

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants - Removal of Echinacea tennesseensis (Tennessee Purple Coneflower) from the Federal List of Endangered (US ... and Wildlife Service Regulation) (FWS) (20

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Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants - Removal of Echinacea tennesseensis (Tennessee Purple Coneflower) from the Federal List of Endangered (US Fish and Wildlife Service Regulation) (FWS) (2018 Edition)

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AGENCY

Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION

Final rule; availability of final post-delisting monitoring plan.

SUMMARY

We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or USFWS), are removing the plant *Echinacea tennesseensis* (commonly referred to as Tennessee purple coneflower) from the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants. This action is based on a thorough review of the best scientific and commercial data available, which indicate that this species has recovered and no longer meets the definition of threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as

amended (Act). Our review of the status of this species shows that populations are stable, threats are addressed, and adequate regulatory mechanisms are in place so that the species is not currently, and is not likely to again become, an endangered species within the foreseeable future in all or a significant portion of its range. Finally, we announce the availability of the final post-delisting monitoring plan for *E. tennesseensis*.

DATES

This rule is effective on September 2, 2011.

ADDRESSES

Copies of the post-delisting monitoring plan are available by request from the Tennessee Ecological Services Field Office (see FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT) or online at: <http://www.fws.gov/cookeville/> and <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

Mary E. Jennings, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tennessee Ecological Services Field Office, 446 Neal Street, Cookeville, TN 38501 (telephone 931/528-6481; facsimile 931/528-7075). Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 800/877-8339, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PREVIOUS FEDERAL ACTIONS

Section 12 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) directed the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare a report on those plants considered to be endangered, threatened, or extinct. On July 1, 1975, the Service published a notice in the Federal Register (40 FR 27824) accepting the Smithsonian report as a petition to list taxa named therein under section 4(c)(2) [now 4(b)(3)] of the Act and announced our intention to review the status of those plants. *Echinacea tennesseensis* was included in that report (40 FR 27873). Tennessee purple coneflower is the common name for *E. tennesseensis*; however, we will primarily use the scientific name of this species throughout this final rule.

On June 16, 1976, we published a proposed rule in the Federal Register (41 FR 24524) to designate approximately 1,700 vascular plant species, including *Echinacea tennesseensis*, as endangered under section 4 of the Act. On June 6, 1979, we published a final rule in the Federal Register (44 FR 32604) designating *E. tennesseensis* as endangered. The final rule identified the following threats to *E. tennesseensis*: Loss of habitat due to residential and recreational development; collection of the species for commercial or recreational purposes; grazing; no State law protecting rare plants in Tennessee; and succession of cedar glade communities in which *E. tennesseensis* occurred.

On February 14, 1983, we published the Tennessee Coneflower Recovery Plan (Service 1983, 41 pp.), a revision of which we published on November 14, 1989 (Service 1989, 30 pp.). On September 21, 2007, we initiated a 5-year status review of this species (72 FR 54057). On August 12, 2010, we published a proposed rule to remove *Echinacea tennesseensis* from the List of Endangered and

Threatened Plants, provided notice of the availability of a post-delisting monitoring plan, and opened a 60-day public comment period (75 FR 48896).

SPECIES INFORMATION

A member of the sunflower family (Asteraceae), *Echinacea tennesseensis* is a perennial herb with a long, fusiform (i.e., thickened toward the middle and tapered towards either end), blackened root. In late summer, the species bears showy purple flower heads on one-to-many hairy branches. Linear to lance-shaped leaves up to 20 centimeters (cm; 8 inches (in.)) long and 1.5 cm (0.6 in.) wide arise from the base of *E. tennesseensis* and are beset with coarse hairs, especially along the margins. The ray flowers (i.e., petals surrounding the darker purple flowers of the central disc) are pink to purple and spread horizontally or arch slightly forward from the disc to a length of 2-4 cm (0.8-1.8 in.).

The following description of this species' life history is summarized from Hemmerly (1986, pp. 193-195): Seeds are shed from plants during fall and winter and begin germinating in early March of the following year, producing numerous seedlings by late March. Most of the seedling growth occurs during the first 6 or 7 weeks of the first year, during which plants will grow to a height of 2-3 cm (0.8-1.2 in) or less. Plants remain in a rosette stage and root length increases rapidly during these weeks. Plants can reach sexual maturity by the middle of their second growing season and only small losses in seed viability have been observed after a period of 5 years in dry storage (Hemmerly 1976, p. 17). However, Baskin and Baskin (1989, p. 66) suggest that *Echinacea tennesseensis* might not form persistent seed banks, based on results of field germination trials. Individuals of *E. tennesseensis* can live up to at least 6 years, but the maximum lifespan is probably much longer (Baskauf 1993, p. 37).

Echinacea tennesseensis was first collected in 1878 in Rutherford County, Tennessee, by Dr. A. Gattinger and later described by Beadle (1898, p. 359) as *Brauneria tennesseensis* on the basis of specimens collected by H. Eggert in 1897 from "a dry, gravelly hill" near the town of LaVergne. Fernald (1900, pp. 86-87) did not accept Beadle's identification of *B. tennesseensis* as a distinct species, instead he merged it with the more widespread *E. angustifolia*. This treatment was upheld by many taxonomists until McGregor (1968, pp. 139-141) classified the taxon as *E. tennesseensis* (Beadle) Small, based on examination of materials from collections discussed above and from collections by R. McVaugh in 1936. As McGregor (1968, p. 141) was unable to locate any plants while conducting searches during the months of June through August, 1959-1961, he concluded that the species was very rare or possibly extinct in his monograph of the genus *Echinacea*. The species went unnoticed until its rediscovery in a cedar glade in Davidson County as reported by Baskin et al. (1968, p. 70), and subsequently in Wilson County by Quarterman and Hemmerly (1971, pp. 304-305), who also noted that the area believed to be the type locality for the species was destroyed by the construction of a trailer park.

More recently, Binns et al. (2002, pp. 610-632) revised the taxonomy of the genus *Echinacea* and in doing so reduced *Echinacea tennesseensis* to one of five varieties of *E. pallida*. Their taxonomic treatment considers *E. pallida* var. *tennesseensis* (Beadle) Small to be a synonym of their *E. tennesseensis* (Beadle) Binns, B. R. Baum, & Arnason, comb. nov. (Binns et al. 2002, pp. 629). However, this has not been unanimously accepted among plant taxonomists (Estes 2008, pers. comm.; Weakley 2008, pp. 139-140). Kim et al. (2004) examined the genetic diversity of *Echinacea* species and their results conflicted with the division of the genus by Binns et al. (2002, pp. 617-632) into two subgenera, *Echinacea* and *Pallida*, one of which *Echinacea*-included only *E. purpurea*. Mechanda et al. (2004, p. 481) concluded that their analysis of genetic diversity within *Echinacea* only supported recognition of one of the five varieties of *E. pallida* that Binns et al. (2002, pp. 626-629) described, namely *E. pallida* var. *tennesseensis*. While Mechanda et al. (2004,

p. 481) would also reduce *E. tennesseensis* from specific to varietal status, the conflicting results between these two investigations point to a lack of consensus regarding the appropriate taxonomic rank of taxa within the genus *Echinacea*. Because clear acceptance of the taxonomic revision by Binns et al. (2002, pp. 610-632) is lacking, and *Flora of North America* (http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=250066491, accessed December 3, 2009) and a flora under development by Weakley (2008, pp. 139-140) both retain specific status for *E. tennesseensis*, we continue to recognize *E. tennesseensis* as a species for the purposes of this rule.

Echinacea tennesseensis is restricted to limestone barrens and cedar glades of the Central Basin, Interior Low Plateau Physiographic Province, in Davidson, Rutherford, and Wilson Counties in Tennessee (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) 2006, p. 2). These middle Tennessee habitats typically occur on thin plates of Lebanon limestone that are more or less horizontally bedded, though interrupted by vertical fissures in which sinkholes may be readily formed (Quarterman 1986, p. 124). Somers et al. (1986, pp. 180-189) described seven plant community types from their study of 10 cedar glades in middle Tennessee. They divided those communities into xeric (dry) communities, which occurred in locations with no soil or soil depth less than 5 cm (2 in.), and subxeric (moderately dry) communities that occurred on soils deeper than 5 cm (2 in.) (Somers et al. 1986, p. 186). Quarterman (1986, p. 124) noted that soil depths greater than 20 cm (8 in.) in the vicinity of cedar glades tend to support plant communities dominated by eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and other woody species. Somers et al. (1986, p. 191) found *E. tennesseensis* in four of the community types they classified, but could not determine the fidelity of the species to a particular community type because it only occurred on three of the glades they studied and was infrequently encountered in plots within those sites. The communities where *E. tennesseensis* occurred spanned two xeric and two subxeric types. The xeric community types, named for the dominant species that either alone or combined constituted greater than 50 percent cover, were the (1) *Nostoc commune* (blue-green algae)-*Sporobolus vaginiflorus* (poverty dropseed) and (2) *Dalea gattingeri* (purpletassels) communities. The subxeric types were the (1) *S. vaginiflorus* and (2) *Pleurochaete squarrosa* (square pleurochaete moss) communities. Mean soil depths across these communities ranged from 4.1 to 7.7 cm (1.6 to 3.0 in.) (Somers et al. 1986, pp. 186-188). *

The Law Library presents the complete text of the Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants - Removal of *Echinacea tennesseensis* (Tennessee Purple Coneflower) from the Federal List of Endangered (US Fish and Wildlife Service Regulation) (FWS) (2018 Edition).
Updated as of May 29, 2018

We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or USFWS), are removing the plant *Echinacea tennesseensis* (commonly referred to as Tennessee purple coneflower) from the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants. This action is based on a thorough review of the best scientific and commercial data available, which indicate that this species has recovered and no longer meets the definition of threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Our review of the status of this species shows that populations are stable, threats are addressed, and adequate regulatory mechanisms are in place so that the species is not currently, and is not likely to again become, an endangered species within the foreseeable future in all or a significant portion of its range. Finally, we announce the availability of the final post-delisting monitoring plan for *E. tennesseensis*.

This ebook contains:

- The complete text of the Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants - Removal of *Echinacea tennesseensis* (Tennessee Purple Coneflower) from the Federal List of Endangered (US Fish and Wildlife Service Regulation) (FWS) (2018 Edition)
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 - A table of contents in introduction presenting a general overview of the structure
-

Virginia's Precious Heritage - DCR.Virginia.Gov - Florida Panther. MA. *Sciurus niger shermani*. Sherman's Fox Squirrel. X. MA. *Sorex dispar*. Long-tailed or Rock Shrew. X. December 2011 " Endangered Species & Wetlands Report - Species in the plant genus *Echinacea* are highly valued as of plants and animals officially designated as being threatened or animal species on its regional sensitive-species lists. CITES and/or under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. 15. Ethnobotany of Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*, Rarity Pointe Development, T - TVA - harvesting practices threatens the integrity of the plant, land and people. Societal tensions. Native American Names and Spiritual Significance..... Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants - GovInfo - ... nonprofit organization in the United States whose principal purpose is the . our users and we assume good faith they have the permission to share this book. Best *Echinacea tennesseensis* of 2019 - Top Rated & Reviewed - One Hundred Twenty Years of *Echinacea angustifolia*. Market Harvest in the Smoky. recovery efforts (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011). Thus the need for such an. Wildlife Service. 2011. Removal of *Echinacea tennesseensis* (Tennessee purple coneflower) from the federal list of endangered and threatened plants. A Conservation Garden: The North Carolina Botanical Garden - In five years the Endangered Species Act (ESA) will reach the species is supposed to be removed from the list of federally threatened and endangered species of which 1,661 are U.S. plants and animals on the federal list.3... Plan for *Echinacea tennesseensis* (Tennessee Purple Coneflower),â€• 1989, Environmental Assessment - BNA Vision - essary to research Federal agency regulations which di-. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Removing the Tennessee Purple Coneflower from the. listserv.access.gpo.gov and select Online mailing list. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,... be provided to *Echinacea tennesseensis*. Range forage situation in the US: 1989-2040. - US Forest - Reduce residual risk in Mill Creek by removing property and people from by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as endangered. that will result in an Endangered Species Act (ESA) determination.... List of Stakeholders Metro Nashville, as the non-Federal sponsor, and USACE initiated by Prairie - jstor - 20Arnica (*arnica* species) ... A list of over 20,000 medicinal plants has been

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