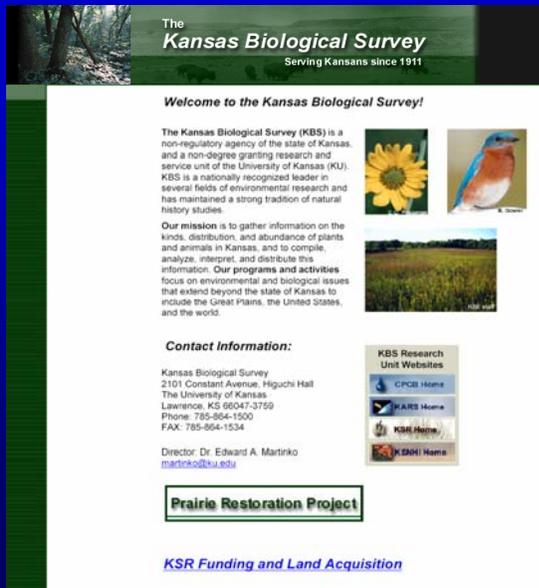


The Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory

Jennifer M. Delisle
Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory
Kansas Biological Survey

www.kbs.ku.edu



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Kansas Biological Survey. At the top left is a banner with a forest scene and the text "The Kansas Biological Survey Serving Kansans since 1911". Below this is a "Welcome to the Kansas Biological Survey!" section. The main content area includes a paragraph about the survey's role as a non-regulatory agency of the state of Kansas and a non-degree granting research and service unit of the University of Kansas. It also features a "Our mission" section, "Contact Information" with address and phone details, and a "KBS Research Unit Websites" section with links to CPCB, KARS, KSM, and KSNH. At the bottom, there are links for "Prairie Restoration Project" and "KSR Funding and Land Acquisition".

The Kansas Biological Survey
Serving Kansans since 1911

Welcome to the Kansas Biological Survey!

The Kansas Biological Survey (KBS) is a non-regulatory agency of the state of Kansas, and a non-degree granting research and service unit of the University of Kansas (KU). KBS is a nationally recognized leader in several fields of environmental research and has maintained a strong tradition of natural history studies.

Our mission is to gather information on the kinds, distribution, and abundance of plants and animals in Kansas, and to compile, analyze, interpret, and distribute this information. Our programs and activities focus on environmental and biological issues that extend beyond the state of Kansas to include the Great Plains, the United States, and the world.

Contact Information:

Kansas Biological Survey
2101 Constant Avenue, Higuchi Hall
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66047-3759
Phone: 785-864-1500
FAX: 785-864-1534

Director: Dr. Edward A. Martinko
martinko@ku.edu

KBS Research Unit Websites

- [CPCB Home](#)
- [KARS Home](#)
- [KSM Home](#)
- [KSNH Home](#)

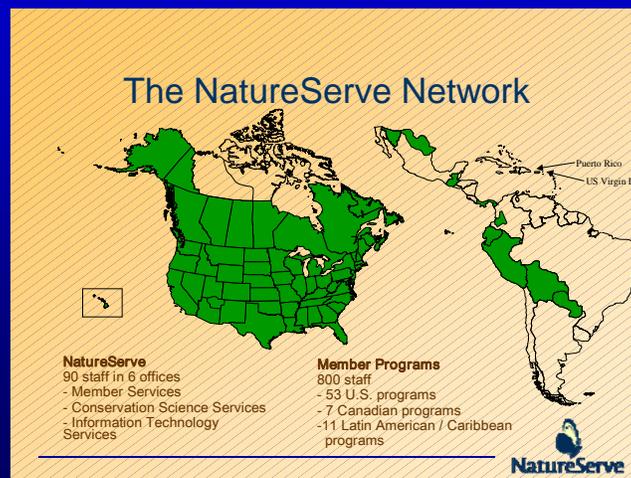
Prairie Restoration Project

[KSR Funding and Land Acquisition](#)

KSNHI Mission

- q Collect, manage, and disseminate information about the biological diversity of Kansas
- q Focus on the plants, animals, and natural communities that are sensitive, rare, and/or protected by statute

Member of the NatureServe Network



NatureServe A Network Connecting Science with Conservation
 Providing the scientific basis for effective conservation, NatureServe and its network of natural heritage programs are the trusted source for information about rare and endangered species and threatened ecosystems.

search go

Navigation: About Us | Visit Local Programs | Get Data | Products & Services | Publications | Conservation Is

News & Highlights

- NatureServe Names Mary L. Klein as President and CEO**
New Leader of 80-Program International Network (6.08.06)
- 2006 IUCN Red List Reveals Continuing Declines**
Assesses Status of Threatened Species Worldwide (5.04.06)
- Advancing Conservation in the Amazon Basin of Perú and Bolivia**
Project Maps Globally Important Centers of Species Endemism (4.7.06)
- NatureServe Vista Software Version 1.3 Released**
Provides New GIS Tools for Evaluating Land Use Plans (3.1.06)

Support Us • Offices • Feedback • Site Map • Credits • Español

NatureServe Explorer
Search our online encyclopedia of plants, animals, and ecosystems of the U.S. and Canada.

InfoNatura
Search the birds, mammals and amphibians of Latin America

Biodiversity Insights

VIDEO: Listen to **Edward O. Wilson** talk about how NatureServe makes a difference
Time: 11 min.
 Dr. Edward O. Wilson

▶ [View Now](#) or
 ▶ [Download](#) (22.6 MB)
 (Windows Media Player)
 ▶ [Video Credits](#)

Conservation Status Ranking

- G/S1 – Critically imperiled
- G/S2 – Imperiled
- G/S3 – Vulnerable
- G/S4 – Apparently secure
- G/S5 – Secure
- G/SH – Possibly extinct
- G/SX – Presumed extinct

G = Global (rangewide) S = State

Whooping Crane

G1 - Critically imperiled
throughout range

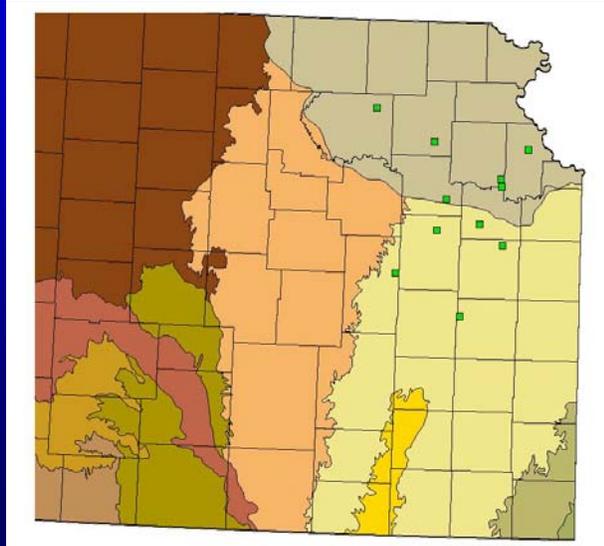
S1N - Critically imperiled
in Kansas



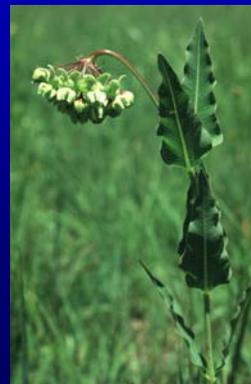
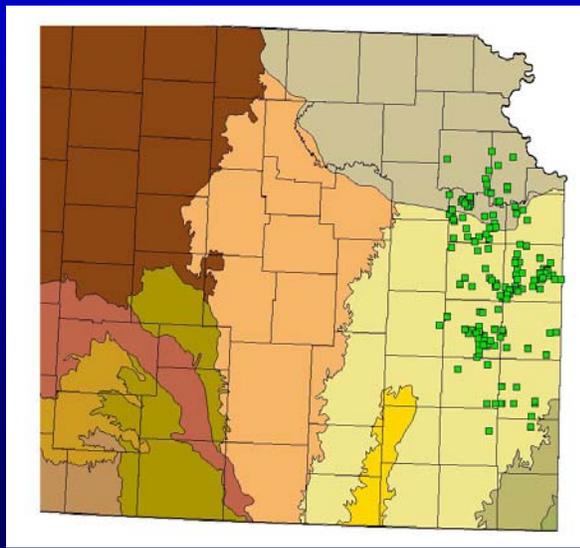
Kansas Rare Plants (G1 – G2)

Scientific Name	Common Name	G-rank/S-rank
<i>Asclepias meadii</i>	Mead's milkweed	G2/S2
<i>Ipomoea shumardiana</i>	Narrow-leaf morning-glory	G2G3/S1
<i>Cuscuta attenuata</i>	Taper-tip dodder	G2/SH
<i>Rubus hancinianus</i>	Hancin's dewberry	G2/S2
<i>Sagittaria ambigua</i>	Kansas arrowhead	G2?/S2
<i>Schoenoplectus hallii</i>	Hall's twine-bulrush	G2/S1
<i>Trillium viridescens</i>	Ozark trillium	G2G4Q/S1
<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Western prairie fringed orchid	G2/S1

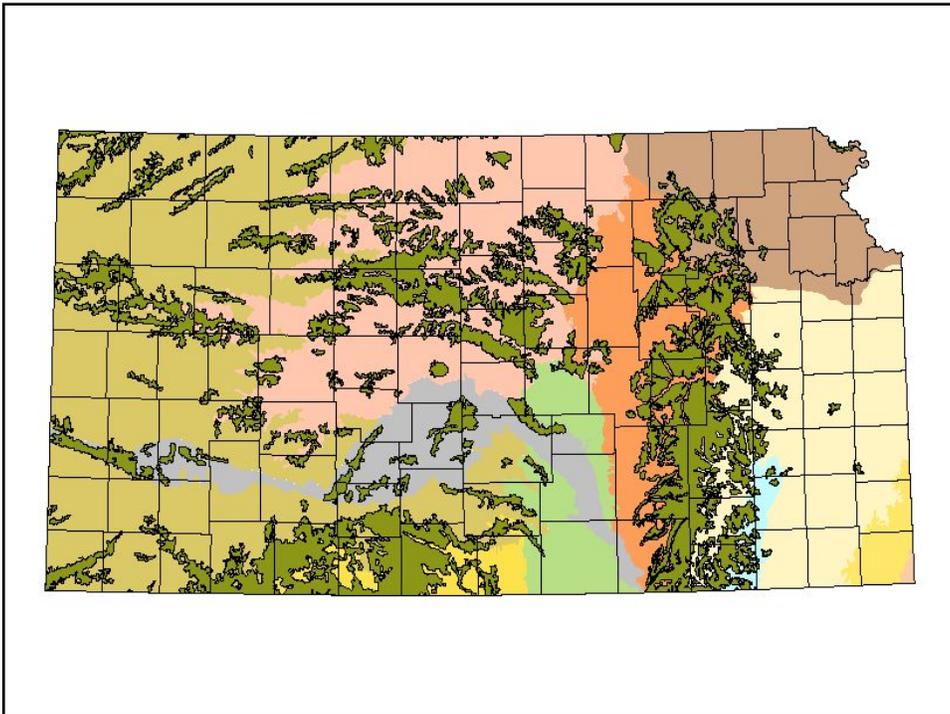
Western Prairie Fringed Orchid

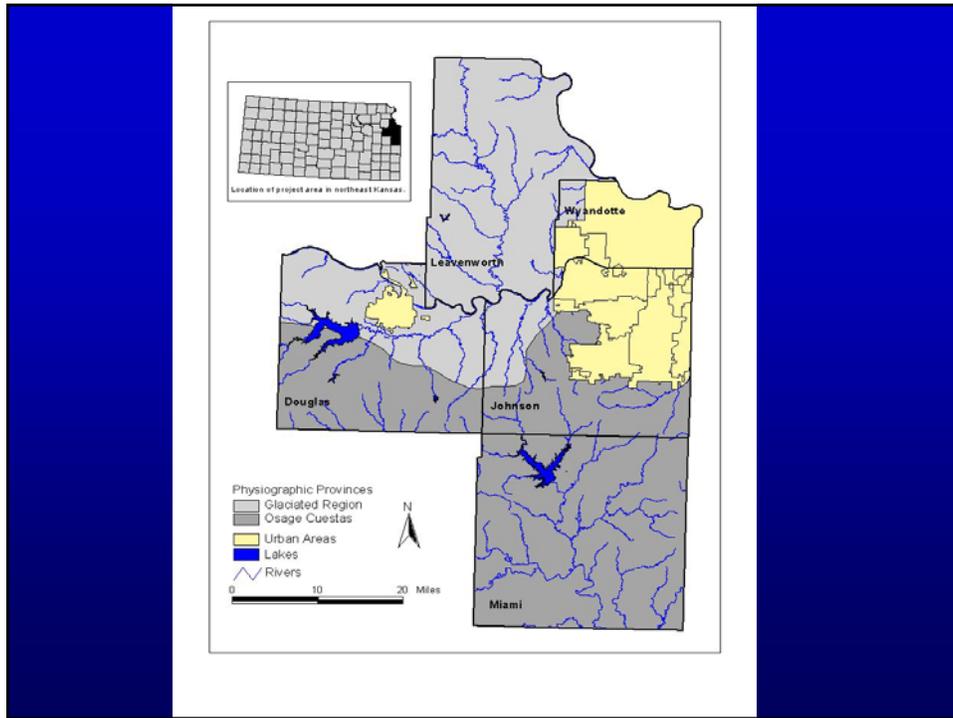


Mead's Milkweed



Habitats for Rare Plants



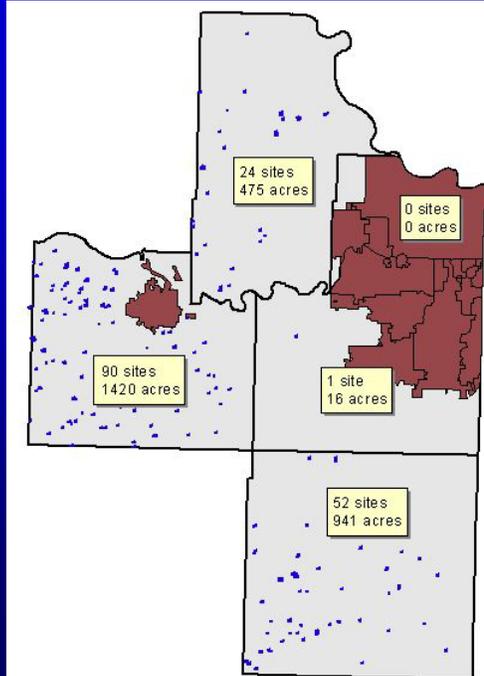


Methods

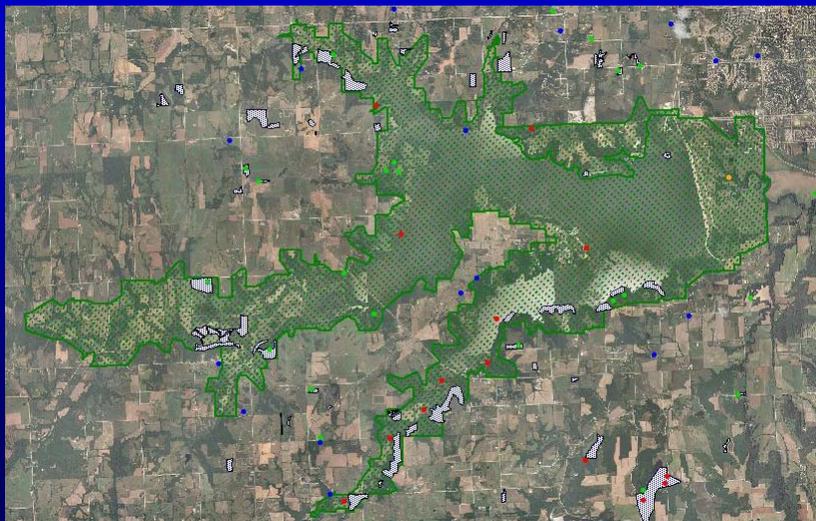
- q Prairies located using aerial photography and road surveys
- q Plant species list created
- q Ranks for ecological integrity assigned using Heritage Program methodology
- q Rare plants and animals documented



Prairie Remaining
with
Viability Rank
A - C



Clinton Lake Area

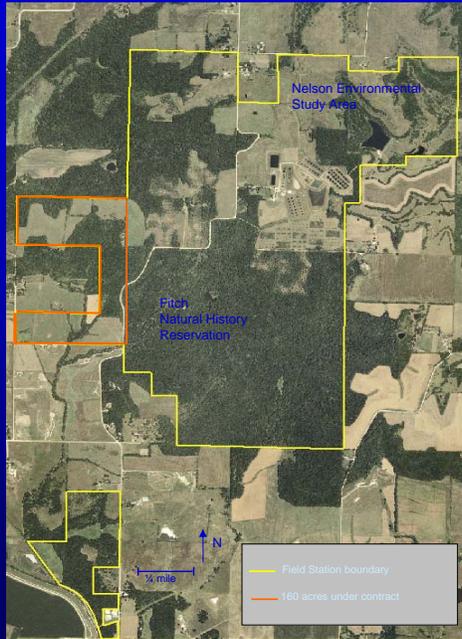


Prairie Remaining in 5 Kansas Counties

County	1850s Prairie Acreage	1850s Estimated Percent of High- Quality Prairie	2005 Prairie Acreage	2005 Percent of High-Quality Prairie Remaining
Douglas	285,158	94%	1,420	0.5%
Miami	332,214	90%	941	0.3%
Johnson	256,318	84%	16	0.006%
Leavenworth	271,872	90%	475	0.17%
Wyandotte	76,320	75%	None	None

Ecological Restoration and Outreach in Eastern Kansas

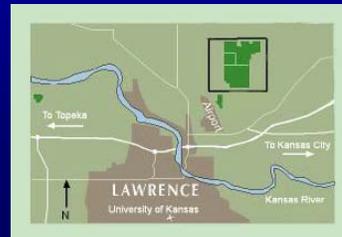




Where: University of Kansas Field Station and Ecological Reserves.

When: 6/1/2005 – 5/31/2006. Planned continuation for maintenance and expansion.

How : National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant \$80,000.



Project Overview

Overall Goal: The goal of the KSR restoration program is to recover native prairies, wetlands, and forests and in doing so enhance the field station mission of research, education, and public outreach.

Over the years, the native prairie landscape at the KU Field Station has succeeded to forest or has been converted to agriculture.

Phase I goals: The first phase of the restoration program will focus on prairie ecosystems. The goals of this first phase are to

- protect high-quality prairies;
- restore and enhance degraded remnants;
- promote habitat connectivity within the prairie landscape;
- provide opportunities for community and professional cooperation and outreach.



Historic Forest (1850s) (2002-2004)

**Kansas Ecological Reserves
Restoration Activities – Phase I**

Rockefeller Tract




Protect original native prairie by removing trees from the buffer areas and conducting regularly scheduled burns.



Restore reptile hibernacula by removing trees that shade the rock ledge bordering the native prairie.



Remove trees along fencerows to promote habitat connectivity between native prairie and CRP fields. CRP fields and prairie will be burned regularly to promote native prairie species.



Remove invading trees from degraded remnant prairie areas.



High quality native prairie, riparian areas, and aquatic resource habitat

Fish Natural History Reservation

NESA




Remove invading trees from degraded remnant prairie areas.



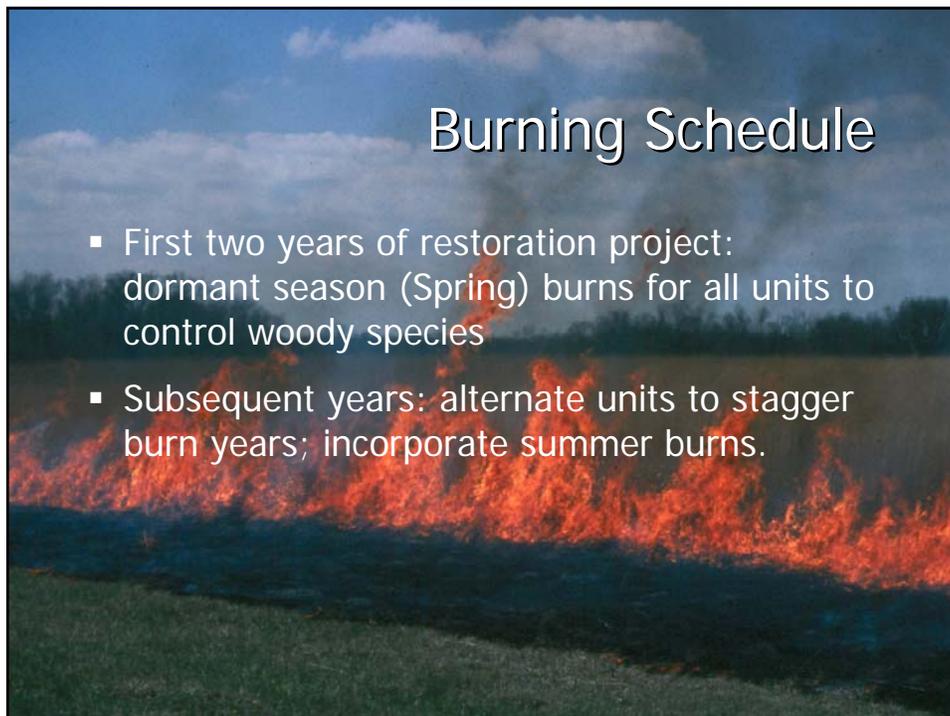
Remove trees bordering prairie restoration areas to promote habitat connectivity and expand prairie acreage.

On-the-ground Restoration

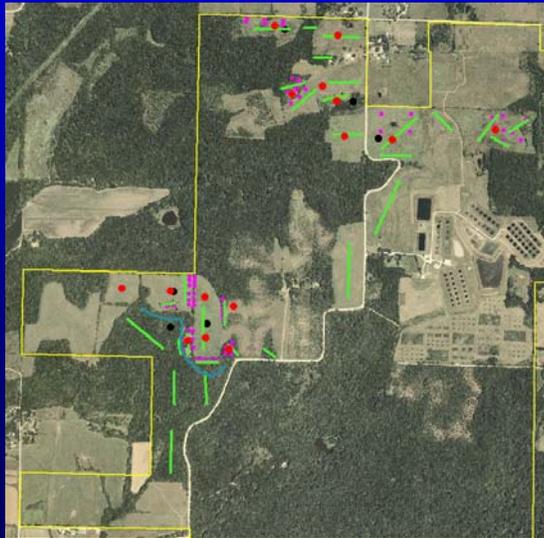
- protect high-quality native prairie
- restore and enhance degraded remnant prairies
- promote connectivity

Burning Schedule

- First two years of restoration project: dormant season (Spring) burns for all units to control woody species
- Subsequent years: alternate units to stagger burn years; incorporate summer burns.



Survey and Monitoring



- Plant species lists for Floristic Quality Assessment
- 5x5 m permanent vegetation sampling plots; percent cover for each species
- Walking survey for reptiles
- Ground-based photography locations
- Bird census locations

Phase II

- q Adaptive management
- q Seed gardens
- q Monarch waystations
- q Workshops
- q Center for Conservation and Restoration

**KBS and Restoration Project
Brochures Available**

