

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: ***Cyperus bipartitus* Torr. brook flat-sedge**

SYNONYMS: *C. niger* Ruiz & Pav. var. *rivularis* (Kunth) V.E. Grant; *C. rivularis* Kunth [Harrington 1954; Van Bruggen 1976; Great Plains Flora Association 1977; Kolstad 1991; Weber & Weber 2001]

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	C	Apparently common in e ½ of R2 [rank C, approaching rank B in w ½ of R2]: se-most (Goshen and Platte Cos) WY, e through NE; thence n through e ½ of SD, and s through e ¾ of KS; apparently rare in e ½ of CO. Freeman reports “several disjunct populations in the n High Plains [of KS].” [Vouchers at KANU from Douglas Co, CO; 25 Cos in KS; Brown, Cherry, Howard, Keith, Keya Paha, Loup, Morrill, Nuckolls, Richardson, and Washington Cos, NE; and Brown Co, SD.] Not known from sw SD, but perhaps to be sought there. Status: G5 Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeman in prep. a • Freeman in prep. b • Great Plains Flora Association 1977 • Hartman 1997 • Kolstad 1991 • Rolfsmeier 1995 • Van Bruggen 1976 • Weber & Wittman 2001
2 Distribution outside R2	C	Freeman reports distribution as “ME and s Que w to WA, s to n GA, LA, central AZ, and central CA. Also in Mexico, Central America, and South America.” Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeman in prep. b
3 Dispersal Capability	B	Evaluator was unable to find any direct information about species’ dispersal capability. Observation of vouchers at KANU reveals that species tends to set abundant seed. Seed is probably dispersed by a combination of water and animal vectors, especially water fowl. In suitable habitat, species is often reported to be [locally] common on herbarium specimen labels. Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	
4 Abundance in R2	C	Evaluator was unable to find reliable information for species’ abundance throughout R2. However, species is very widespread in the e part of R2. Rolfsmeier reports it to be “widespread in appropriate habitats throughout [NE].” Species occupies a wide varieties of wet habitats and is likely to be locally common throughout the region. Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolfsmeier 1995
5 Population Trend in R2	B	Evaluator was unable to find any information on population trends within R2. Given species’ ability to persist in a wide array of habitats, and its tolerance of some disturbance, I assume populations are at least stable, if not increasing, throughout e R2. Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	
6 Habitat Trend in R2	B	Freeman cites a wide variety of suitable habitats, including “[t]allgrass prairie swales, shorelines of ponds and reservoirs, streambanks, and fens, especially in sandy soil.” Observation of herbarium specimen labels at KANU indicate that species is at least somewhat tolerant of disturbance, occurring in grazed, wet meadows, reported to be heavily trampled by cattle. Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeman in prep. b

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Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B/C	Species occupies as wide variety of wet and early successional habitats and is apparently at least somewhat tolerant of disturbance, occurring in grazed, wet meadows, reported to be heavily trampled by cattle. Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freeman in prep. b
8 Life History and Demographics	B	Annual, cespitose graminoid. Flowering and fruiting early July through early October. Evaluator was unable to find any other information on life history, although observation of vouchers at KANU suggests species sets abundant fruit and is probably an effective colonizer of wet, disturbed habitats. Confidence in Rank High or Medium or Low	
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National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is **KNOWN (K)** or **LIKELY (L)**¹ to occur:

Colorado NF/NG	Known	Likely	Kansas NF/NG	Known	Likely	Nebraska NF/NG	Known	Likely	South Dakota NF/NG	Known	Likely	Wyoming NF/NG	Known	Likely
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF		X	Cimmaron NG			Samuel R. McKelvie NF		X	Black Hills NF		X?	Shoshone NF		
White River NF						Halsey NF		X	Buffalo Gap NG		X?	Bighorn NF		
Routt NF						Nebraska NF		X	Ft. Pierre NG		X	Black Hills NF		
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF						Ogalala NG		X				Medicine Bow NF		X
San Juan NF												Thunder Basin NG		
Rio Grande NF														
Pawnee NG														
Pike-San Isabel NF														
Comanche NG														

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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REFERENCES

- Feeman, C.C. (in prep. a) Checklist of the Vascular Plants of the Grassland Biome of Central North America.
- Freeman, C.C. (in prep. b) The Cyperaceae of Kansas.
- Great Plains Flora Association. 1977. *Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains*. Iowa State University Press. Ames, Iowa. xii + 600 pp.
- Harrington, H.D. 1954. *Manual of the Plants of Colorado*. Sage Books. Denver, Colorado. x + 666 pp.
- Hartman, R.L. 1997. *Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Wyoming*. Published by the author at Rocky Mountain Herbarium, University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. [unpaginated]
- Kolstad, O.A. 1991. Cyperaceae, pp. 1059–1113 in Great Plains Flora Association, *Flora of the Great Plains*. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas. vii + 1402 pp.
- Rolfsmeier, S.B. 1995. Keys and distributional maps for Nebraska Cyperaceae, Part 1: *Bulbostylis*, *Cyperus*, *Dulichium*, *Eleocharis*, *Eriophorum*, *Fimbristylis*, *Fuirena*, *Lipocarpha*, and *Scirpus*. *Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci.* 22: 27–42.
- Van Bruggen, T. 1976. *The Vascular Plants of South Dakota*. The Iowa State University Press. Ames, Iowa. xxvi + 538 pp.
- Weber, W.A. and R.C. Wittman. 2001. *Colorado Flora: Eastern Slope* (3rd Edition). University Press of Colorado. Boulder, Colorado. xl + 521 pp.