

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: <i>Salix barrattiana</i> / Barratt Willow			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	A	<p>Barratt Willow occurs in the Beartooth Range in Park County, Wyoming, on the Shoshone National Forest. It is not known from any other Region 2 state.</p> <p>This species is found along montane, boggy lakeshores, streambanks, and in wet sedge meadows in cold, moist soil. In Wyoming and Montana it is found near or above timberline at 9,800 to 10,000 feet. Its range is very limited in the state and it is considered disjunct.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorn 1997, 2001 • Fertig 1998, 2000 • Fertig and Bynum 1994 • Fertig and Markow 1998, 2000 • Mills and Fertig 1996 • Scott 1997 • University of Wyoming 1998 • Welp et al. 2000
2 Distribution outside R2	B	<p>Barratt Willow is known from Alaska and northwest Canada, south to British Columbia and northern Montana. It is disjunct in the Beartooth Mountains along the Montana-Wyoming border in northern Park County.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorn 1997 • Fertig and Markow 1998, 2000 • Scott 1997 • Lesica 1993 • Lesica and Shelly 1991
3 Dispersal Capability	CD	<p>Barratt Willow's seed is transported by wind, allowing it to disperse readily across unsuitable habitat. This species is adapted to colonizing recently burned areas in early secondary succession.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA Forest Service 2002
4 Abundance in R2	A	<p>Barratt Willow is known from a single occurrence along the Wyoming-Montana border, last observed in 1992, on the Shoshone National Forest. The population is restricted to a single clump in a small area. This species is ranked "S1" in Wyoming.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertig 1998 • Fertig and Markow 2000 • USDA Forest Service 2001 • WYNDD 2002
5 Population Trend in R2	AD	<p>This clone consists entirely of staminate plants. Without pistillate plants, sexual reproduction is not possible and long-term survival of the clone is in doubt. Currently, the clone reproduces entirely by vegetative means.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertig 1998 • Fertig and Markow 2000 • WYNDD 2002
6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	<p>Not known.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -

ATTACHMENT SS2

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7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	A	The habitat of this species is fragile and easily disturbed. Barratt Willow occurs on lands managed for multiple use by the Shoshone National Forest. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorn 1997, 2001 • Fertig 1998, 2000 • Fertig and Markow 1998, 2000 • Welp et al. 2000 • WYNDD 2002
8 Life History and Demographics	D	Barratt willow is a much branched, low, often depressed perennial shrub. The species is dioecious. Fruit matures in late July and August. Additional information on the species, including life history stages, population structure, longevity, mortality, and seed biology, are not available. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorn 1997 • Fertig and Markow 1998, 2000 • Scott 1997 • USDA Forest Service 2002
Initial Evaluator(s): Joy Handley, Bonnie Heidel and Scott Laursen			Date: May 7, 2002

National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY(L)¹ to occur:

¹ Likely is defined as more likely to occur than not occur on the National Forest or Grassland. This generally can be thought of as having a 50% chance or greater of appearing on NFS lands.

ATTACHMENT SS2

<u>Colorado NF/NG</u>		<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>		<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>		<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>		<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>	
Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely
		Cimmaron NG		Samuel R. McKelvie NF		Black Hills NF		Shoshone NF	X
				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	
				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	
				Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	
								Thunder Basin NG	

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ATTACHMENT SS2

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