

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: <i>Viola selkirkii</i> / Selkirk's violet / VISE2			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	B	<i>Viola selkirkii</i> is found in scattered occurrences in the central Black Hills and North central Colorado. The sites typically occur in cold, north facing drainages, and gene flow between plants in different sites is likely to be low, particularly from seed dispersal. The habitat in the Black Hills is limited in distribution. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spackman, S., et al. 1997. • BHNF Sensitive Plant Monitoring data, 2000, 2001.
2 Distribution outside R2	C	<i>Viola selkirkii</i> occurs in most of the Northeastern states, the Great Lakes States, Washington, New Mexico, and Alaska. It is circumboreal. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA, NRCS, 2001 • Great Plains Flora, 1986
3 Dispersal Capability	B	Seeds of <i>Viola</i> species are either ant-dispersed or ejected explosively from the capsule. Neither system is likely to be efficient in long distance dispersal, although seeds may be moved by water or certain seed-eating animals. Populations of the plant tend to be scattered, not continuous. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beattie and Lyons AJB 62, 1975
4 Abundance in R2	B	<i>Viola selkirkii</i> is found at 16 known sites in the Black Hills on Forest Service and State administered lands, and 4-5 sites in Colorado. Four of the sites in the Black Hills are estimated at <100 individuals and three of the sites are estimated at >1000 individual flowering stems, leaving the remaining nine between 101 & 1000 individuals. Occurrences on private land in the Black Hills are unknown. Colorado sizes unknown. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHNF Sensitive Plant Monitoring data, 2000, 2001. • Spackman, S., et al. 1997. • Custer State Park Records
5 Population Trend in R2	D	There is no current evidence for either an increase or a decrease in the known population sizes. <i>Viola selkirkii</i> is being found at more sites than previously known in the Black Hills National Forest (due to recent survey of high potential habitat areas), but total numbers of individuals is still low even though some populations are quite large. More locations are expected if additional surveys are conducted in the granitic core of the Black Hills. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHNF Sensitive Plant Monitoring data, 2000, 2001.
6 Habitat Trend in R2	B	The amount and quality of suitable habitat over the region is unknown. In South Dakota plants are located in the Black Elk Wilderness and the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHNF Sensitive Plant Monitoring data, 2000, 2001.

ATTACHMENT SS2

Species: <i>Viola selkirkii</i> / Selkirk's violet / VISE2			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	The habitat in the Black Hills could be modified, but all currently known locations are located in Custer State Park, the Black Elk Wilderness area or the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve. Rock climbing and hiking may have impacts at some Custer State Park Sites. None of the sites are in active grazing allotments. The status of the Colorado populations is unknown. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHNF Sensitive Plant Monitoring data, 2000, 2001. • Custer State Park Records
8 Life History and Demographics	D	Little is known about the interaction of <i>Viola selkirkii</i> and other species. Its ant or mechanically dispersed seeds and rhizomatous growth pattern indicate at least a moderate level of ability to respond to disturbances, or temporary population declines. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beattie and Lyons AJB 62, 1975 • Great Plains Flora, 1986 • BHNF Sensitive Plant Monitoring data, 2000, 2001.
Evaluator(s): Reed Wight Crook – Botanist, Black Hills National Forest Darcie J. Bacon – Botanist, Black Hills National Forest			Date: 20 Nov. 2001 Updated July 26, 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

Species Name:											
<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		Known Likely
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	X	Cimarron NG		Samuel R.McKelvie NF		Black Hills NF	X	Shoshone NF			
White River NF	X			Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF			
Routt NF	X			Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF			
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF	X			Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF			
San Juan NF								Thunder Basin NG			
Rio Grande NF											
Pike-San Isabel NF	X										
Comanche NG											
Pawnee NG											

References

Beattie, A.J. and Lyons, N. 1975. Seed dispersal in Viola (Violaceae): Adaptations and Strategies. Amer. J. Bot. 62: 714-722.

Great Plains Flora Association 1986. Flora of the Great Plains. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas.

Spackman, S., Jennings, B., Coles, J., Dawson, C., Minton, M., Kratz, A., and Spurrier, C. 1997. Colorado Rare Plant Field Guide. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service by the Colorado natural Heritage Program.

USDA Forest Service. 2000. Unpublished Monitoring Sensitive Plant Monitoring Data. Black Hills National Forest.

USDA Forest Service. 2001. Unpublished Monitoring Sensitive Plant Monitoring Data. Black Hills National Forest.

USDA, NRCS. 2001. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.1 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

