

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: *Oryzopsis hymenoides* / Indian Mountain-ricegrass *Stipa hymenoides*

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	C	<p>Region 2 is part of a central portion of Indian Mountain-ricegrass' widespread distribution. Within Wyoming this species is common and has a broad distribution across all regions of the state, and is present on the Shoshone National Forest, Bighorn National Forest, Black Hills National Forest, and Thunder Basin National Grassland.</p> <p>In Wyoming, Indian mountain-ricegrass is commonly found between 4,800 and 9,500 feet on steep, semi-barren, and eroded slopes of coarse-textured soils and outcrops, commonly associated with sagebrush shrublands, meadows, coniferous forests, and shortgrass prairies. Such habitats represent a variety of substrates and vegetation types that may be continuous on the landscape.</p> <p>Confidence in rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cronquist et al. 1977</li> <li>• Dorn 2001</li> <li>• Great Plains Flora Association 1986</li> <li>• University of Wyoming 1998</li> </ul>
2 Distribution outside R2	C	<p>Indian Mountain-ricegrass is known from British Columbia to Manitoba, extending south to California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.</p> <p>Confidence in rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cronquist et al. 1977</li> <li>• Great Plains Flora Association 1986</li> <li>• Hitchcock et al. 1969</li> <li>• NatureServe 2002</li> <li>• Welsh et al. 1987</li> </ul>
3 Dispersal Capability	CD	<p>It may be inferred that the long awn is appropriate for animal dispersal across unsuitable habitat.</p> <p>Confidence in rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cronquist et al. 1977</li> <li>• Hitchcock et al. 1969</li> </ul>
4 Abundance in R2	C	<p>There are numerous (well over 200) recent collection stations throughout the state, both on and off Region 2 administered lands, in every county of the state. Indian Mountain-ricegrass is ranked "S5" and is not tracked in Wyoming.</p> <p>Confidence in rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NatureServe 2002</li> <li>• University of Wyoming 1998</li> <li>• WYNDD 2002</li> </ul>
5 Population Trend in R2	BD	<p>Trends are not known but are presumed to be stable.</p> <p>Confidence in rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -</li> </ul>

ATTACHMENT SS2

Species: <i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i> / Indian Mountain-ricegrass <i>Stipa hymenoides</i>			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
6 Habitat Trend in R2	BD	Trends are not known but are presumed to be stable.  Confidence in rank High	• -
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	CD	The habitats of Indian Mountain-ricegrass represent a variety of substrates and vegetation types, a geographic breadth, and early-succession conditions that are resilient to disturbance.  Confidence in rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cronquist et al. 1977</li> <li>• University of Wyoming 1998</li> </ul>
8 Life History and Demographics	D	Indian Mountain-ricegrass is a tufted, perennial grass. Flowering and fruiting occur throughout the summer months.  Additional information on the species, including life history stages, population structure, longevity, mortality, and seed biology, are not available.  Confidence in rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cronquist et al. 1977</li> <li>• Great Plains Flora Association 1986</li> <li>• Hitchcock et al. 1969</li> <li>• Welsh et al. 1987</li> </ul>
Initial Evaluator(s): Joy Handley			Date: June 4, 2002

**National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY(L)<sup>1</sup> to occur:**

<sup>1</sup> 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		Shoshone NF	X
				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	X
				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	X
				Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	?
								Thunder Basin NG	X

Literature cited

Cronquist, A., A.H. Holmgren, N.H. Holmgren, J.L. Reveal, and P.K. Holmgren. 1977. Volume 6, The Monocotyledons. Intermountain Flora: Vascular Plants of the Intermountain West, USA. Columbia University Press, New York.

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

Hitchcock, C.L., A. Cronquist, and M. Owenbey. 1969. Pt. 1. Vascular Cryptograms, Gymnosperms, and Monocotyledons, IN: Hitchcock, C.L., A. Cronquist, M. Owenbey, and J.W. Thompson (eds). Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Publications in Biology 17(1): 1-914.

NatureServe. 2002. Explorer – an encyclopedia of life. Plant and animal data posted at [www.natureserveexplorer.org](http://www.natureserveexplorer.org), Arlington, VA.

University of Wyoming – Rocky Mountain Herbarium. 1998. Atlas of the Flora of Wyoming. Posted electronically through 1998 at: <http://www.esb.utexas.edu/tchumley/wyomap/> and unposted accession information at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium through 2001.

Welsh, S. L., N. D. Atwood, S. Goodrich, and L. C. Higgins. 1987. A Utah Flora. Brigham Young University, Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs 9: 1-894.