



SSAC Annual Report

2018-2019

Prepared by the Species Status Advisory Committee

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 2018-2019 fiscal year, the Committee consisted of six members:

Committee Members from 2018-19

Dr. Christine Campbell (Chair) – Aquatic invertebrates

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 June 8, 2018, Dr. Tom Knight announced his formal resignation from the SSAC. Dr. Knight contributed actively to the Committee primarily through his expertise in freshwater fish and has recently taken on a fitting role as Aquatic Ecologist in Jasper National Park, Alberta. His dedication to the assessment and prioritization of species-at-risk in the Province has been valued and his significant contributions to the Committee over the years are commended.

In the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the Committee had three vacancies representing expertise in the following areas:

- Vascular plants / conservation biology; expertise formerly provided by Dr. Susan Squires
- Freshwater fish / small mammals; expertise formerly provided by Dr. Tom Knight
- Labrador species / Indigenous/local/traditional ecological knowledge; long-term vacancy.

The terms of all SSAC committee members expired as of October 29, 2017 (4 members) and October 29, 2018 (2 members). 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. All six members have continued to serve in their roles on the committee until further direction is received. In correspondences dated March 7, 2019, members were informed by the Minister of Fisheries and Land Resources that a new merit-based process for appointments has been put in place by the Independent Appointments Commission. As such, all SSAC seats have been posted on the Agencies, Boards and Commissions website (<https://www.exec-abc.gov.nl.ca/public/agency/detail/?id=572&>) and current members will need to apply for re-appointment to the Committee, if desired.

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.

MEETINGS AND BUSINESS

The Committee met once in the 2018-2019 fiscal year on March 8, 2019. Committee members in the Corner Brook area met face to face and connected to other members via teleconference. The purpose of this meeting was to finalize re-assessments of nine species currently listed under the NL *Endangered Species Act* for which ten year re-assessment deadlines have recently passed or are approaching; Section 11 (1)(g) of the Act requires the SSAC to conduct periodic reviews of the status of designated species at least once every 10 years after the designation. Such re-assessments evaluate the current status of each species, incorporating any new data that may exist on populations, trends and threats to the species.

Significant time was also spent discussing upcoming species assessment (and re-assessment) priorities in the context of author availability, data deficiency constraints, fieldwork opportunities, immediate conservation needs, coordination with complementary COSEWIC activities, and budgetary planning of the Committee. The SSAC continues to seek to identify ways to optimize funds available for assessments and to coordinate multi-species field data collection.

Additional time was spent by members, outside of the confines of the meeting, reviewing and revising nine re-assessment status reports, refining re-assessment report templates, corresponding with report authors, preparing reports as required under the *Endangered Species Act* and the *Transparency and Accountability Act*, and preparing correspondence for the Minister. The committee is currently operating under a 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 2018-19, five new status review reports were prepared for re-assessment:

Vascular Plants

- Bodin’s Milkvetch (*Astragalus bodinii*); first assessed February 20, 2008; listed as Threatened under the *Endangered Species Act* in September 2013.
- Cutleaf Fleabane (*Erigeron compositus*); first assessed February 20, 2008; listed as Endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* in September 2013.
- Mountain Fern (*Oreopteris quelpaertensis*); first assessed October 2006; listed as Vulnerable under the *Endangered Species Act* in November 2007.
- Alaska Rein Orchid (*Platanthera unalascensis*); first assessed February 20, 2008; listed as Endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* in September 2013.
- Feathery False Solomon’s Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*); first assessed February 20, 2008; listed as Endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* in September 2013.

Initial drafts of the above status review reports were prepared by a summer intern with the Forestry and Wildlife Research Division, in close collaboration with SSAC members and the provincial botanist. The status review reports have gone through multiple rounds of revisions, and are currently being finalized and sensitive information removed for public dissemination. The completed reports will be provided to the Forestry and Wildlife Research Division early in the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

In 2018-19, four draft status review reports (commissioned in 2017-18 for re-assessment) were edited and finalized:

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.

All SSAC status reports finalized prior to 2016-17 are available on the SSAC website (see <https://www.flr.gov.nl.ca/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 to add the recent status re-assessment reports as well as status reports previously finalized in 2016-17: Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa* – Threatened), Mummichog (*Fundulus heteroclitus* – Vulnerable), and re-assessment of Low Northern Rockcress (*Braya humilis* – Endangered).

RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2018-2019, re-assessments were undertaken for the following eight species (all vascular plants): Northern Bog Aster (*Symphyotrichum boreale*), Rattlesnakeroot (*Prenanthes racemosa*), Crowded Wormseed Mustard (*Erysimum inconspicuum*), MacKenzie’s Sweetvetch (*Hedysarum boreale*), Mountain Fern (*Oreopteris quelpaertensis*), Bodin’s Milkvetch (*Astragalus bodinii*), Alaska Rein Orchid (*Platanthera unalascensis*, and Cutleaf Fleabane (*Erigeron compositus*). Re-assessment was postponed for one species, the Feathery False Solomon’s Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*) because of availability of new significant information that must be incorporated into the status report prior to assessment.

Status was confirmed (no change in recommended status) for six of the re-assessed species:

- Northern Bog Aster (*Symphyotrichum boreale*) - **Endangered**
- Rattlesnakeroot (*Prenanthes racemosa*) - **Endangered**
- Crowded Wormseed Mustard (*Erysimum inconspicuum*) - **Endangered**
- MacKenzie’s Sweetvetch (*Hedysarum boreale*) - **Endangered**
- Bodin’s Milkvetch (*Astragalus bodinii*) - **Threatened**
- Cutleaf Fleabane (*Erigeron compositus*) - **Endangered**

A change in status is recommended for two of the re-assessed species:

- Mountain Fern (*Oreopteris quelpaertensis*) – change from Vulnerable to **Threatened**
- Alaska Rein Orchid (*Platanthera unalascensis*)- change from Endangered to **Threatened**

Re-assessment was postponed until 2019-2020 for one species:

- Feathery False Solomon’s Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*)

All Status Reassessment Reports for these species are currently being finalized and sensitive information removed. The SSAC will provide the completed reports and recommendations to the Forestry and Wildlife Research Division early in the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

In addition, the SSAC has made previous recommendations for listing, for which government decisions are currently outstanding.

Recommendations made in 2016:

- Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*; a vascular plant) – **Threatened**
- Mummichog (*Fundulus heteroclitus*; a freshwater fish) – **Vulnerable**

THE FUTURE

In 2018-19, the SSAC made significant continuing efforts to finalize status reports and complete re-assessments for species listed under the *Endangered Species Act*, as detailed above. In 2019-2020, the SSAC aims to continue progressing with species re-assessments, prioritizing the following species:

- Feathery False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*)
- Rock Dwelling Sedge (*Carex petricosa*)
- Water Pygmyweed (*Tillaea aquatica*)
- Oval-leaved Creeping Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*)
- Sharpleaf Aster (*Oclemena acuminata*)
- Gmelin's Watercrowfoot (*Ranunculus gmelinii*)
- Tradescant's Aster (*Symphyotrichum tradescantii*)
- Lindley's Aster (*Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*)
- Vreeland's Striped Coralroot (*Corallorhiza striata* var. *vreelandii*)

Potential authors for re-assessment reports are currently being explored. Re-assessment of at least one of these species is expected to occur before March 31, 2020.

The SSAC also hopes to commission at least one (1) new status report in 2019-2020, pending availability of provincial data. The Committee has discussed the advisability of commissioning data collection/ field work where appropriate so such status reports may then be undertaken. Under consideration are Leach's Storm Petrel, Mermaidweed, freshwater (unionid) clams, and some insect species.

The number of additional new and re-assessment status reports that can be commissioned in 2019-2020 will ultimately depend upon data availability, the SSAC budget, author availability, the quality of draft reports received, and the capacity of the Committee to review and assess reports.

As noted previously, data deficiency is a significant obstacle to the assessment of many potentially at-risk species in NL, and this is especially notable in Labrador. Without sufficient baseline data on species occurrences, population changes over time, and up-to-date habitat and threats information, the committee is unable to apply COSEWIC/IUCN assessment criteria (see Appendix I) to assess species. Prioritization of species for assessment is also impacted when insufficient empirical data exists on the province's species, since the relative need of one species versus another cannot be evaluated. 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., Bioblitz's; rare plant surveys; public forays);
- Making use of citizen science and social media;
- Identifying synergies with protected areas planning by the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council (WERAC); and,
- Collaborating with industry and outside agencies.

In the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the SSAC will be seeking to have a meeting with the Minister of Fisheries and Land Resources in an effort to identify tangible solutions to the significant data deficiency roadblocks.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. COSEWIC criteria.

Appendix 2. 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%

*Whereas (a) and (b) are methods to determine the decline in number of mature individuals and (d) and (e) are potential causes, all of (a) through (e) that indicate and/or contribute to the reduction should be stated. In addition, to use (c), there must be a reason to infer or suspect that a decline in IAO, EOO, or quality of habitat will lead to a decline in number of mature individuals that is in excess of the thresholds.

B. Small Distribution Range and Decline or Fluctuation

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
B1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be	< 5,000 km ²	< 20,000 km ²
and/or		
B2. Index of area of occupancy estimated to be	< 500 km ²	< 2,000 km ²
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	>250 mature individuals	>1000 mature individuals
or		
a.(ii) one subpopulation has	≥ 95% of all mature individuals	100% of all mature individuals
or		
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 km ²) 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 km ² 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	10% within 100 years

	years	
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***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, $\geq 90\%$ population reduction.
- A2, A3 or A4, $\geq 80\%$ population reduction

B Criterion:

- B1, EOO $< 100 \text{ km}^2$
- B2, IAO $< 10 \text{ km}^2$
 - 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:
 - (i) No subpopulation estimated to contain more than mature individuals, or
 - (ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation

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

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/committee-status-endangered-wildlife/wildlife-species-assessment-process-categories-guidelines/quantitative-criteria.html>

Date modified: 2017-04-13

Appendix 2. Chronology of Assessments by the Species Status Advisory Committee

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Low Northern Rockcress (original assessment)	<i>Braya humilis</i> (formerly <i>Neotorularia humilis</i>)	Endangered	6-Oct-04	Endangered
Gray-cheeked Thrush Reassessed June 21, 2010	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Vulnerable	4-Nov-05	Vulnerable
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucorhoa</i>	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.	
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.	
Redwine Caribou Herd	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i> (Redwine Population)		SSAC has decided not to assess populations but species as a whole.	
Blowout Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela limbata labradorensis</i>	Data Deficient	Status report being revised due to new information.	
MacKenzie's Sweetvetch (original assessment)	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i> subsp. <i>mackenzii</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Rattlesnakeroot (original assessment)	<i>Prenanthes racemosa</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Northern Bog Aster (original assessment)	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Crowded Wormseed Mustard (original assessment)	<i>Erysimum inconspicuum</i> var. <i>coarctatum</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Mountain Fern (original assessment)	<i>Thelypteris quelpaertensis</i>	Vulnerable	21-Oct-06	Vulnerable
Graceful Felt Lichen	<i>Erioderma mollissimum</i>	Endangered	8-May-08	Endangered
Bodin's Milkvetch (original assessment)	<i>Astragalus bodinii</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Threatened
Shaved Sedge	<i>Carex tonsa</i> var. <i>tonsa</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Returned to SSAC for re-assessment (new data)
Cutleaf Fleabane (original assessment)	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Feathery False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Sharpleaf Aster	<i>Ocelmena acuminata</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Threatened
Alaska Rein Orchid (original assessment)	<i>Platanthera foetida</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Gmelin's Watercrowfoot	<i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Tradescant's Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum tradescantii</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Threatened
Water Pygmyweed	<i>Tillaea aquatica</i>	Vulnerable	29-May-08	Vulnerable

Appendix 3: Chronology of Assessments by the Species Status Advisory Committee (continued, page 2 of 3)

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Rock Dwelling Sedge	<i>Carex petricosa</i> var. <i>misandroides</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Oval-leaved Creeping Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> var. <i>ovalis</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Lindley's Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ciliolatum</i>	Endangered	07-Oct-10	Endangered
Arctic Hare	<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Data Deficient	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Vulnerable	07-Oct-10	Vulnerable
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia riparia</i>	Not at Risk	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Data Deficient	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Vreeland's Striped Coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza striata</i> var. <i>vreelandii</i>	Endangered	07-Oct-10	Endangered
Gray-cheeked Thrush (Newfoundland subspecies)	<i>Catharus minimus minimus</i>	Threatened	07-Oct-10	Threatened
Gray-cheeked Thrush (Northern subspecies)	<i>Catharus minimus aliciae</i>	Not at Risk	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Wooly Arnica	<i>Arnica angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>	Endangered	22-Oct-12	Endangered
Griscom's Arnica	<i>Arnica griscomii</i> subsp. <i>griscomii</i>	Endangered	22-Oct-12	Endangered
Northern Twayblade	<i>Listera borealis</i>	Endangered	25-Sep-13	Endangered
Mountain Bladder Fern (Newfoundland Designatable Unit)	<i>Cystopteris montana</i>	Endangered	25-Sep-13	Endangered
Red Pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Threatened	6-Oct-16	No Decision
Mummichog	<i>Fundulus heteroclitus macrolepidotus</i>	Vulnerable	6-Oct-16	No Decision
Low Northern Rockcress (re-assessment)	<i>Braya humilis</i> (formerly <i>Neotorularia humilis</i>)	Confirmed Endangered	Oct-16	Endangered status confirmed
Northern Bog Aster (re-assessment)	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Confirmed Endangered	29-March-2019+	Endangered status confirmed
Rattlesnakeroot (re-assessment)	<i>Prenanthes racemosa</i>	Confirmed Endangered	29-March-2019+	Endangered status confirmed
Crowded Wormseed Mustard (re-assessment)	<i>Erysimum inconspicuum</i> var. <i>coarctatum</i>	Confirmed Endangered	29-March-2019+	Endangered status confirmed
MacKenzie's Sweetvetch (re-assessment)	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i> subsp. <i>mackenzii</i>	Confirmed Endangered	29-March-2019+	Endangered status confirmed

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Mountain Fern (re-assessment)	<i>Thelypteris quelpaertensis</i>	Threatened* (*change in status from Vulnerable)	29-March-2019 ⁺	Currently still listed as Vulnerable
Bodin's Milkvetch (re-assessment)	<i>Astragalus bodinii</i>	Confirmed Threatened	29-March-2019 ⁺	Threatened status confirmed
Alaska Rein Orchid (re-assessment)	<i>Platanthera foetida</i>	Threatened* (*change in status from Endangered)	29-March-2019 ⁺	Currently still listed as Endangered
Cutleaf Fleabane (re-assessment)	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	Confirmed Endangered	29-March-2019 ⁺	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.

⁺ Results of the March 8, 2019 status assessments were conveyed to the Minister of Fisheries and Land Resources via a letter from the committee dated March 29, 2019. However, the finalized status reports are pending and will be submitted to the Minister, with the official recommendation, later in the fiscal year.