

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: ***Sceloporus undulatus*** – red-lipped prairie lizard

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	B	<p>Within R2 this subspecies of lizard can be found in a narrow strip that runs from the eastern edge of the Laramie Mountains in southeastern Wyoming, and south into Colorado. In Colorado the lizard occurs along the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains and into the plains of the southeastern corner of the state. There is also a small disjunct population along the southern Colorado border, west of the primary range. This lizard is a rock dweller and lives in rocky cliffs and areas with large boulders.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <b>High</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,2,3,4,5</li> </ul>
2 Distribution outside R2	B	<p>This lizard's distribution is extremely limited outside of the R2 area. Outside of R2 this lizard can only be found in a small portion of northeastern New Mexico and the very tip of the Oklahoma panhandle. This criterion may warrant an A ranking.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <b>Medium</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,4</li> </ul>
3 Dispersal Capability	A	<p>Little data exists in regards to the dispersal of this species, but this lizard has a relatively low dispersal ability. If this species does disperse, it would likely be limited to rocky cliffs and areas of appropriate habitat.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <b>Medium</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5</li> </ul>
4 Abundance in R2	D	<p>There is insufficient data to analyze this criterion. The WYNDD Database states that the population status of this species in Wyoming is undetermined. The Colorado Species Abundance Website indicates that this lizard is common in some of the counties, but its status in other counties is unknown.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <b>High</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,4</li> </ul>
5 Population Trend in R2	D	<p>There is not sufficient data available to assess this criterion. It is virtually impossible to analyze population trends, if population numbers are not well known to begin with. The WYNDD Database says the Wyoming population is believed to be stable.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <b>Low</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2</li> </ul>
6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	<p>There is insufficient data available to assess this criterion.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <b>Medium</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

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Species: <i>Sceloporus undulatus</i> – red-lipped prairie lizard			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	Rocky habitats are more stable in general and not as likely to be affected by some disturbances. However, hard rock mining and urban development do result in habitat loss.  Confidence in Rank <b>High</b>	• 2
8 Life History and Demographics	B	Courtship begins in May and copulation usually occurs in June. Individual males may mate with several females in their territory. This subspecies of lizard lays 1 clutch, of 8-12 eggs, in June and July. Sexual maturity is reached at 21 months of age, and life expectancy ranges from 1 to 3 years on average. Predators of this subspecies include larger lizards and snakes, loggerhead shrikes, and kestrels. Given the relatively low survival rates of this subspecies, in conjunction with questionable abundance numbers, this subspecies would likely be vulnerable to disturbances.  Confidence in Rank <b>Medium</b>	• 1,5
Initial Evaluator(s): Darby Dark-Smiley, Research Scientist, Wyoming Natural Diversity Database			Date: 09/19/2001

**Literature Citations:**

- 1) Baxter, G.T. and M.D. Stone. 1985. Amphibians and reptiles of Wyoming. Wyoming Game and Fish Department.
- 2) Wyoming Natural Diversity Database. 2001. Unpublished data. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 3) Colorado Gap Analysis Program. 2001. Species distribution models: <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/cogap/cogaphome.html>.
- 4) Colorado Species Occurrence and Abundance Tool. 2001. Species abundances by county: <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/ndis/countyab/>.
- 5) Hammerson, G.A. 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. University Press of Colorado and Colorado Division of Wildlife, Niwot, Colorado.

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

<u>Colorado NF/NG</u>	<u>Known</u>		<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>	<u>Known</u>		<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>	<u>Known</u>		<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>	<u>Known</u>		<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>	<u>Known</u>	
	<u>Likely</u>			<u>Likely</u>			<u>Likely</u>			<u>Likely</u>			<u>Likely</u>	
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	1,2	-	Cimmaron NG	-	-	Samuel R.McKelvie NF	-	-	Black Hills NF	-	-	Shoshone NF	-	-
White River NF	-	-				Halsey NF	-	-	Buffalo Gap NG	-	-	Bighorn NF	-	-
Routt NF	-	-				Nebraska NF	-	-	Ft. Pierre NG	-	-	Black Hills NF	-	-
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF	-	-				Ogalala NG	-	-				Medicine Bow NF	3,4	-
San Juan NF	-	-										Thunder Basin NG	-	-
Rio Grande NF	-	-												
Pike-San Isabel NF	1,2	-												
Comanche NG	1,2	-												
Pawnee NG	1,2	-												

**Primary Sources:**

1. Colorado GAP. 2001 – predicted distribution map.
2. Hammerson. 1999 – known distribution map for Colorado.
3. Baxter & Stone. 1995 – known distribution for Wyoming.
4. Wyoming Natural Diversity Database. 2001 – known occurrence records

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<sup>1</sup> 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.