

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: Notropis heterolepis/Blacknose shiner			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	B	High confidence in rank. NatureServe (2001) shows the blacknose shiner as being critically imperied in South Dakota and Nebraska, presumed extirpated in Kansas and not present in Colorado or Wyoming. Some specimens have been collected in the Keya Paha river and spring-fed tributaries in south-central South Dakota (Doug Backlund, SDGF&P, personal communication). Information gathered thus far indicates that the blacknose shiner is evidently not known to inhabit any aquatic areas within the boundaries of any National Forest System land within Region 2 at this time.	NatureServe. An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/ . (Accessed: May 21, 2001).
2 Distribution outside R2	C	High confidence in rank. The blacknose shiner is commonly found in provinces in the eastern half of Canada and Wisconsin and Michigan bordering the Great Lakes (NatureServe, 2001). The shiner varies from vulnerable to extirpated in such states as Georgia, Iowa Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont (NatureServe, 2001).	NatureServe. An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/ . (Accessed: May 21, 2001).
3 Dispersal Capability	B	High confidence in rank. The blacknose shiner appears to have the ability to easily disperse through suitable habitat in geographic areas where it is abundant as exemplified by its prevalence in Canadian provinces from Saskatchewan east to Nova Scotia (NatureServe, 2001).	NatureServe. An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/ . (Accessed: May 21, 2001).

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Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
4 Abundance in R2	A	High confidence in rank. NatureServe (2001) shows the blacknose shiner as being critically imperiled in South Dakota and Nebraska, presumed extirpated in Kansas and is not present in Colorado or Wyoming. Some specimens have been collected in the Keya Paha river and spring-fed tributaries in south-central South Dakota (Doug Backlund SDGF&P, personal communication). Information gathered thus far indicates that the blacknose shiner is evidently not known to inhabit any aquatic areas within the boundaries of any National Forest system land within Region 2 at this time.	NatureServe. An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/ . (Accessed: May 21, 2001).
5 Population Trend in R2	D	Medium confidence in rank. Populations are known to occur within some states in Region 2, however, it is likely not known if populations occur on National Forests or Grasslands.	
6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	Medium confidence in rank. No known data on habitat trends within R2 National Forests/Grasslands currently exist.	
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	D	Medium confidence in rank. As described in NatureServe (2001), decline of populations in the southern United States is due to increased water turbidity and resulting disappearance of aquatic vegetation.	NatureServe. An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/ . (Accessed: May 21, 2001).

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Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
8 Life History and Demographics	D	Medium confidence in rank. NatureServe (2001), states that the blacknose shiner is sexually mature in one year and probably spawns over sandy places during the spring and summer. Habitat is typically cool weedy creeks, small rivers and lakes often over sand (NatureServe, 2001). Food items consists primarily of various small invertebrates and some plant material which it obtains while feeding on the bottom or in areas of aquatic vegetation NatureServe, 2001).	NatureServe. An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA; Association for Biodiversity Information. Available; http://www.natureserve.org/ . (Accessed: May 21, 2001).
Initial Evaluator(s): Douglas L. Sargent, Wildlife Biologist, Buffalo Gap National Grassland, Wall Ranger District			Date: May 30, 2001

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.

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<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	
				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	
				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	
				Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	
								Thunder Basin NG	