

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: Notropis blennius/River shiner			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<p>1 Distribution within R2</p>	B	<p>High confidence in rank. NatureServe (2001) shows the river shiner as imperiled in South Dakota, apparently secure in Nebraska, vulnerable in Kansas, reported in Colorado and not found in Wyoming. It appears likely that no information is currently available to document the river shiner on any National Forest or Grassland within Region 2 though the shiner may occur on the Pawnee National Grassland (Dave Gerhardt USFS, personal communication).</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>2 Distribution outside R2</p>	C	<p>High confidence in rank. The river shiner is listed as being vulnerable in the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and as imperiled in Alberta. In the United States, the shiner is listed as critically imperiled in Pennsylvania, vulnerable in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas, imperiled in West Virginia, apparently secure in Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana, unranked in Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri (NatureServe, 2001).</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>3 Dispersal Capability</p>	B	<p>High confidence in rank. The river shiner appears to have an adequate ability to disperse through suitable habitat in many geographic areas where it occurs as indicated on the distribution map on NatureServe, (2001).</p>	<p>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).</p>

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4 Abundance in R2	D	High confidence in rank. NatureServe (2001) shows the river shiner as being present in all Region 2 states except Wyoming. However, the Pawnee National Grassland is likely the only site within Region 2 where the shiner may possibly be found (Dave Gerhardt USFS, personal communication).	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 specifically known if populations occur on National Forests or Grasslands. Populations are known to occur in southeastern South Dakota in the Vermillion River (1 or 2 specimens), and in the Missouri River below Gavins Point Dam (164 individuals observed in 1997 sample), (Doug Backlund SDGF&P, personal communication).	
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), an increase in populations in the lower Missouri River is a result of human-caused changes in the river largely through the construction of reservoirs.	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 river shiner is sexually mature in one year for males and two years for females and spawns from June to late August over sand and gravel bars. Habitat consists of pools and main channels of largest rivers and the lower parts of main tributaries (NatureServe, 2001). Water is of varying clarity, though often turbid, over a substrate of silt, sand and gravel (NatureServe, 2001). Food items consists primarily of various aquatic insect larvae and some plant material (NatureServe, 2001). The river shiner is known to have strong schooling tendencies (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: June 1, 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.

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
	X	Cimmaron NG		Samuel R. McKelvie NF		Black Hills NF		Shoshone NF	
White River NF				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	
Routt NF				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF				Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	
San Juan NF								Thunder Basin NG	
Rio Grande NF									
Pike-San Isabel NF									
Comanche NG									