

EXPLANATION OF HERITAGE RANKS AND STATUS CODES

Global Rank (GRANK) Definitions

G1 Critically Imperiled—Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction. Typically 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals (<1,000) or acres (<2,000) or stream miles (<10).

G2 Imperiled—Imperiled globally because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extinction. Typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals (1,000 to 3,000) or acres (2,000 to 10,000) or stream miles (10 to 50).

G3 Vulnerable—Vulnerable globally either because very rare and local throughout its range found only in a restricted range (even if abundant at some locations), or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction. Typically 21 to 100 occurrences or between 3,000 and 10,000 individuals.

G4 Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare, and usually widespread. Possibly cause for long-term concern. Typically more than 100 occurrences and more than 10,000 individuals.

G5 Secure—Common, typically widespread and abundant. Typically with considerably more than 100 occurrences and more than 10,000 individuals.

GX Presumed Extinct—Believed to be extinct throughout its range. Not located despite intensive searches of historic sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered.

GH Possibly Extinct—Known from only historical occurrences. Still some hope of rediscovery.

G#G# Range Rank—A numeric range rank (e.g., G2G3) is used to indicate uncertainty about the exact status of a taxon.

GU Unrankable—Currently unrankable because of lack of information or because of substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

G? Unranked—Global rank not yet assessed.

Intraspecific Taxon Ranks

T Intraspecific Taxon (trinomial)—The status of intraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a "T-rank" following the species' global rank. Rules for assigning T ranks follow the same principles outlined above. For example, the global rank of a critically imperiled subspecies of an otherwise widespread and common species would be G5T1. A population (e.g., listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act or assigned candidate status) may be tracked as an intraspecific taxon and given a T rank; in such cases a Q is used after the T rank to denote the taxon's questionable taxonomic status.

State Rank (SRANK) Definitions

- S1** Critically Imperiled—Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state. Typically 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres.
- S2** Imperiled—Imperiled in the state because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state. Typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres.
- S3** Vulnerable—Vulnerable in the state either because rare and uncommon, or found only in restricted range (even if abundant at some locations), or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation. Typically 21 to 100 occurrences.
- S4** Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare, and usually widespread in the state. Usually more than 100 occurrences.
- S5** Secure—Demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure in the state, and essentially ineradicable under present conditions.
- SX** Extirpated—Element is believed to be extirpated from the state.
- SH** Historical—Element occurred historically in the state with expectation that it may be rediscovered.
- S#S#** Range Rank—A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate the range of uncertainty about the exact status of the Element.
- SU** Unrankable—Currently unrankable because of lack of information or because of substantially conflicting information about status or trends.
- S?** Unranked—State rank is not yet assessed.
- HYB** Hybrid—Element represents an interspecific hybrid.
- SE** Exotic—An exotic established in the state; may be native in nearby regions (e.g., house finch or catalpa in eastern U.S.)
- SE#** Exotic Numeric—An exotic established in the state that has been assigned a numeric rank to indicate its status, as with S1 through S5.
- SA** Accidental—Accidental or casual in the state (i.e., infrequent and outside usual range).
- SZ** Zero Occurrences—Not of practical conservation concern in the state because there are no definable occurrences, although the taxon is native and appears regularly in the state. An SZ rank is generally used for long distance migrants whose occurrences during their migrations have little or no conservation value for the migrant as they are typically too irregular (in

terms of repeated visitation to the same locations), transitory, and dispersed to be reliably identified, mapped, and protected. In other words, the migrant regularly passes through the state, but enduring, mappable Element Occurrences cannot be defined. Typically, the SZ rank applies to a non-breeding population in the state -- for example, birds on migration. An SZ rank may in a few instances also apply to a breeding population, for example certain Lepidoptera which regularly die out every year with no significant return migration.

SR Reported—Element reported in the state but without a basis for either accepting or rejecting the report. Some of these are very recent discoveries for which the program hasn't yet received first-hand information; others are old, obscure reports.

SRF Reported Falsely—Element erroneously reported in the state (e.g., misidentified specimen) and the error has persisted in the literature.

Breeding Status Qualifiers

B Breeding—Basic rank refers to the breeding population of the Element in the state.

N Non-breeding—Basic rank refers to the non-breeding population of the Element in the state.

Other Qualifiers

? Denotes inexact or uncertain numeric rank.

Q Questionable Taxonomy—Taxonomic status is questionable; numeric rank may change with taxonomy.

Federal Status Definitions (Assigned by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

LE = Endangered

LT = Threatened

PE = Proposed to be listed as endangered

PT = Proposed to be listed as threatened

PDL = Proposed to be de-listed

C = Candidate taxa for which the USFWS has on file enough substantial information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support proposals to list them as endangered or threatened species

State Status Definitions (Assigned by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks)

E = Endangered

T = Threatened

C = Species in Need of Conservation