

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: *Carex peckii* / Peck Sedge, White-tinged Sedge

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<p>1 Distribution within R2</p>	BCD	<p>Region 2 represents the southern extent of Peck Sedge. It is reported in South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. In Wyoming, Peck sedge is found in Crook County within the Black Hills National Forest. In Colorado, it was historically known from the Pike-San Isabel National Forest.</p> <p>It is characterized as “common in wet sites in woods, thickets, shaded ravines of Foothills and Montane Zone of the Black Hills; occasional in similar habitats along the eastern slope of the Front Range in northeastern Colorado, and in northcentral Wyoming, northcentral Nebraska, and southwestetern South Dakota” (Johnston 2001). In Wyoming, Peck sedge is found between 3900-5400 feet in elevation along creeks with <i>Acer negundo</i> and in <i>Pinus ponderosa-Betula-Quercus macrocarpa</i> woods on north-facing slopes. Intact examples of such mesic habitats are discontinuous on the landscape, resulting in a patchy distribution.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorn 2001 • Gleason and Cronquist 1991 • Great Plains Flora Assoc. 1986 • Johnston 2001 • University of Wyoming 2001
<p>2 Distribution outside R2</p>	C	<p>Outside of Region 2, Peck sedge occurs from Alaska to Nova Scotia, and south to New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska. It is known from Colorado and Wyoming, the only Rocky Mountain states or western states where it has been documented.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gleason and Cronquist 1991 • Great Plains Flora Assoc. 1986 • NatureServe 2002
<p>3 Dispersal Capability</p>	D	<p>Not known.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -

ATTACHMENT SS2

Species: <i>Carex peckii</i> / Peck Sedge, White-tinged Sedge			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
4 Abundance in R2	BCD	<p>Peck Sedge is known from at least 8 occurrences in Wyoming. Most populations are in the Black Hills National Forest. It is also reported for Johnson County in the Bighorn Range (Johnston 2001), on or near the Bighorn National Forest. The specimen information is needed.</p> <p>It is ranked "S2" in Wyoming but not tracked, based on its number of collections and local abundance. It is/was ranked "SH" (known only from historical records) in Colorado, but this may not mesh with its characterization as "occasional" in the Colorado Front Range (Johnston 2001). It is ranked "S2S3" in Nebraska, and it is not ranked in South Dakota.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnston 2001 • NatureServe 2002 • WYNDD 2001
5 Population Trend in R2	D	<p>Not known.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -
6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	<p>Not known.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	D	<p>The Wyoming occurrences are in the Black Hills National Forest on lands managed for multiple use.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WYNDD 2001
8 Life History and Demographics	D	<p>Peck sedge is a wind-pollinated, tufted rhizomatous perennial that flowers and fruits more than once in its lifecycle.</p> <p>Additional information on the species, including life history stages, population structure, longevity, mortality, and seed biology, are not available.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Plains Flora Assoc. 1986
Initial Evaluator(s): Joy Handley, Bonnie Heidel and Scott Laursen			Date: February 5, 2002

ATTACHMENT SS2

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	X	Shoshone NF	
				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	? X
				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	X
				Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	
								Thunder Basin NG	
	X								

Literature cited

Dorn, R.D. 2001. Vascular Plants of Wyoming, third edition. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne, WY.

Gleason, H.A. and A. Cronquist. 1991. Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Canada. New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY.

Great Plains Flora Association. 1986. Flora of the Great Plains. Univ. Kansas Press, Lawrence, KS.

Hermann, F.J. 1970. Manual of the Carices of the Rocky Mountains and Colorado Basin. Agriculture Handbook 374: 1-397. USDA Forest Service, Washington DC.

Holmgren, N. 1998. Illustrated Companion to Gleason and Cronquist's Manual - Illustrations of the Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada. New York Botanical Garden, Bronx NY.

Johnston, B.C. 2001. Field Guide to Sedge Species of the Rocky Mountain Region. Pub. R2-RR-01-03. USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, CO.

NatureServe. 2002. Explorer – an encyclopedia of life. Plant and animal data posted at www.natureserveexplorer.org, Arlington, VA.

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.

ATTACHMENT SS2

University of Wyoming – Rocky Mountain Herbarium. 1998. Atlas of the Flora of Wyoming. Posted electronically through 1998 at: <http://www.esb.utexas.edu/tchumley/wyomap/> and unposted accession information at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium through 2001.

Wyoming Natural Diversity Database. 2001. Ongoing documentation of sensitive species distribution, biology, status, and references for the state of Wyoming. University of Wyoming, Laramie.