

What species occur on Fort Riley?

The installation lies within the historical range of twelve federal and state listed species. Six of those occur on Fort Riley. Nineteen other rare species have been documented on Fort Riley. Rare species are those designated by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks as “Species in Need of Conservation” (SINC) or the US Army designated “Species at Risk” (SAR).

The Topeka Shiner is the only federal listed Endangered Species that is a year-round resident of Fort Riley. Topeka Shiners inhabit small-to-medium-sized streams with high water quality and shallow to medium depth pools. Topeka Shiners have been found in six streams on Fort Riley. To protect Topeka Shiner populations, it is illegal to take bait fish on Fort Riley.



Henslow's Sparrow

For questions on Threatened & Endangered Species or other wildlife on Fort Riley, contact the Public Works Environmental Division.

Contact Information

Environmental Division 239-6211
T&E Biologist 239-2537

Federally- and State-listed species and other rare species that occur or could occur on Fort Riley

<u>Species</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>
Eskimo Curlew	E	E
Least Tern	E	E
Piping Plover	T	T
Whooping Crane	E	E
Topeka Shiner	E	T
American Burying Beetle	E	E
Western Prairie Fringed Orchid	T	-
Snowy Plover	-	T
Eastern Spotted Skunk	-	T
Plains Minnow	-	T
Silver Chub	-	E
Sturgeon Chub	-	T
Henslow's Sparrow	SAR	SINC
Rusty Blackbird	SAR	-
Texas Horned Lizard	SAR	-
Regal Fritillary Butterfly	SAR	-
Common Shiner	-	SINC
Southern Redbelly Dace	-	SINC
Johnny Darter	-	SINC
Bobolink	-	SINC
Black Tern	-	SINC
Black Rail	-	SINC
Ferruginous Hawk	-	SINC
Golden Eagle	-	SINC
Short-eared Owl	-	SINC
Whip-poor-will	-	SINC
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	SINC
Long-billed Curlew	-	SINC
Southern Bog Lemming	-	SINC
Franklin's Ground Squirrel	-	SINC
Eastern Hognose Snake	-	SINC
Western Hognose Snake	-	SINC
Timber Rattlesnake	-	SINC
Blue Sucker	-	SINC
Highfin Carpsucker	-	SINC
Prairie Mole Cricket	-	SINC

Species in **bold** occur on Fort Riley.

E = Endangered

T = Threatened

SAR = Species at Risk (US Army designation)

SINC = Species in Need of Conservation

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION

Public Works, Environmental Division

FORT RILEY Threatened & Endangered Species



Topeka Shiner

A guide to Threatened, Endangered and other rare species on the Fort Riley Military Reservation

Fort Riley, Kansas.....

Fort Riley is known for its excellent training, abundant recreational opportunities, rich history, and tremendous relations with surrounding communities. The installation is located in northeast Kansas between Manhattan and Junction City on the northern edge of the Flint Hills Region. Its 101,000 acres are also home to many different plants and animals. These species live within the mosaic of habitat types on the installation, including native and tame grasslands, woodlands, shrublands, wetlands, abandoned croplands, and maintained areas.

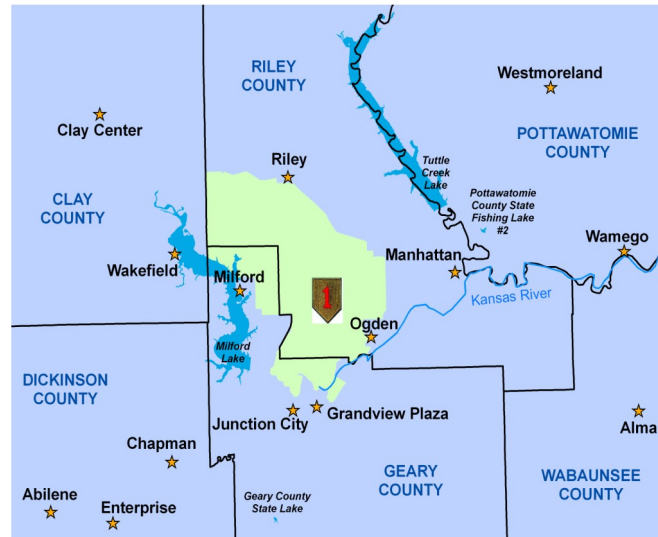
Most of the species that occur on Fort Riley are found in several habitat types and encountered frequently. However, a few have either very specific habitat needs or live in habitats that are regionally declining in abundance. These species are therefore, infrequently observed. Because some species are, or have been declining throughout most of their range, they have been designated as Threatened or Endangered.

What are Threatened & Endangered Species?

Species listed as Endangered are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and Threatened species are likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, or the Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1975 affords them legal protection. In addition, Army regulations require Fort Riley to protect listed species and species that are being considered for addition to the list of Threatened or Endangered species.

Some species are naturally rare due to very specialized habitat requirements, and some native species have been displaced by introduced species. Habitat changes have, however, had the greatest impact on Threatened and Endangered Species.

“ Home of the Big Red One”



Extinction is a natural occurrence, but man's influence has greatly accelerated this process for some species. Pollution has altered many aquatic habitats. Single species croplands replaced diverse terrestrial habitats. Urban sprawl has destroyed millions of acres that were once home to many species. These factors have contributed to the decline of many species and have altered the remaining habitat to favor invading species.

Why protect Threatened & Endangered Species?

All living things on the earth are part of a complex and delicately balanced system. The loss of a single species may not seem significant. However, most Endangered Species are indicators of habitat quality. The diversity of species has for centuries provided humans with benefits such as medicines to treat serious illnesses, increased productivity of food products, and safe alternatives to synthetic chemicals. The diversity of life on earth contributes to our quality of life. All creatures on earth today are the products of adaptation to a constantly changing environment. Each species is unique in its own way, and humankind would suffer for its loss.

1st Infantry Division

Finally, there are the legal aspects of Endangered Species protection to consider. Violations of the Endangered Species Act can carry fines of up to \$50,000 and one year in prison. Violations can include killing, harming, or harassing a listed species, or damaging its habitat.

What is the Army's responsibility?

Fort Riley, according to the federal and state regulations, must protect, evaluate, and monitor listed species. Fort Riley has developed a management plan for each listed species known to occur on the installation. This plan outlines measures to protect the species and its habitat. Major activities, such as construction projects, are reviewed in advance to ensure compliance with those plans. The plans must be approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Kansas Department and Wildlife and Parks. Fort Riley and the regulatory agencies periodically review and update these plans.

Least Tern

