

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Porzana carolina/Sora)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	C	High. This species is a fairly common summer resident and nester in marsh habitat throughout Wyoming and South Dakota. It is a fairly common breeder in north central Nebraska and uncommon elsewhere. It is an uncommon, but widely distributed breeder in central and western Colorado. It is rare in Kansas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrews & Righter • Busby & Zimmerman • Kingery • Oakleaf et al. • Scott • SDOU • Sharpe et al.
2 Distribution outside R2	C	High. Soras breed throughout much of the northern United states from New England and the lake states extending southwest to northern New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. They also breed throughout southern and central Canada extending into the Northwest Territory. Partners In Flight analysis indicates that more than 99 percent of the global population occurs outside R2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Society • Carter et al.
3 Dispersal Capability	C	High. Soras migrate relatively long distances to wintering habitats and are quite capable of dispersing across landscapes to suitable habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al. • Ehrlich et al.
4 Abundance in R2	B	Moderate. This species is fairly common and widely distributed in about 70 percent of the region and uncommon to rare in the remaining 30 percent. The majority of the marsh habitat for this species is not on NFS lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al.
5 Population Trend in R2	D	Low. Partners In Flight analysis of the BBS data reveals that the population trend for this species in R2 is uncertain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al.
6 Habitat Trend in R2	C	Moderate. The habitat trend appears to be stable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al.
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	Moderate. The greatest threat to the habitat for this species is through drainage of wetlands. The greatest threat is on private lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al.

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8 Life History and Demographics	C	High. This species usually nests in freshwater marshes, occasionally in flooded hay fields. They produce 10-12 eggs per nest and may produce two broods in a nesting season. The eggs hatch asynchronously. They winter from the southern United States south to Central America.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ehrlich et al. National Geographic Society
Evaluator(s): Dick Roth			Date: 7/30/01

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	B		Cimarron NG			Samuel R. McKelvie NF	B		Black Hills NF	B		Shoshone NF	B	
White River NF	B					Halsey NF	B		Buffalo Gap NG	B		Bighorn NF	B	
Routt NF	B					Nebraska NF	O		Ft. Pierre NG	B		Black Hills NF	B	
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF	B					Oglala NG	O					Medicine Bow NF	B	
San Juan NF	B											Thunder Basin NG		
Rio Grande NF	B													
Pike-San Isabel NF	B													
Comanche NG	B													
Pawnee NG														

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.

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