

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: <i>Discus shimekii</i> (Pilsbry, 1890) Sriate Disc (Scientific Name/Common Name/National Code for Plants – USDA PLANTS)			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	B	<p>This species has been collected in Kansas: Mission Lake, Brown County; a pool just north of Lawrence, Douglas County; and a pool in Hillsboro (Leonard, 1959). In Wyoming, it has been found from Curr Creek and Cliff Creek Canyon near Jackson (Henderson, 1936); and in Albany, Big Horn, Fremont, Johnson, Sheridan, Sublette, and Teton Counties (Beetle, 1989). Beetle (1961) reported it from the area of the Tongue River and Five Springs Creek in the Big Horn Mountains. In Colorado, the species has been misidentified in several past collections (Henderson, 1912) as well as properly identified (likely) from Stormy Peak at 11,000 feet (Henderson, 1936) and throughout the Colorado Rockies (Henderson, 1924; Pilsbry, 1948). In South Dakota, T. Frest (Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993) collected it at 10 sites of 189 in the Black Hills National Forest. Frest (1993) cited many older sites as possibly no longer containing specimens.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beetle, 1961; 1989 • Frest and Johannes, 1991; 1993 • Henderson, 1924; 1936 • Leonard, 1959 • Pilsbry, 1948 •
2 Distribution outside R2	A	<p>Distribution elsewhere includes California and Oregon with two and one locality, respectively, although Frest and Johannes (1993) believe these to be a different taxon with dissection of specimens required to confirm. The Canadian northern provinces of Yukon and Alberta as well as Montana have confirmed populations as do Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. It appears that the original modern distribution was the Rocky Mountain Province and lower part of the Northern Province (Frest and Johannes, 1993), although Colorado and Wyoming have the most sites by far.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frest and Johannes, 1993
3 Dispersal Capability	B	<p>Dispersal capability is limited in South Dakota based upon limited habitat but greater in the other Rocky Mountain region populations (Frest and Johannes, 1993). High local abundance among small area populations in South Dakota may help in dispersal, but otherwise the general dispersal capability is fairly low.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frest and Johannes, 1993

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4 Abundance in R2	B	The species in South Dakota was abundant in colonies but sites were small in area (Frest and Johannes, 1993). Distribution is widespread, however, throughout the Rocky Mountain Region. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Johannes, 1993
5 Population Trend in R2	A	Speculated disappearance of modern populations from historical sites (Frest and Johannes, 1993) coupled with an extensive fossil record in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois indicate a population declines. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Johannes, 1993
6 Habitat Trend in R2	A	Frest and Johannes (1993) speculated on considerable range reduction over recent years. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Johannes, 1993
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	The species is generally found only in undisturbed forested sites with minor isolation and minor grazing and logging pressure, at best, with no road proximity (Beetle, 1989; Frest and Johannes, 1993). As long as habitats retain these qualities, vulnerability will remain moderately low. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beetle, 1989 Frest and Johannes, 1993
8 Life History and Demographics	D	The snail has a one year life cycle (possibly two) and lays eggs from April to August. Small species are the prey of cychrine beetles while small mammals consume adults. Individuals are particularly resistant to freezing but more subject to desiccation than some large taxa (Frest and Johannes, 1993). Confidence in Rank Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frest and Johannes, 1993
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National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY (L)¹ to occur:

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

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.