

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: <i>Oreohelix strigosa cooperi</i> (Binney, 1858) "Black Hills Mountainsnail" (Scientific Name/Common Name/National Code for Plants – USDA PLANTS)			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	A	The current distribution of this species is nebulous based upon confusion in the early literature where <i>Oreohelix haydeni</i> , <i>Oreohelix subvidis</i> , and <i>Oreohelix subrudis depressa</i> were referred erroneously to as <i>O. strigosa cooperi</i> (Brandauer, 1988; Frest and Johannes, 1993). Weeding out old false records is difficult, but recent records indicate the species is distributed in South Dakota as the easternmost record in Spearfish Canyon, Lawrence County (Over, 1942) and the Black Hills northwest corner (Frest and Johannes, 1993). Older records in Colorado (Henderson, 1907b) have been discounted (Brandauer, 1988). Frest and Johannes (1991) provide an extensive list of nationwide museum specimens including UCM 18825 from Ucross, Wyoming, and CAS (unnumbered) from Upper Geyser Basin, Wyoming, but these are questionable. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brandauer, 1988 • Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993 • Henderson, 1907b • Over, 1942 • Museum specimens: UCM 18825, CAS
2 Distribution outside R2	A	Records from outside South Dakota including Alberta (Canada), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Wyoming are likely false (Frest and Johannes, 1993). Specimens from Arizona and New Mexico are also questionable. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frest and Johannes, 1993
3 Dispersal Capability	B	Dispersal capability is moderate but dispersal outside South Dakota is unlikely (Frest and Johannes, 1993). Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frest and Johannes, 1993
4 Abundance in R2	B	In the currently valid range, Spearfish Canyon Creek drainage in the northwestern corner of the Black Hills, the species was found to be fairly widespread in 32 of 189 sites surveyed but not particularly abundant in any of them (Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993). Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993

ATTACHMENT SS2

Species: <i>Oreohelix strigosa cooperi</i> (Binney, 1858) "Black Hills Mountainsnail" (Scientific Name/Common Name/National Code for Plants – USDA PLANTS)			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
5 Population Trend in R2	A	Populations are declining as the species formerly (in recent times) occurred in Rapid Creek, Grand Canyon, in the Black Hills but has been extirpated there (Frest and Johannes, 1993). A much wider distribution range is indicated and much more commonly in the limestone gulches of Rapid Creek, Spearfish Canyon, Grand Canyon, Deadwood, and the area between Spearfish Canyon and Grand Canyon. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Kpjammes, 1993
6 Habitat Trend in R2	A	Frest and Johannes (1991; 1993) speculate on a much wider range (see #5 above). Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	A	Few of the known populations are large and most are in vulnerable situations like floodplains, subject to modification near existing major roads, or in areas subject to spraying, grazing, or logging (Frest and Johannes, 1993). Habitat includes calcareous soils in lowland wooded areas above 3000 feet. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Johannes, 1993
8 Life History and Demographics	B	Individuals live little longer than one year, breed once (possibly twice), and recolonize slowly, if at all; especially after devastating events like forest fires (Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993). Confidence in Rank LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993
Evaluator(s): James R. Cordeiro			Date: 8/10/01

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