of an agreement to enable this work. Significant time was also spent discussing financial/budgetary priorities of the Committee to help identify ways to optimize funds available for future re-assessments and to coordinate multi-species field data collection. The Committee also discussed new monitoring data and fieldwork activities for other designated species including Mountain Fern, Vreeland's Striped Coralroot and Griscom's Arnica.

Additional time was spent by members, outside of the confines of the meeting, reviewing and refining prioritization lists (e.g. lichen priority list), reviewing COSEWIC status reports for Newfoundland and Labrador species assessed on a national scale, preparing reports as required under the *Endangered Species Act* and the *Transparency and Accountability Act*, and preparing correspondence for the Minister and ADM. The committee has developed and is currently operating under a new 3-year activity plan for April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2020.

PROCEDURES

While every effort is made to convene meetings only when all members can be present, a quorum of 50% + 1 of the membership will be the minimum required to hold a meeting.

Voting on procedural matters is on the basis of a simple majority of members present but, in the event of a status recommendation to the Minister, failing a consensus, a two thirds majority of all members, whether present or not, will be required.

CRITERIA

The criteria for decisions on the level of risk for a species (Endangered, Threatened, Vulnerable, Extinct, or Extirpated) follow those of the federal Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), which in turn are based on those of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) with minor adjustments for local circumstances and conditions. Note that COSEWIC defines designatable units (e.g. *species, subspecies, variety, etc.)* as discrete and evolutionarily significant groups where "significant" means that the unit is important to the evolutionary legacy of the species as a whole and if lost would likely not be replaced through natural dispersion. A copy of the current COSEWIC criteria can be found in Appendix 1.

STATUS REPORTS AND PRIORITY LISTS

In 2017-18, four new status re-assessment reports were commissioned:

Vascular Plants

- Crowded Wormseed Mustard (*Erysimum inconspicuum*); first assessed in October 2006; listed as Endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* in November 2007.
- Mackenzie's Sweetvetch (*Hedysarum boreale*); first assessed in October 2006; listed as Endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* in August 2010.
- Northern Bog Aster (*Symphyotrichum boreale*); first assessed in October 2006; listed as Endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* in August 2010.
- Rattlesnakeroot (*Prenanthes racemosa*); first assessed in October 2006; listed as Endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* in August 2010.

Draft re-assessment reports for each of the four species were received in 2017-18. Revisions and finalization of the reports will be completed in the upcoming fiscal year, and re-assessment is expected to occur in 2018-2019.

In 2017-18, fieldwork to support and inform an upcoming species re-assessment report was completed by Parks Canada Agency (Gros Morne National Park) for:

Vascular Plants

- Mountain Fern (*Thelypteris quelpaertensis*); first assessed in October 2006; listed as Vulnerable under the *Endangered Species Act* in November 2007.

Species referred back to the SSAC :

Vascular Plants

- Shaved Sedge (*Carex tonsa* var. *tonsa*)
    - Recommended in 2008 and referred back to the SSAC in 2014 because of new information from Labrador. In 2017-18 the Committee completed its review of all existing data on this species. Given that recent records of occurrence suggest that this plant is more prevalent in Labrador than previously known, the need to assess this species is no longer a high priority. Assessment needs for this species are being

incorporated into ongoing priority planning. Written correspondence providing updates on Shaved Sedge were forwarded to the Minister on November 6, 2017.

All SSAC status reports finalized prior to 2016-17 are available on the SSAC website (see http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/wildlife/endangeredspecies/ssac/index.html). Note that some sensitive data – mostly locational – may be omitted from this public resource. Updates to the SSAC website are required early in the upcoming fiscal year to add the more recent status reports finalized in 2016-17: Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa* – Threatened), Mummichog (*Fundulus heteroclitus* – Vulnerable), and Low Northern Rockcress (*Braya humilis* – Endangered).

Reviewing/refining priority lists:

The SSAC's activities are currently guided by the updated priority list finalized in March 2017 (see Appendix 2). Priority lists are intended to be continuously evolving documents that are updated regularly as new species information becomes available. For example, in 2017-18 efforts by the Committee have continued to better refine high priority lichen species for assessment, and a resultant updated priority list is expected in the near future. Current priority lists are expected to be available on the SSAC website early in the upcoming fiscal year.

The SSAC continues to emphasize the critical need for increased empirical species data (e.g. on abundance, distribution, trends) to support the process of species assessment. Lack of sufficient data continues to be the biggest obstacle to provincial species assessment, and ultimately has a significant impact on how species are prioritized for assessment. This is a particular concern for many lesser-known species groups known to be facing novel threats on a larger scale (nationally and internationally), but for which little to no data to support an assessment exists for the province.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No new species have been recommended by the SSAC for listing in 2017-18.

Recommendations made in 2016, government decisions outstanding:

Vascular Plants

- Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) – Threatened

Fish

- Mummichog (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) – Vulnerable

As noted previously, data deficiency is a significant obstacle to the timely assessment of many potentially at-risk species in NL, and this is especially notable in Labrador. The committee continues to explore potential avenues to help deal with data deficiency and support empirical data collection including:

- Supporting survey or inventory work (e.g., Bioblitzes; rare plant surveys);

- Making use of citizen science and social media (e.g., for highly visible species such as lady beetles);
- Identifying synergies with protected areas planning by the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council (WERAC); and,
- Collaborating with industry and outside agencies.

THE FUTURE

In 2017-18, the SSAC continued its progress towards completing re-assessments for previously recommended (and currently listed) species. The SSAC aims to complete five status re-assessments in 2018-19:

- Crowded Wormseed Mustard (*Erysimum inconspicuum*); report commissioned and draft received in 2017-18; reviews and revisions required prior to finalization and assessment.
- MacKenzie's Sweetvetch (*Hedysarum boreale*); report commissioned and draft received in 2017-18; reviews and revisions required prior to finalization and assessment.
- Northern Bog Aster (*Symphyotrichum boreale*); report commissioned and draft received in 2017-18; reviews and revisions required prior to finalization and assessment.
- Rattlesnakeroot (*Prenanthes racemosa*); report commissioned and draft received in 2017-18; reviews and revisions required prior to finalization and assessment.
- Mountain Fern (*Thelypteris quelpaertensis*); new field work and a recent report provided by Parks Canada will help support re-assessment scheduled for 2018-19.

Assessment of at least four of these species is expected to occur before March 31, 2019.

The number of additional new and re-assessment status reports that can be commissioned in 2018-19 will depend primarily upon the SSAC budget, author availability and the capacity of the Committee to review and assess reports.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. COSEWIC criteria.
Appendix 2. SSAC Species Assessment Priority List
Appendix 3. Chronology of assessments completed by the Species Status Advisory Committee

Appendix 1. COSEWIC Criteria

A. Decline in Total Number of Mature Individuals

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
A1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction in total number of mature individuals over the last 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are: clearly reversible and understood and ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:	Reduction of ≥ 70%	Reduction of ≥ 50%
(a) direct observation		
(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon		
(c) a decline in index of area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat		
(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation		
(e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.		
A2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction in total number of mature individuals over the last 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased **or** may not be understood **or** may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.	Reduction of ≥ 50%	Reduction of ≥ 30%
A3. A reduction in total number of mature individuals, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.	Reduction of ≥ 50%	Reduction of ≥ 30%
A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected reduction in total number of mature individuals over any 10 year or 3 generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased **or** may not be understood **or** may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.	Reduction of ≥ 50%	Reduction of ≥ 30%

B. Small Distribution Range and Decline or Fluctuation

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
B1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be	< 5,000 km²	< 20,000 km²
and/or		
B2. Index of area of occupancy estimated to be	< 500 km²	< 2,000 km²
and (for either B1 or B2) estimates indicating at least two of a-c:		
a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at:	≤ 5 locations	≤ 10 locations
b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of (i) extent of occurrence, (ii) index of area of occupancy, (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat, (iv) number of locations or subpopulations, (v) number of mature individuals.		
c. Extreme fluctuations in any of (i) extent of occurrence, (ii) index of area of occupancy, (iii) number of locations or subpopulations, (iv) number of mature individuals.		

C. Small and Declining Number of Mature Individuals

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
C. Total number of mature individuals estimated to be:	<2,500	<10,000
and one of either C1 or C2:		
C1. An estimated continuing decline in total number of mature individuals of at least:	20% within 5 years or two generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years in the future	10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years in the future
or		
C2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals **and at least one of the following:**		
a.(i) No subpopulation estimated to contain **or**	>250 mature individuals	>1000 mature individuals
a.(ii) one subpopulation has **or**	≥ 95% of all mature individuals	100% of all mature individuals
b. There are extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.		

D. Very Small or Restricted Total Canadian Population

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
D. Total number of mature individuals very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:		
D1. Population estimated to have	<250 mature individuals	<1000 mature individuals
or		
D2. For threatened only: Canadian population with a very restricted index of area of occupancy (typically < 20 km²) or number of locations (typically ≤ 5) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period (1-2 generations) in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming extinct, extirpated or critically***** endangered in a very short period of time.	Does not apply	Index of area of occupancy typically <20 km² **or** Number of locations typically ≤ 5

E. Quantitative Analysis

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
E. Quantitative analysis (population projections) showing the probability of extinction or extirpation in the wild is at least	20% within 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years	10% within 100 years

***critically endangered (used only to inform application of D2)**

COSEWIC procedures do not allow for a possible status of Critically Endangered; however, these criteria are useful in understanding whether or not a taxon is facing the extremely high risk of extinction in the wild required

by D2. Criteria thresholds for Critically Endangered are defined in IUCN (2014). Threshold changes from Endangered are as follows:

A Criterion:

A1, ≥ 90% population reduction.
A2,A3 or A4, ≥80% population reduction

B Criterion:

B1, EOO < 100 km^2
B2, IAO < 10 km
a) Severely fragmented or Number of locations is changed to = 1

C Criterion: Number of mature individuals <250

C1, an estimated continuing decline in total number of mature individuals of at least 25% in 3 years or 1 generation, whichever is longer
C2, a continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and at least one of the following:
a(i) No subpopulation estimated to contain <50 mature individuals
a(ii) one subpopulation has 90-100% of mature individuals

D1 Criterion: Population estimated to have < 50 mature individuals

E Criterion: Quantitative analysis (population projections) showing the probability of extinction or extirpation in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years.

Special Concern:

Those wildlife species that are particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events but are not endangered or threatened wildlife species.

Wildlife species may be classified as being of Special Concern if:

a. the wildlife species has declined to a level of abundance at which its persistence is increasingly threatened by genetic, demographic or environmental stochasticity, but the decline is not sufficient to qualify the wildlife species as Threatened; or
b. the wildlife species may become Threatened if factors suspected of negatively influencing the persistence of the wildlife species are neither reversed nor managed with demonstrable effectiveness; or
c. the wildlife species is near to qualifying, under any criterion, for Threatened status; or
d. the wildlife species qualifies for Threatened status but there is clear indication of rescue effect from extra-limital subpopulations.

Examples of reasons why a wildlife species may qualify for "Special Concern":

- a wildlife species that is particularly susceptible to a catastrophic event (e.g., a seabird population near an oil tanker route); or
- a wildlife species with very restricted habitat or food requirements for which a threat to that habitat or food supply has been identified (e.g., a bird that forages primarily in old-growth forest, a plant that grows primarily on undisturbed sand dunes, a fish that spawns primarily in estuaries, a snake that feeds primarily on a crayfish whose habitat is threatened by siltation; or
- a recovering wildlife species no longer considered to be Threatened or Endangered but not yet clearly secure.

Examples of reasons why a wildlife species may not qualify for "Special Concern":

- a wildlife species existing at low density in the absence of recognized threat (e.g., a large predatory animal defending a large home range or territory); or
- a wildlife species existing at low density that does not qualify for Threatened status for which there is a clear indication of rescue effect.

Guidelines for use of Extinct or Extirpated

A wildlife species may be assessed as extinct or extirpated from Canada if:

- there exists no remaining habitat for the wildlife species and there have been no records of the wildlife species despite recent surveys; or
- 50 years have passed since the last credible record of the wildlife species, despite surveys in the interim; or
- there is sufficient information to document that no individuals of the wildlife species remain alive.

Guidelines for use of Data Deficient

Data Deficient should be used for cases where the status report has fully investigated all best available information yet that information is insufficient to: a) satisfy any criteria or assign any status, or b) resolve the wildlife species' eligibility for assessment.

Examples:

- Records of occurrence are too infrequent or too widespread to make any conclusions about extent of occurrence, population size, threats, or trends.
- Surveys to verify occurrences, when undertaken, have not been sufficiently intensive or extensive or have not been conducted at the appropriate time of the year or under suitable conditions to ensure the reliability of the conclusions drawn from the data gathered.
- The wildlife species' occurrence in Canada cannot be confirmed or denied with assurance.

Data Deficient should **not** be used if: a) the choice between two status designations is difficult to resolve by COSEWIC, or b) the status report is inadequate and has not fully investigated all best available information (in which case the report should be rejected), or c) the information available is minimally sufficient to assign status but inadequate for recovery planning or other such use.

Government of Canada| COSEWIC Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
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Appendix 2. SSAC Species Assessment Priority List

Last Updated March 24, 2017

*****Lists are in alphabetical order and do not represent the relative priority of each species

Birds

- *Hydroprogne caspia* (Caspian Tern)
- *Riparia riparia* (Bank Swallow; assessed as Threatened by COSEWIC in 2013; new concerns warrant provincial review/re-assessment)

Bryophytes (Mosses and Liverworts)
(Further data collection is required prior to assessment)

- *Antitrichia curtipendula*
- *Mielichhoferia elongata*
- *Mielichhoferia mielichhoferiana*
- *Splachnum vasculosum*

Freshwater Fish

- No priority species identified at this time

Freshwater Molluscs

- No priority species have been identified at this time (most species are data deficient, undersampled, potentially naturally rare and threats are unknown)

Insects

- *Carabus chamissonis* (a ground beetle; only one known population on limestone barrens on the Island of Newfoundland)
- Native lady beetles threatened by the invasive alien lady beetle, *Coccinella septempunctata* (Seven-spotted Lady Beetle) and to be assessed simultaneously:
    - *Anatis mali* (Eye-spotted Lady Beetle)
    - *Calvia quatuordecimguttata* (Cream-spotted Lady Beetle)
    - *Coccinella trifasciata* (Three-banded Lady Beetle)
    - *Hippodamia tredecimpunctata* (Thirteen-spotted Lady Beetle)

Lichens

- Priority list is still under construction. Most lichens in Labrador are data deficient.
- The following epiphytic lichens in Newfoundland occur within a similar area and could potentially be bundled:
    - *Heterodermia neglecta*
    - *Lichinodium sirosiphoideum*
    - *Peltigera collina*
    - *Pseudocyphellaria hawainensis*

Mammals

- *Gulo gulo* (Wolverine; re-assessed by COSEWIC in 2014 as a larger designatable unit; recommendation requires provincial review/re-assessment)
- *Napaezapus insignis* (Woodland Jumping Mouse)
- *Ondatra zibethicus* (Muskrat)

Vascular Plants

- *Cuscuta gronovii* (Dodder)
- Six *Potamogeton* (Pondweed) species could potentially be bundled for assessment:
    - *Potamogeton foliosus*
    - *Potamogeton obtusifolius*
    - *Potamogeton richardsonii*
    - *Potamogeton robbinsii*
    - *Potamogeton strictifolius*
    - *Potamogeton zosteriformis*
- *Taraxacum laurentianum* (Gulf of St. Lawrence Dandelion)
- *Taraxacum phymatocarpum* (Northern Dandelion)
- Wetland species known for very few, well-documented locations:
    - *Hydrocotyle americana* (American Marsh-pennywort)
    - *Lysimachia thyrsiflora* (Water Loosestrife)
    - *Proserpinaca pectinata* (Combleaf Mermaidweed)

Species Prioritized for Re-assessment:

- *Erysimum inconspicuum* (Crowded Wormseed Mustard)
- *Hedysarum boreale* (MacKenzie's Sweet-vetch)
- *Prenanthes racemosa* (Rattlesnakeroot)
- *Symphyotrichum boreale* (Northern Bog Aster)
- *Thelypteris quelpaertensis* (Mountain Fern)

Appendix 3. Chronology of Assessments by the Species Status Advisory Committee

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Decision from Government Required By:** ¨	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Low Northern Rockcress (original assessment)	*Braya humilis(*formerly *Neotorularia humilis*)	Endangered	6-Oct-04		Endangered
Gray-cheeked Thrush Reassessed June 21, 2010	*Catharus minimus*	Vulnerable	4-Nov-05		Vulnerable
Northern Wheatear	*Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa*	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.		
Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.		
Redwine Caribou Herd	*Rangifer tarandus caribou* (Redwine Population)		SSAC has decided not to assess populations but species as a whole. This assessment was never completed.		
Blowout Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela limbata labradorensis*	Data Deficient	Status report being revised due to new information.		
MacKenzie's Sweetvetch	*Hedysarum boreale* subsp. *mackenzii*	Endangered	21-Oct-06		Endangered
Rattlesnakeroot	*Prenanthes racemosa*	Endangered	21-Oct-06		Endangered
Northern Bog Aster	*Symphyotrichum boreale*	Endangered	21-Oct-06		Endangered
Crowded Wormseed Mustard	*Erysimum inconspicuum* var. *coarctatum*	Endangered	21-Oct-06		Endangered
Mountain Fern	*Thelypteris quelpaertensis*	Vulnerable	21-Oct-06		Vulnerable
Graceful Felt Lichen	*Erioderma mollissimum*	Endangered	8-May-08		Endangered
Bodin's Milkvetch	*Astragalus bodinii*	Threatened	29-May-08		Threatened
Shaved Sedge	*Carex tonsa* var. *tonsa*	Threatened	29-May-08		Returned to SSAC for re-assessment (new data)
Cutleaf Fleabane	*Erigeron compositus*	Endangered	29-May-08		Endangered
Feathery False Solomon's Seal	*Maianthemum racemosum* subsp. *racemosum*	Endangered	29-May-08		Endangered
Sharpleaf Aster	*Ocelmena acuminata*	Threatened	29-May-08		Threatened
Alaska Rein Orchid	*Platanthera foetida*	Endangered	29-May-08		Endangered
Gmelin's Watercrowfoot	*Ranunculus gmelinii*	Endangered	29-May-08		Endangered
Tradescant's Aster	*Symphyotrichum tradescantii*	Threatened	29-May-08		Threatened
Water Pygmyweed	*Tillaea aquatica*	Vulnerable	29-May-08		Vulnerable
Rock Dwelling Sedge	*Carex petricosa* var. *misandroides*	Endangered	29-May-08		Endangered
Oval-leaved Creeping Spearwort	*Ranunculus flammula* var. *ovalis*	Endangered	29-May-08		Endangered
Lindley's Aster	*Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*	Endangered	07-Oct-10		Endangered

Appendix 3: Chronology of Assessments by the Species Status Advisory Committee (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Decision from Government Required By:**	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Arctic Hare	*Lepus arcticus*	Data Deficient	No recommendation required.		
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	Vulnerable	07-Oct-10		Vulnerable
Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia riparia*	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.		
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	Data Deficient	No recommendation required.		
Vreeland's Striped Coralroot	*Corallorhiza striata* var. *vreelandii*	Endangered	07-Oct-10		Endangered
Gray-cheeked Thrush (Newfoundland subspecies)	*Catharus minimus minimus*	Threatened	07-Oct-10		Threatened
Gray-cheeked Thrush (Northern subspecies)	*Catharus minimus aliciae*	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.		
Wooly Arnica	*Arnica angustifolia* subsp. *tomentosa*	Endangered	22-Oct-12		Endangered
Griscom's Arnica	*Arnica griscomii* subsp. *griscomii*	Endangered	22-Oct-12		Endangered
Northern Twayblade	*Listera borealis*	Endangered	25-Sep-13		Endangered
Mountain Bladder Fern (Newfoundland Designatable Unit)	*Cystopteris montana*	Endangered	25-Sep-13		Endangered
Red Pine	*Pinus resinosa*	Threatened	6-Oct-16	4-Jan-17	No Decision
Mummichog	*Fundulus heteroclitus macrolepidotus*	Vulnerable	6-Oct-16	4-Jan-17	No Decision
*Low Northern Rockcress (re-assessment)	*Braya humilis(*formerly *Neotorularia humilis*)	Confirmed Endangered	Oct-16	N/A	Endangered status confirmed

**The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall within 90 days of the minister receiving a written recommendation from SSAC to designate a species, give the minister approval to do one of the following: (a) designate the species under section 7 in the recommended or an equivalent category; (b) designate the species under section 7 in a different category and release to the public the reason for using a different category; or (c) make no designation and release to the public the reason there will be no designation. Section 8 of the Endangered Species Act.