

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Natural Resource Stewardship and Science

 **NPSpecies User Guide**
<https://irma.nps.gov/NPSpecies/>

Last updated: September 19, 2013

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science
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Change History

This document is a work in progress and will be updated as new functions become available, and as we learn more from users about the areas and topics that need additional explanation.

Major changes or additions will be noted in this table.

Date	Description of Change
9-19-2013	Initial version posted

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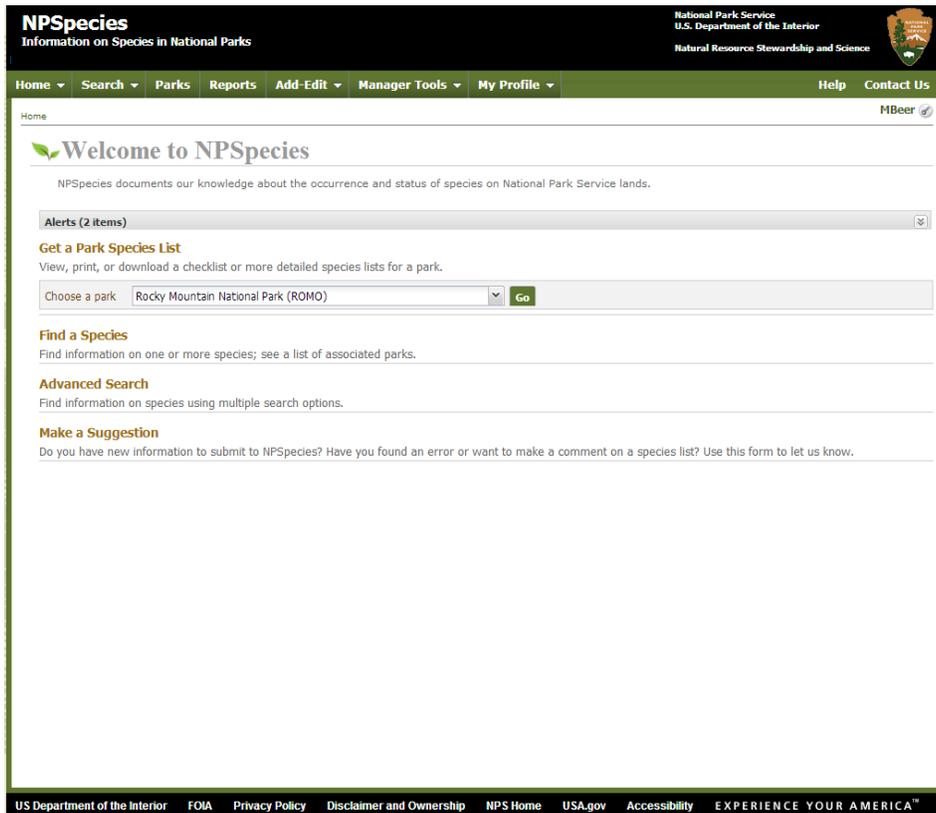
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1. Introduction and Overview

NPSpecies is the National Park Service’s web-based tool for documenting the occurrence and status of species in our national parks. NPSpecies gives parks, and NPS, a way to build, manage, maintain, and share park species lists. NPSpecies is part of the [IRMA Portal](#) (Integrated Resource Management Applications).

NPSpecies can be accessed from the IRMA Portal at <https://irma.nps.gov/NPSpecies/>.



NPSpecies home page.

The information in NPSpecies is available to the public. The exceptions to this are records for some sensitive, threatened, or endangered species, where widespread distribution of information could potentially put a species at risk.

An essential component of NPSpecies is evidence; that is, observations, vouchers, or reports that document the presence of a species in a park. Ideally, every species in a park that is designated as “present in park” will have at least one form of credible evidence substantiating the designation.

1.1. 2013 Revision and Update

In 2013, NPSpecies underwent a major update and rewrite in order to make it easier to use and more streamlined. This new version differs from previous versions in several ways:

- Park species lists are recognized as being works in progress. Lists are expected to change frequently as new information is obtained and as taxonomy changes.
- The previous requirement to certify park species lists has been eliminated. While this certification process was an important part of establishing the basic species lists for vertebrates and vascular plants, the focus is now on updating, expanding, and improving lists on a continuous basis.
- NPSpecies invites species list suggestions and feedback from scientists, naturalists, park staff members and members of the public who may have more recent information to share. Rather than posting a species list that is certified and static, the approach is now, “Here’s our list to the best of our knowledge...let us know if you see something that should be changed or added.”
- Parks can now develop their own specific attributes or designations (“tags”) and assign them to their park species. For example, a park may want to track districts in which a species occurs, or create categories related to species management or interpretation. The addition of park tags gives parks unlimited options to customize NPSpecies.
- Users who are not NPS staff can be given editing permissions. Partners, university cooperators, subject-matter experts, and other qualified contributors can get login and editing permissions.

The 2013 revisions are significant and in the early releases there will undoubtedly be bugs and functions that don’t work quite right. The best way to let us know of these problems is to send an email to irma@nps.gov and describe the issue.

This User Guide, too, is a work in progress and will become more comprehensive in the upcoming months and releases. We will also be adding sections and clarifications as a result of questions we get from users.

1.2. Data Use and Data Liability

NPSpecies provides information on the presence and status of species in our national parks. Although the data have been reviewed using the best information available at the time of disclosure, these species lists are works in progress and the absence of a species from a list does not necessarily mean the species is absent from a park. The level of effort spent on species inventories or researching historical reference information varies from park to park, which may result in data gaps. Also, species taxonomy changes over time and can reflect regional variations or preferences; as a result, information may be listed under a different species name.

The National Park Service shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of the data described or contained in NPSpecies. These data are not legal documents and are not intended to be used as such. The information contained in NPSpecies is dynamic and may change over time. It is the responsibility of the data user to use the data appropriately and in a manner consistent with the data’s limitations.

The National Park Service gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information in NPSpecies. It is strongly recommended that these data be acquired directly from an NPS server or source and not indirectly through non-National Park Service sources.

1.3. Who Manages NPSpecies?

The responsibility for managing species data for a park resides at the park level.

In many instances, NPS Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) network staff have been the primary stewards of NPSpecies data. With improvements to the 2013 version of NPSpecies, we hope that parks will take a more active role in list management and upkeep.

Some parks lack natural resource staff or expertise and may want to have I&M network staff continue to fill the role of data stewards. Other parks have very knowledgeable staff with the ability to maintain their lists. Or, a hybrid approach may be the solution, leveraging the skills of those who have expertise within certain species groups.

Staff at the Natural Resource Stewardship and Science office in Fort Collins, Colorado, develop and maintain the NPSpecies software and associated systemwide data such as lists of NPS units and taxonomic lookups, and update national-level species attributes such as USFWS Threatened and Endangered Species Status, NatureServe global and state ranks, and individual state species designations.

1.3.1. POCs and Editors

Parks designate one or more “Points of Contact,” or POCs, to be the primary data stewards of park data. Park POCs can then designate other staff members as Editors or to share the POC role. Both POCs and Editors can add, delete, and edit park species records. POCs evaluate suggestions that are submitted for their park species list and they also manage park tags. To see a list of POCs and Editors for a park, select *Parks* in the top link bar and choose the park you want to view.

1.4. Important Navigation Tips

NPSpecies uses the same basic tools and navigation as the rest of the IRMA Portal. Here are the essentials for getting the most out of NPSpecies.

1.4.2. Basic Symbols

A set of standard, clickable symbols are used throughout NPSpecies:

-  More information
-  Add an item
-  Edit an item
-  Download
-  View Help
-  Expand – view rows in a table
-  Collapse – close rows in a table

* Required field

... View associated comments

1.4.3. Results Grids

Search results are displayed in a “grid,” which looks very much like a spreadsheet table and offers some of the same capabilities.

Resize Columns

Click on the border between two columns in the header, then drag the border to the new width. If the text is too long to fit within a column, it will be truncated followed by an ellipsis "...".

Move Columns

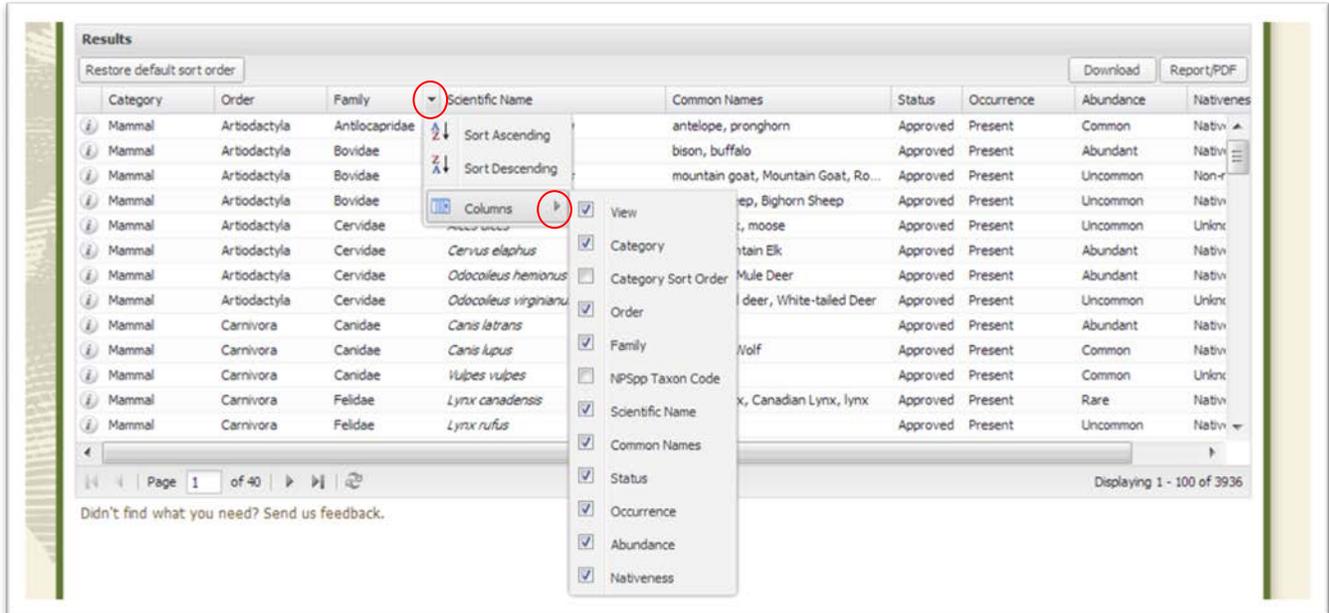
Rearrange columns by clicking on the column header and dragging it to a new location.

Sort Columns

Hover a column header and click the ▼ arrow that becomes visible. Choose either ascending or descending.

View or Hide Columns

Hover a column header and click the ▼ arrow, then click Columns ▶. You can check or uncheck the columns you want to see.



Example of a results grid. Click on the down-arrow in the column headers for sorting and column display options.

1.4.4. Help Records in Grids

Hovering your cursor over the column headers in a grid will show a definition for the column. Click on the value in a cell in the grid (if the value is underlined when you hover over it) to see the full definitions.

Search for a Park Species List

Search Criteria

Choose a park * Acadia National Park (ACAD) ▼

Category Mammals ▼

Include Park Synonyms

Include Draft and Sensitive

Results

Definitions

State Species of Concern Codes

List Title: Maine Species of Concern List

Description: List of plant and animal species designated as species of concern in Maine

E Endangered
 Plant=Rare and in danger of being lost from the state in the foreseeable future, or federally listed as Endangered.
 Animal=Any species of fish or wildlife that has been determined by the commissioner to be in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PE Possibly Extirpated
 Plant=Not known to currently exist in Maine; not field-verified (or documented) in Maine over the past 20 years.

SC Special Concern
 Plant=Rare in Maine, based on available information, but not sufficiently rare to be considered Threatened or Endangered.
 Animal=Unofficial list - NOT PROTECTED BY LEGISLATION, however, species are believed to be vulnerable and could easily become threatened or endangered due to restricted distribution, low or declining numbers, specialized habitat needs or limits, or other factors. They include species suspected of being threatened or endangered or likely to become so, but for which insufficient data are available.

T Threatened
 Plant=Rare and, with further decline, could become endangered; or federally listed as Threatened. Animal=Any species of fish or wildlife that has been determined by the

Clear Search

Download Report/PDF

State	Stat	Ozone	GRank	SRank
			G5	
			G5	
ME	SC		G4	
			G5	

Displaying 1 - 55 of 55

Click on a hyperlinked value (circled in orange) in a grid to see a popup of the associated definitions.

1.5. The Park Species Profile

The basic information building block in NPSpecies is the “park species record.” Simply put, park + species = park species record.

The park species profile is a summary of information about a park species, including scientific and common names, synonyms and taxonomic information, attributes, tags, evidence links, and comments.

When species are listed in a grid, clicking the icon will usually take you to the park species profile page. Click *Print* to get a formatted version of the profile to print. You have a choice of printing a version with comments fields, or without.

Species Profile - *Gulo gulo* Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) - Present

Edit Print

Core

Scientific Name	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Scientific Name W/Auth	<i>Gulo gulo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Park	Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO)
Sensitive	No
Park Accepted	Yes
Record Status	Approved

Park Names and Synonyms

Park Preferred Common Names	wolverine
Park Synonyms	
Taxonomic Hierarchy	Kingdom <i>Animalia</i>
	Phylum <i>Chordata</i>
	Subphylum <i>Vertebrata</i>
	Class <i>Mammalia</i>
	Subclass <i>Theria</i>
	Infraclass <i>Eutheria</i>
	Order <i>Carnivora</i>
	Suborder <i>Caniformia</i>
	Family <i>Mustelidae</i>
	Subfamily <i>Mustelinae</i>
	Genus <i>Gulo</i>
	Species <i>Gulo gulo</i>

Attributes and Tags

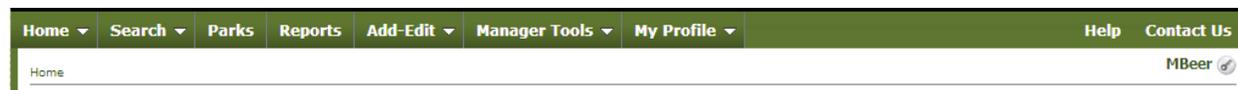
Occurrence	Present
Occurrence Notes	Data Source: Photograph.
Nativeness	Native
Abundance	Occasional
Abundance Notes	Photograph of a wolverine in hidden valley
Management Tags	Exploitation concern Species at Risk to Illegal Taking in RMNP,(Connor 2001). Fur has value. Management priority State listed as Endangered (E), State rank as Critically Imperiled (S1).
Seasonality Tags	Vagrant

Other List Designations

Portion of a park species profile. The Edit link at the top is visible to POCs and editors. Clicking Print will format the profile for printing.

1.6. Top Links – Quick Overview

Throughout NPSpecies you will see links at the top of the page. These links will vary based on the type of user you are and the permissions you have.



Top Links – visible on every page of NPSpecies

Most of you will see *Home*, *Search*, *Parks*, *Reports*, *Add-Edit*, and *My Profile*, plus the *Help* and *Contact Us* links. If you are a POC, in addition to everything else you will see *Manager Tools*.

Home

The Home Page has an [Alerts](#) panel, where notifications are posted based on your preferences and permissions. (For example, a POC may be alerted that a suggestion has been submitted.)

The Home Page also has links to information that is often requested: Species Lists; Find a Species; Advanced Search, and Make a Suggestion.

Search

The Search page once again presents options for Species Lists; Find a Species; and Advanced Search.

Parks

Each park has a Park Profile page, where information specific to a park is available. This information includes announcements or other text at the top of the page, park-specific reports, data snapshots, and a listing of park tags. For NPS users, the park page also shows who the editors and POCs are for a park.

Reports

The reports page has three main sections. One is for “multi-park” reports; that is, standard reports that span all or multiple parks. This page also lets you find standard and custom reports for a specific park. The content of this page will be increasing as parks develop more custom reports.

Add-Edit

General users will see a “Make a Suggestion” from this link. Editors and POCs will see additional options to add or edit records, or to perform batch edits.

Manager Tools

This link is visible to park POCs only. It allows them to manage text that appears on the park page, create and manage data snapshots, handle suggestions that are submitted, create and manage park-specific tag groups and tags, and manage user permissions for the POC’s park or parks.

My Profile

This is where you can update your contact information, request advanced permissions for a park, and view any permissions you might have. Editors and POCs can also modify their email notification options.

Help

The latest version of this User Guide is available by clicking Help.

Contact Us

This page shows how to contact us to report an issue or bug, or to make a suggestion on how to improve NPSpecies. Any problems can be reported directly by sending an email to irma@nps.gov.

2. Park Species Attributes and Tags

Each park species record is assigned attributes related to its status in the park; for example, its occurrence status, abundance, nativeness, and other designations. NPSpecies system-wide attributes and tags are standard categories and designations that apply across all parks and species.

In addition, parks can create their own custom attributes, called “park tags,” and apply them to their park species records. For example, perhaps a park wants to set up a list of spring wildflowers, or identify the park subunits in which species occur. These types of designations are possible through park tags (see Section 2.5).

The sections below describe and define NPSpecies system-wide attributes and tags.

2.1. Park Occurrence

Park Occurrence is required: all park species records must have one value assigned to become an approved record.

Label	Definition	Comments
Present in Park	Species occurrence in park is documented and assumed to be extant.	Extremely high confidence that the species occurs in the park for all or part of the year. Evidence, in the form of a current, verifiable reference, voucher or observation, is included in NPSpecies (preferred) or is readily available.
Probably Present	Documented occurrences of the species in the park and/or in the adjoining region of the park give reason to suspect that it probably occurs within the park.	Very high confidence that the species occurs in the park. Evidence may exist in NPSpecies, but may not be considered current or reliable enough to elevate the status to Present in Park. Efforts should be made to obtain current, verifiable evidence to elevate the status to “Present in Park.” If reasonable efforts to obtain current, verifiable evidence are unsuccessful, then the Occurrence should be changed to Unconfirmed or Not in Park, as applicable.
Unconfirmed	Attributed to the park based on weak (“unconfirmed record”) or no evidence, giving minimal indication of the species' occurrence in the park.	Verifiable evidence is not considered sufficient enough to elevate the status to “Probably Present,” nor current enough to elevate the status to “Present in Park.” Efforts should be made to obtain current, verifiable evidence in NPSpecies to elevate the occurrence value to “Present in Park.” If reasonable efforts to obtain current, verifiable evidence are unsuccessful, status should be changed to Not Present.

Label	Definition	Comments
Not in Park	Species is not known to occur in park. Species may have occurred in the park historically, is currently known to occur in areas adjacent to the park, or is a potential long-distance invader (e.g., zebra mussels, other invasive exotics). Designation can also be used for T&E or other high-interest species whose identified range encompasses the park, but that are confirmed not present in the park.	Used judiciously when it is important for the park to emphasize or call attention to the absence of a species. If a non-native species is encroaching, include the “adjacent” tag.
[blank]	Unassigned	Allowed if the park species record status is draft, in review, or inactive.

2.1.1. Associated Park Occurrence Tags

The following tags are supplemental to Park Occurrence and provide additional information. More than one Occurrence Tag can be selected.

Label	Definition	Comments
Adjacent	Species is known to occur in areas near to or contiguous with park boundaries.	Use with Present in Park only if adjacency is particularly relevant (for example, an invasive species that is both within and adjacent to park may be useful to managers)
False Report	Species was reported to occur within the park, but current evidence indicates that the report was based on a misidentification, a taxonomic concept no longer accepted, or some other similar problem of error or interpretation.	Not valid if species is Present in Park or Probably Present
Historical	Species’ historical occurrence in park is documented. Designation of what constitutes “historical” is a judgment call as opposed to an automatic determination based on age of the most recent evidence	Not valid if species is Present in Park

2.2. Park Nativeness

Park Nativeness is required: all park species records must have one value assigned to become an approved record.

Label	Definition	Comments
Native	Species naturally occurs or has occurred in the park or region	Naturally occurring includes species present in North America prior to European colonization. Includes endemic and indigenous species.
Non-native	Species occupies or could occupy park lands directly or indirectly as the result of deliberate or accidental human activities. Exotic species are also commonly referred to as nonnative, alien, or invasive species	<p>Non-native or exotic species are defined in NPS Management Policies 2006 (section 4.4.1.3):</p> <p>"Exotic species are those species that occupy or could occupy park lands directly or indirectly as the result of deliberate or accidental human activities. Exotic species are also commonly referred to as nonnative, alien, or invasive species. Because an exotic species did not evolve in concert with the species native to the place, the exotic species is not a natural component of the natural ecosystem at that place. Genetically modified organisms exist solely due to human activities and therefore are managed as exotic species."</p> <p>Note: there are many species from within the U.S. that may be native in some parts of the country but are nonnative/invasive in others. This can occasionally even occur within the same park.</p> <p>.</p>
Unknown	Native status of the taxon is not known, or ambiguous evidence exists	
null (blank)	Unassigned	Allowed if the park species record status is draft, in review, or inactive

2.2.2. Associated Park Nativeness Tags

The following tags are supplemental to Park Nativeness and provide additional information. More than one Nativeness Tag can be selected.

Label	Definition	Comments
Cultivated	A plant or animal species that has been introduced or is maintained as part of the park's mission, significance, or cultural landscape (e.g., orchards, crops, fields).	<p>The term is not intended to apply to species that are cultivated for landscaping purposes; for example, plants in gardens or animals in enclosures. NPSpecies does not typically include ornamental or domestic species.</p> <p>"Biotic Cultural Resources" (included in the NPS Management Policies (2006) 5.3.5.2.5) provides more information on plant and animal communities associated with the significance of a cultural resource, such as a cultural landscape, an archeological site or a museum collection. These may be native or non-native; however, included in the non-native are naturally-occurring species and varieties of plants and animals from other geographies, but also cultivated varieties of plants and animals that do not occur naturally (products of hybridization).</p>
Invasive	<u>Invasive</u> : A plant or animal species that is non-native to the local area, and whose introduction is likely to cause economic or environmental harm (for example disrupting native communities or ecosystems), or to harm to human health.	<p>NPS uses the general definition of invasive species provided in Executive Order 13112:</p> <p>(f) "Invasive species" means an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.</p>
Noxious	<u>Noxious</u> : A designation made by a governmental authority (e.g., local, county, state, or federal). Species grows aggressively and has broad environmental tolerance that allows it to establish in many locations. Determined to be injurious to agriculture, ecosystems, humans or livestock. May include native species. Does not apply to animals.	<p>See Executive Order 13112 of Feb. 3, 1999, Invasive Species: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1999-02-08/pdf/99-3184.pdf</p>
Restoration	Also refers to reintroductions (term more commonly used for animal species). Native species that has been extirpated or substantially diminished from the park as a result of human-induced change, and that has been restored to the park, or is in the process of being restored.	<p>See NPS Management Policies (2006), section 4.4.2.2 for additional details.</p>

2.3. Park Species Abundance

Abundance is not a required field, and can only be assigned if a species is “Present in Park.” In general, a selected value should apply (although there are numerous exceptions) to abundance in the most suitable habitat of the species, and at time that the species is engaged in its principal or most important behavior in the park (e.g., breeding, migrating, hibernating).

No supplemental tags are associated with abundance.

Label	Definition	Comments
Abundant	Animals: May be seen daily, in suitable habitat and season, and counted in relatively large numbers. Plants, Chromista, Protozoa, and Fungi: Large number of individuals; wide ecological amplitude or occurring in habitats covering a large portion of the park.	
Common	Animals: May be seen daily, in suitable habitat and season, but not in large numbers. Plants, Chromista, Protozoa, and Fungi: Large numbers of individuals predictably occurring in commonly encountered habitats but not those covering a large portion of the park.	
Uncommon	Animals: Likely to be seen monthly in appropriate habitat and season. May be locally common. Plants, Chromista, Protozoa, and Fungi: Few to moderate numbers of individuals; occurring either sporadically in commonly encountered habitats or in uncommon habitats.	
Rare	Animals: Present, but usually seen only a few times each year. Plants, Chromista, Protozoa, and Fungi: Few individuals, usually restricted to small areas of rare habitat.	
Occasional	Animals: Occurs in the park at least once every few years, varying in numbers, but not necessarily every year. Plants, Chromista, Protozoa, and Fungi: Abundance variable from year to year (e.g., desert plants)	
Unknown	Abundance unknown.	

2.4. Management and Seasonality Tags

These terms are optional and more than one can be selected.

Label	Definition	Comments
Exploitation Concern	Species is considered a target for collection, poaching, commercial harvesting, or other non-permitted or exploitative activities	Examples of candidates for this label could include species such as galax, ginseng, certain reptiles targeted by collectors, etc.
Management Priority	Species warrants particular management attention as determined by park management staff	Examples of candidates for this label could include species that are highly-visible or iconic (e.g., elk, bison), overabundant (e.g., white-tailed deer), or particularly vulnerable to human disturbance .
Breeder	Population reproduces in the park.	
Resident	A significant population is maintained in the park but does not breed within park boundaries.	
Migratory	Species occurs in the park only while in transition between breeding and wintering grounds.	
Summer	Typically spending only summer months in the park	
Winter	Typically spending only winter months in the park	
Vagrant	Park is outside of the species' usual range	

2.5. Park-defined Tags

Each park can determine and define its own groups of tags and associated attributes. Park-defined tag groups cannot use names already used as NPSpecies system-wide tags (in the tables, above). If parks want to create tags using these names, they can slightly modify their name, e.g., “park abundance,” or “GRCA seasonality.”

The park POC is responsible for creating and managing tag groups, attributes, and definitions (See Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). POCs and editors can assign tags to park species when they create or edit records.

Examples of how park-defined tags might be used:

- Park Abundance: park-specific abundance ranking systems that are more detailed than the NPSpecies system-wide categories
- Distribution: watersheds, elevation bands
- Growth Form: tree, shrub, herb, annual, biennial, vine, etc.
- Location: park subunits, islands, districts, etc.

- Tags useful to Interpretation: spring wildflowers, watchable wildlife

3. Searching and Reporting

There are three main ways to search for data in NPSpecies: park species lists; find one or more species (across one or more parks); and advanced search. These options are available from the Home Page, or from the *Search* top link.

3.1. Get a Park Species List

There are three choices for species lists, ranging from a quick checklist, to a list that includes all attributes and tags. In all instances you must select a park. (The capability to select or print species lists for multiple parks in one request will be in future releases.) You then have the option to narrow by one or more species categories, and to display any species synonyms the park has designated.

The default sort order for all species lists is Order, Family, and Scientific Name; however, by using the sort capabilities in the grid you can change the sort order. (See Section 1.4.3)

From the results table, click on the *i* symbol to go to the park species “profile” page, where you will see more details.

3.1.1. Species Checklist

The Species Checklist can be viewed and printed easily. Park species with an Occurrence Status of present or probably present are included in the species checklist. Checklists only include park species that are approved, and not species that are in review. (A park species that is in review is provisional and needs additional evaluation to be considered approved. See Section **Error! Reference source not found.** for details.)

3.1.2. Species Full List

The Full List includes park species with any Occurrence Status, and also displays Abundance and Nativeness. The full list also includes park species that are in review. Tags associated with these designations appear in parentheses, e.g., Not in Park (False Report).

3.1.3. Species Full List – with details

The Full List–with Details includes approved and in-review park species of all Occurrence Status values, all NPSpecies and park-designated attributes and tags, and also displays designations by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, individual states, and NatureServe global and state ranks.

T&E Status

This information is provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and indicates any FWS Threatened or Endangered species status associated with the species. For more information, see the FWS website:

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ecos/home.action>

State Status

Many states maintain their own lists of species of concern, or may have other status categories that are assigned to species within a state. More information can be found on state websites.

Global Rank and State Rank

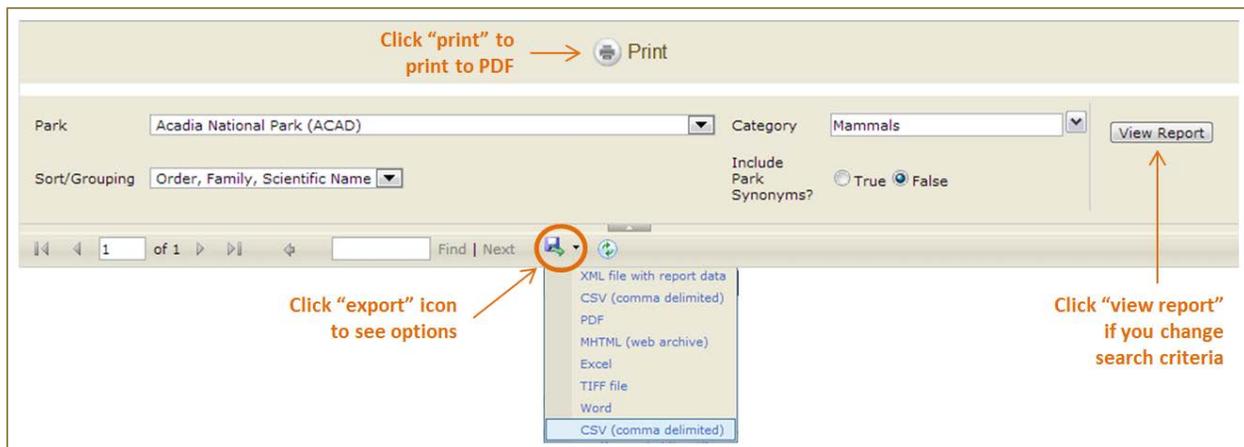
These ranks have been developed and are maintained by [NatureServe](http://www.natureserve.org). Global ranks assess the level of rarity or abundance of a taxon throughout its range. State ranks assess rarity or abundance of a taxon within a state. For more information, see <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/ranking.htm>.

3.2. Download or Print a Park Species List

Once you have your search results displayed, click the *Download* button to download the results to your computer as an Excel file. Note: Taxonomic Order and Family are included in the download because they were used to sort the species list.

3.2.4. Print Options

When you click *Print* you will see what your printed report will look like. Use the options at the top of the report viewer window if you want to make any changes.



Options at the top of the report viewer, including print, export, and view a refreshed report if search options are changed.

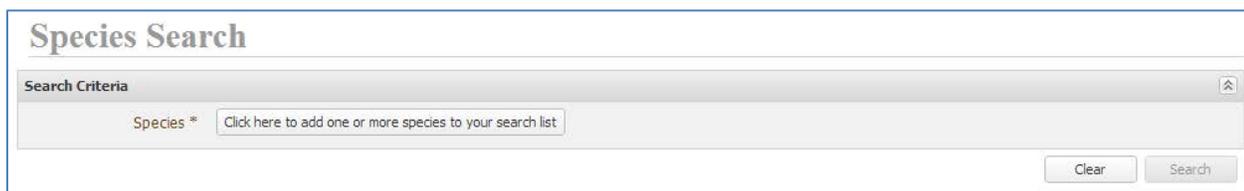
From the options you can change the park, sort order, category, and whether you want synonyms displayed. If you make any changes, click "View Report" to see the report with the changes you have made.

Click on the export symbol  to see your options for exporting. Click *Print* at the top of the page to print directly to a PDF.

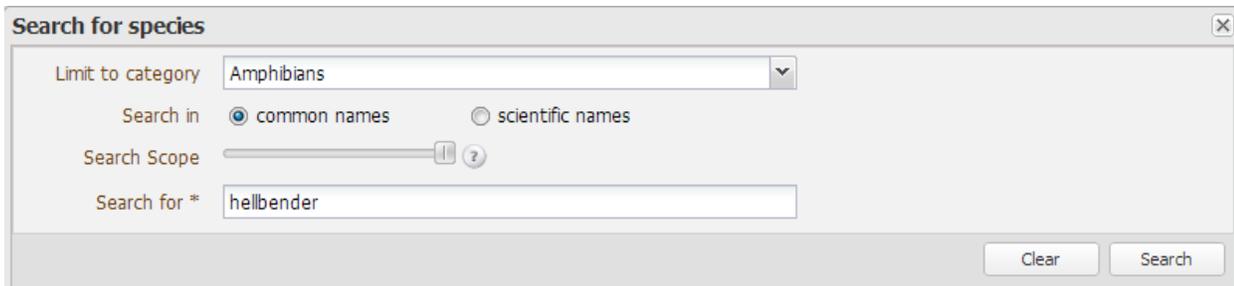
3.3. Find a Species

You can also search for information on one or more species across all parks. This a two-step process: first you build the list of species you want to search for, then you execute the search.

From the Species Search page, click on the button to *Add one or more species to your search list*.



From the resulting search popup, type in your criteria, then *Search*.



Search for species

Limit to category: Amphibians

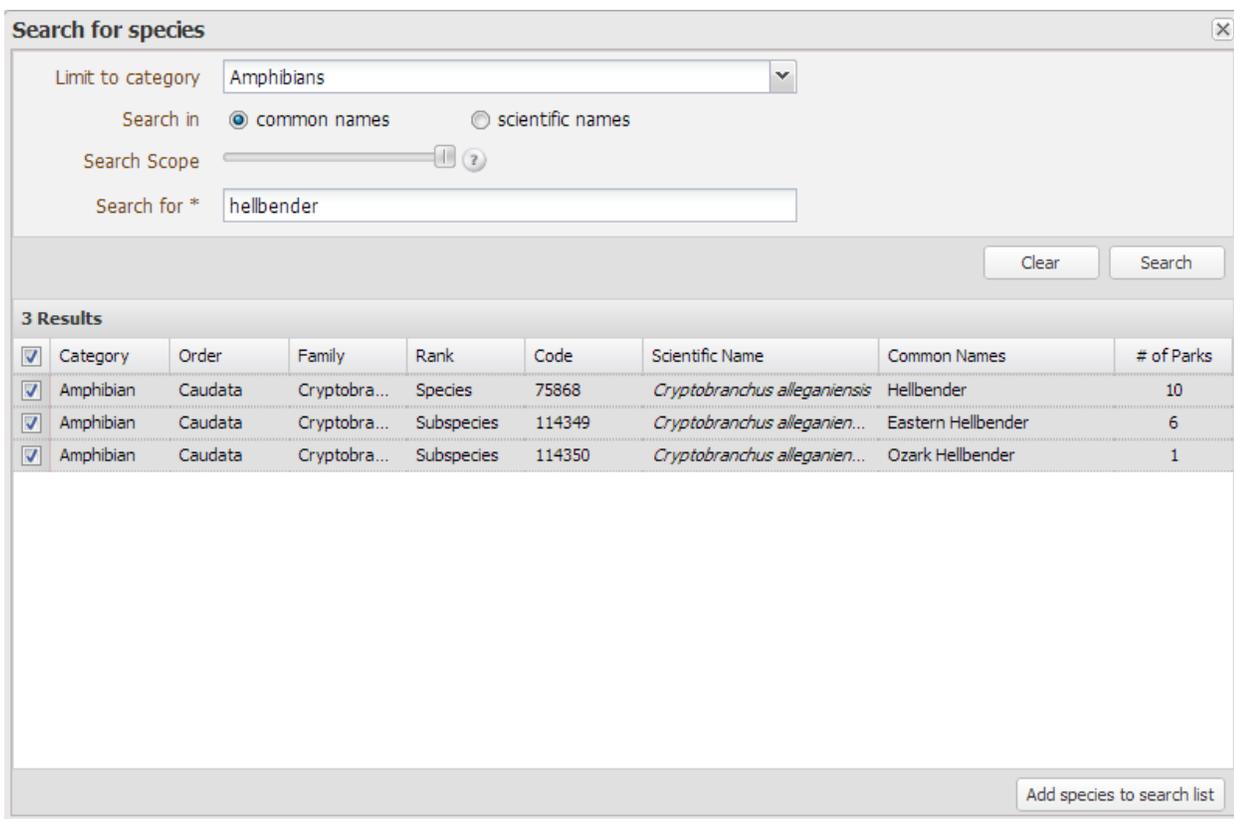
Search in: common names scientific names

Search Scope: [Slider]

Search for *: hellbender

Clear Search

You'll then see a grid with your search results, including a count of the number of parks where the species is listed. Use the checkbox to select those species for which you want more information. In this instance, all three are checked. Then click *Add species to search list*.



Search for species

Limit to category: Amphibians

Search in: common names scientific names

Search Scope: [Slider]

Search for *: hellbender

Clear Search

3 Results

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Category	Order	Family	Rank	Code	Scientific Name	Common Names	# of Parks
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobra...	Species	75868	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Hellbender	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobra...	Subspecies	114349	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganien...</i>	Eastern Hellbender	6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobra...	Subspecies	114350	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganien...</i>	Ozark Hellbender	1

Add species to search list

You now have a list of the species names that you have selected. If you want to add more species to the list, use the button *Click here to add one or more species to your search list*. You can continue adding or removing species until you get the search list just where you want it.

Search Criteria

Species * [Click here to add one or more species to your search list](#)

- Cryptobranchus alleganiensis
- Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis
- Cryptobranchus alleganiensis bishopi

To quickly remove a species from a search list, click the down-arrow to see your list, then click on the name you want to remove. Click again to reactivate.

After clicking *Search*, you'll see a grid with the final results. Click on the *i* symbol for more details on a park species. You also have the option to download the results as an Excel file.

Species Search

Search Criteria - Expand this panel to revise search criteria

Results

										Download
Park	Category	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common Names	Status	Occurrence	Abundance		
<i>i</i> BISO	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	EASTERN HELLBENDER	Approved	Unconfirmed			
<i>i</i> BLRI	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	Approved	Probably Prese...			
<i>i</i> CARL	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	eastern hellbender	Approved	Unconfirmed			
<i>i</i> CHCH	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	eastern hellbender	Approved	Unconfirmed			
<i>i</i> GRSM	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	EASTERN HELLBENDER	Approved	Present	Rare		
<i>i</i> MACA	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	eastern hellbender	Approved	Unconfirmed			
<i>i</i> NATR	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	HELLBENDER	Approved	Unconfirmed			
<i>i</i> OBRI	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	EASTERN HELLBENDER	Approved	Present	Rare		
<i>i</i> OZAR	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	OZARK HELLBENDER	Approved	Present	Unknown		
<i>i</i> STRI	Amphibian	Caudata	Cryptobranchi..	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	eastern hellbender	Approved	Unconfirmed			

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Didn't find what you need? Send us feedback.

Example of Species Search results

3.4. Advanced Search

Advanced search provides many criteria for building very specific searches. You must select either a park, or one or more species, or both a park and species. You can then refine your search by selecting one or more values from any of the other fields. Click *Search* to see the results.

Advanced Search

Search Criteria

Park: Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO)

Species: [Click here to add one or more species to your search list](#)
Please select a park or choose a species (or both)

Category: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Occurrence: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Occurrence Tags: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Nativeness: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Nativeness Tags: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Abundance: Occasional, Rare, Uncommon

NPS Tags: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Park Tags: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Record Status: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

T&E Status: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Ozone Status: No values to select

Data Store References: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Observations: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Vouchers: Select one or more values (leave blank for any)

Notes: Search for text in any Notes field

Example of an advanced search.

3.5. Search Logic in the Advanced Search

For values within a field, records are retrieved if any of the values match. In the example above, records are retrieved that are occasional *or* rare *or* uncommon.

Between fields, records are retrieved that meet all conditions. In the example above, that means all records that are in Rocky Mountain National Park *and* that are Birds *and* that are occasional or rare or uncommon will be retrieved.

3.6. Download Current Data

At any time a user can select a park and download, in Excel, all current park species data and related evidence (including Voucher, Observation, and Data Store record IDs).

Downloads of current data do not contain sensitive or draft records. To download park species data, click on the *Parks* top link, select the park you want, then click on the link to *Download Current Data*.

3.7. Snapshots

A snapshot is an archive of the current data created at a certain date and time. A snapshot can be opened in Excel, and can be used for analysis, comparison, or backup. Snapshots are created by a POC or Editor, who can choose to make them visible and accessible to others on their park page (see Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). Some snapshots are "system" generated snapshots. These are regularly-scheduled annual snapshots or backup snapshots of data migrated from the previous version of NPSpecies.

4. Glossary

Here are some of the terms that are frequently used in NPSpecies.

Term	Definition
Accepted	<p>Designation that a species scientific name is preferred by the park. An accepted name can have one or more synonyms. Names that are not accepted are considered to be "Undecided," which may be the case if taxonomy is unclear, or the park hasn't fully evaluated the name, or other reasons.</p> <p>A park species name must be Accepted in order to give it the Record Status of Approved.</p>
Approved	<p>Species name is approved by the park as valid for the park's species list.</p> <p>Alternatives to Approved are In Review, used for provisional records needing additional review, or Draft, used for records needing extensive review.</p>
Category	<p>A broad taxonomic grouping used in NPSpecies for searching and organizing records. Examples: birds, mammals, insect.</p>
Checklist	<p>A simplified park species list. Only species that Approved, and that are Present in Park or Probably Present appear on a checklist.</p>
Classification Source	<p>A classification source is a provider of taxonomy records. In NPSpecies there are three main classification sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) • Semi-permanent names: records added by NPSpecies administrators • Temporary names are records added by NPSpecies users <p>More classification sources may be added in the future; for example, classifications from local or regional flora that are regularly used by parks.</p>
Draft	<p>A park species record needing extensive review. Only POCs and Editors can view Draft records.</p>
Editor	<p>A park-specific role granted by a park POC to an NPS staff member or authenticated partner. Editors can add and edit park species records, and have other extended privileges.</p>
Evidence	<p>Vouchers, observations, or documentation that substantiates species presence in a park. Ideally, any park species designated as "Present in Park" will have some form of credible evidence linked to the species record.</p>
GRANK	<p>Global Rank - An assessment of the level of rarity or abundance of a taxon throughout its range. Related to SRANK - State Rank - the rarity or abundance of a taxon within a state. For more information, see http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/ranking.htm.</p>
Group	<p>Lower level taxonomic grouping developed for organizing and presenting records. Examples: bats, bees, raptors.</p>

Term	Definition
In Review	A provisional park species record that needs additional evaluation before being promoted to Approved.
ITIS	Integrated Taxonomic Information System. A partnership of multiple federal agencies that provides taxonomic classification and species name information. ITIS is the primary source of taxonomy information used in NPSpecies. www.itis.gov
Occurrence	A designation given to park species records that describes a park's knowledge of a species' presence in the park. Occurrence values include Present in Park, Probably Present, Unconfirmed, and Not in Park.
Observation	An observation is subjective evidence (no physical proof taken) as to the identity and the location of an organism. Observations are managed within the IRMA Observation application. An observation linked to a park species record is one type of evidence used to support the Occurrence designation of "Present in Park."
Park	A geographic area managed by NPS with the designation of National Park. The term is used loosely to indicate any monument, historic site, or other areas managed by NPS. (see Unit)
Park Profile	NPSpecies information that is park-specific (lists, reports, tags, etc.) is summarized on a Park Profile, accessible via the <i>Parks</i> top link.
Park Species	The basic record in NPSpecies composed of a species name plus a park.
Park Species Profile	A summary of information about a species in a park, including names (scientific, common, synonyms), status and attributes, taxonomy, evidence, and comments.
Partner	General term referring to NPSpecies users who are not NPS staff and who have been granted specific access or editing permissions.
POC	Point of Contact designated by a park to be a "gatekeeper" for park NPSpecies data, and manager of any advanced park NPSpecies permissions.
Reference	A document, publication, article, database, or other information resource that contains information on one or more park species. A Reference must be entered in the IRMA Data Store in order to be linked to a park species record as evidence.
Snapshot	An archive file of data for a park created at a certain date and time. A snapshot can be opened in Excel, and can be used for analysis, comparison, or backup. Snapshots are created by a POC or Editor, who can choose to make them visible and accessible to others on their park page.
Species	A taxonomic rank below the genus and subgenus levels, and above the subspecies and variety levels. The term is often used loosely in NPSpecies, and can refer to records that are at various taxonomic levels.

Term	Definition
SRANK	State Rank – an assessment of the rarity or abundance of a taxon within a state. Related to GRANK - Global Rank - the level of rarity or abundance of a taxon throughout its range. For more information, see http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/ranking.htm .
Synonym	A scientific name used to identify the park species in the past, or that may be used in other regions or by other taxonomic classification systems.
TSN	Taxonomic Serial Number: a unique taxon identifier used by the Integrated Taxonomic Information System. (see ITIS)
T&E	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Threatened or Endangered species status associated with the species. For more information, see http://ecos.fws.gov/ecos/home.action
Tags	A designation given to a park species, or that acts as a modifier for another species attribute. For example, Invasive, Adjacent, Exploitation Concern. Tags can be created and assigned by individual parks.
Undecided	A park species scientific name that is not accepted by the park due to unclear taxonomy, or a pending evaluation by park staff, or other reasons that prevent the name from being designated as Accepted.
Unit	A geographic area managed by NPS (e.g., national park, national monument, historic site) or an NPS administrative designation (e.g., region, network, office). Unit is often used interchangeably with the term “park” when referring to geographic areas managed by NPS.
Voucher	Physical evidence used to confirm identity and prove an organism was found in a particular location. Forms of physical evidence include a voucher specimen at a museum or herbarium (including whole or piece of organism), or in some cases a photo image (i.e. digital or hardcopy). Vouchers are managed within the IRMA Voucher application. A voucher linked to a park species record is one type of evidence used to support the Occurrence designation of “Present in Park.”