

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: <i>Hyla arenicolor</i> Cope 1866– Canyon Treefrog			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	A	In R2, <i>Hyla arenicolor</i> occurs only as isolated populations in west-central and extreme SW CO. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hammerson 1999
2 Distribution outside R2	C	Occurs in the Chisos and Davis mountains of Trans-Pecos TX; southern UT, and extreme west-central CO, south to Oaxaca, Mexico. Occurs as small isolated populations in NE NM and extreme SE CO. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conant and Collins 1998 Degenhardt et al. 1996 Hammerson 1999
3 Dispersal Capability	A	Due to highly aquatic nature of this species (along intermittent and permanent streams in deep rocky canyons) and the xeric habitat it occupies, the dispersal capabilities through unoccupied habitat are unlikely, albeit unknown. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Pers. obs.</i>
4 Abundance in R2	B	Populations within R2 are very small and localized in specific habitat. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hammerson 1999
5 Population Trend in R2	B	Populations are described as “secure” (CO) based on the remoteness of most populations and the fact that most are on public lands. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hammerson 1999
6 Habitat Trend in R2	B	Most populations of this treefrog in R2 are on public lands. Given the nature of the habitat (intermittent and permanent streams generally in deep rocky canyons), the trend should be stable with unchanged habitat quality or quantity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hammerson 1999
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	Most riparian habitats in the American Southwest are threatened through a large variety of factors including groundwater depletion, overgrazing with resultant loss in water quality and quantity and residential development. However, given that most of the populations of this species are on public lands (CO) implementation of negative habitat modifications should be minimal on USFS lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None used

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<p>8 Life History and Demographics</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Reproductive success can vary with rainfall. Desiccation of the rocky breeding pools and flash floods often cause significant mortality in the eggs and larvae prior to metamorphosis.</p> <p>Garter snakes are the primary predator of adults.</p> <p>Generalized invertebrate diet.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degenhardt et al. 1996 • Hammerson 1999 • <i>Pers. obs.</i>
Initial Evaluator(s): Charles W. Painter, Endangered Species Program, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Santa Fe, NM 87504			Date: 12/19/2001

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National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY(L)¹ to occur:

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

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.