

SPECIES EVALUATION

Calamagrostis stricta, Priority B-1. *Calamagrostis stricta* (Timm) Koel. (CAST36). northern reedgrass, slimstem reedgrass. CNHP G5 / SR, Track N
 GU. CO S1?Q. MBR-Hahns Peak-Bears Ears

Criteria	Rank	Confidence	Rationale	Sources of Information
1 Distribution within R2	C	M	Distribution (see map below) is "nearly continuous," so rating C was chosen, but none of the pictures or descriptions really fit this species.	Specimens at COLO and RM, Dorn 2001, Weber & Wittmann 2001ab, PLANTS 2002.
2 Distribution outside R2	C	H	All the continental states except TX and the southeast. Very broad distribution.	Hitchcock and Chase 1950, specimens at COLO and RM, Dorn 2001, Weber & Wittmann 2001ab.
3 Dispersal Capability	C	M	Fruit have hairs, easily carried by wind or animals.	Hitchcock and Chase 1950, specimens at COLO and RM, Dorn 2001, Weber & Wittmann 2001ab.
4 Abundance in R2	C	H	See distribution map.	Hitchcock and Chase 1950, specimens at COLO and RM, Dorn 2001, Weber & Wittmann 2001ab.
5 Population Trend in R2	B	M	No formal monitoring available, but informal observations indicate no significant decline in populations.	My observations, specimens at COLO and RM, Dorn 2001, Weber & Wittmann 2001ab.
6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	L	"Subalpine willow carrs and shores of shallow ponds" (Weber and Wittmann 2001a). No monitoring plans or results applicable to this species; however, nothing is known about this species' habitat response to disturbance; the habitat could be increasing for all we know.	Weber & Wittmann 2001ab.
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	L	"Subalpine willow carrs and shores of shallow ponds" (Weber and Wittmann 2001a), indicating at least some vulnerability, since the species occupies riparian or sub-riparian habitats. However, nothing is known about this species' habitat response to disturbance, hence the low confidence.	Weber & Wittmann 2001ab.
8 Life History and Demographics	C	M	Observations indicate that moderately large quantities of viable seed are produced, and no diseases or competition factors are known. The species is likely not very palatable to livestock or wildlife (<i>C. canadensis</i> is moderately low palatability to most herbivores).	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		Samuel R. McKelvie NF				Shoshone NF	K		
White River NF			L	Halsey NF				Bighorn NF		K	
Routt NF		K		Nebraska NF				Black Hills NF		K	
Grand Mesa Uncompahgre Gunnison NF		K		Ogala NG				Medicine Bow NF		K	
San Juan NF		K		SOUTH DAKOTA NF/NG				Thunder Basin NG			
Rio Grande NF		K		Black Hills NF				KANSAS NF/NG			
Pike-San Isabel NF		K		Buffalo Gap NG				Cimarron NG			
Comanche NG				Ft. Pierre NG							
Pawnee NG											

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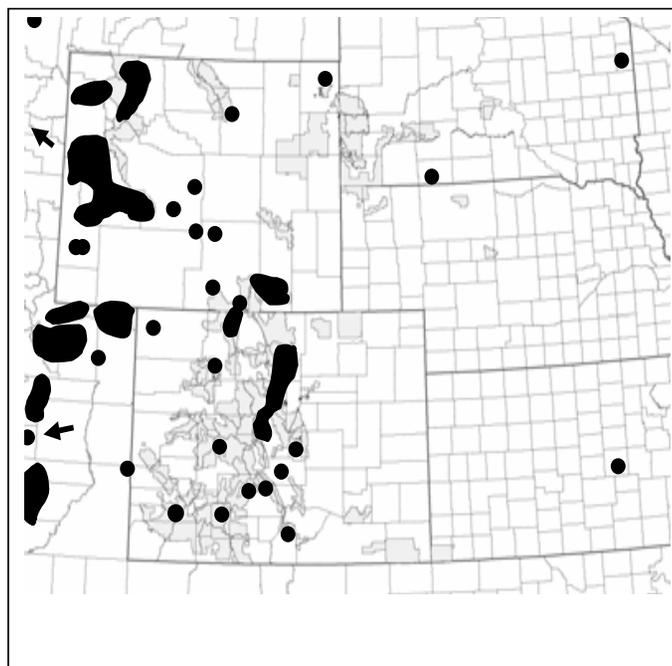
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Taxonomy. Most botanists now consider *Calamagrostis stricta* as the correct name for what has been called *C. inexpansa* and *C. neglecta* by Hitchcock and Chase (1950), Harrington (1954) and others.

Discussion. *Calamagrostis stricta* does not seem to merit viability concern; this inquiry may have arisen because of the restricted distribution of one or more of the formerly accepted taxa (*C. inexpansa*, *C. neglecta*). With regard to *Calamagrostis stricta*, species conservation is not recommended, but rather better management of the riparian areas it inhabits.

References

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