

SPECIES EVALUATION

Carex egglestonii, Priority 1. *Carex egglestonii* Mackenzie (CAEG). Eggleston's sedge. CNHP G4 / SR, Track N G4 N?. CO SR, WY S1. WY Regional Endemic 2 MBNF

Criteria	Rank	Confidence	Rationale	Sources of Information
1 Distribution within R2	B	M	Or Rating C. Current distribution from herbarium specimens is incomplete, and many gaps will eventually be filled. The result will be a distribution in R2 that is "nearly continuous."	Specimens at COLO and RM, Harrington 1954, Weber and Wittmann 2001ab, Dorn 2001, Fertig 2000.
2 Distribution outside R2	C	H	It has many occurrences in Utah, and occurs in Nevada as well.	Specimens at COLO and RM, Harrington 1954, Weber and Wittmann 2001ab, Dorn 2001, Fertig 2000.
3 Dispersal Capability	C	M	The perigynia of most sedges travel widely, and live long in the soil bank. Pollen dispersal unknown.	My observations.
4 Abundance in R2	C	L	Several large populations observed. Concepts such as "demographic stochasticity" do not apply to plants, hence the low confidence. Two occurrences in Wyoming, and about forty in Colorado.	Fertig 2000, my observations.
5 Population Trend in R2	B	M	I have observed several populations that are apparently stable over several decades.	My observations.
6 Habitat Trend in R2	B	H	Dry to moist mountain meadows, sometimes occurring in depleted riparian areas or wetlands; never occurs in areas that now qualify as wetlands. These areas are stable in quantity or increasing slightly.	My observations.
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	M	Habitats usually have deep, fine-textured soil and flat aspects, so they are somewhat vulnerable to recreational road or trail use or trampling by large animals where they concentrate. The plants seem to be at least a little resistant to human trampling.	My observations.
8 Life History and Demographics	C	M	Apparently moderately large amounts of viable seed are produced. No diseases or predation has been observed. <i>Carex egglestonii</i> is somewhat palatable to herbivores, but not preferred; in overgrazed areas, it may decline.	Fertig 2000, my observations.

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

* 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.

COLORADO NF/NG	K	L	NEBRASKA NF/NG	K	L	WYOMING NF/NG	K	L
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	K		NEBRASKA NF/NG			WYOMING NF/NG		
White River NF	K		Samuel R. McKelvie NF			Shoshone NF		
Routt NF	K		Halsey NF			Bighorn NF		
Grand Mesa Uncompahgre Gunnison NF	K		Nebraska NF			Black Hills NF		
San Juan NF	K		Ogalaia NG			Medicine Bow NF	K	
Rio Grande NF	K		SOUTH DAKOTA NF/NG			Thunder Basin NG		
Pike-San Isabel NF			Black Hills NF			KANSAS NF/NG		
Comanche NG			Buffalo Gap NG			Cimarron NG		
Pawnee NG			Ft. Pierre NG					

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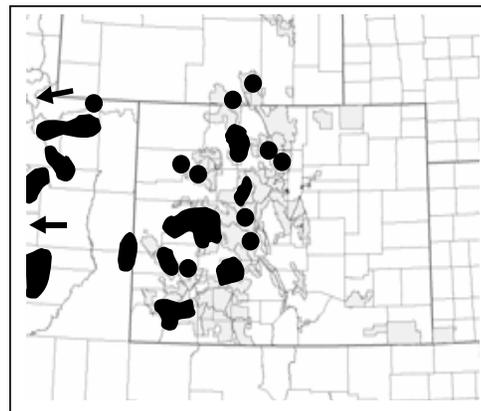
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Taxonomy. *Carex egglesonii* is accepted as a species by all Rocky Mountain botanists.

Discussion. This is a regional endemic, but is relatively abundant within its area. The habitats are somewhat vulnerable, but the species does not have any viability concerns in R2 at this time.

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SPECIES EVALUATION
REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: <i>Carex egglestonii</i> / Eggleston's Sedge, Mt. Shasta Sedge [?? It doesn't grow in California, even!]			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	BD	Eggleston's Sedge occurs in southeastern Wyoming on the Medicine Bow Range and Sierra Madre of Medicine Bow National Forest in Albany and Carbon counties. This species also occurs across many of the counties of western Colorado (Johnston 2001), the core of its limited range. Within its restricted range, this species is found in dry meadows and open slopes at high elevations. Wyoming populations are found in moist forb meadows bordered by spruce-fir forest or at the edge of lodgepole pine-spruce forests in the upper subalpine zone at elevations of 8400-10,400 feet. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorn 1992 • Fertig 2000 • Hermann 1970 • Hurd et al. 1998 • Jankovsky-Jones et al. 1995 • Johnston 2001 • Nelson 1984 • University of Wyoming 1998
2 Distribution outside R2	B	This species is a regional endemic that extends outside Region 2 in eastern Utah. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cronquist et al. 1977 • Hermann 1970 • Hurd et al. 1998 • WYNDD 2001
3 Dispersal Capability	D	Dispersal vectors are not known. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -
4 Abundance in R2	D	There are 2 known populations in Wyoming, both of which are on the Medicine Bow National Forest. This is the basis for ranking it "S1" in Wyoming. However, Eggleston's sedge has been reported as "abundant in ungrazed areas" in Wyoming by W.M. Johnson (personal communication reported by Hermann [1970]). Apparently limited to a small geographic area in Wyoming, or quite undercollected. Hermann (1970) reports that <i>C. egglestonii</i> "may constitute up to 5 percent of the upland herb plant community particularly if the range is in good or excellent condition. It is not ranked in Colorado. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertig 2000 • Hermann 1970 • Hurd et al. 1998 • Jankovsky-Jones et al. 1995 • Nelson 1984 • WYNDD 2001
5 Population Trend in R2	D	Unknown. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -
6 Habitat Trend in R2	AD	Palatability is moderate to high for domestic livestock, and its abundance in ungrazed areas suggests that it has decreased under grazing. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertig 2000 • Hermann 1970
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	D	This species may be impacted by grazing and recreational activity. One population is in the Encampment River Wilderness, the other is on lands managed for multiple use by the Medicine Bow National Forest. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertig 2000 • Jankovsky-Jones et al. 1995 • Nelson 1984 • WYNDD 2001
8 Life History and Demographics	D	This perennial sedge spreads by short, woody rhizomes, forming dense tufts. Additional information on the species, including life history stages, population structure, longevity, mortality, and seed biology, are not available. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hermann 1970 • Hurd et al. 1998
Initial Evaluator(s): Joy Handley, Bonnie Heidel and Scott Laursen			Date: February 13, 2002

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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>		<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>		<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>		<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>		<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>	
Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely
		Cimmaron NG		Samuel R. McKelvie NF		Black Hills NF		Shoshone NF	
				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	
				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	
				Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	X
								Thunder Basin NG	

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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.