CoCARM Greater Sage-grouse Threat Table **Updated 4/17/2013.**
Red text signifies an increase in threat and Green text indicates a decrease in threat.

	Aspects of Sage-grouse population in the CoCARM Resource Area							
Threat	Reduced Population Size	Population Distribution	Reduced Lek Habitat Quality	Reduced Nesting/Early Brood-rearing Habitat Quality	Reduced Summer/Late Brood-rearing Habitat Quality	Reduced Winter Habitat Quality	Reduced Connectivity of Seasonal Habitat Types	Reduced Connectivity of Populations & Sub-populations
Enhanced native and domestic predators	Very High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Recreational use	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Invasive/alien vegetation species	High	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Concentrated wildlife and/or livestock use	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Fire and Vegetation Management	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Development of roads or utilities	High	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Lack of communication among public parties	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Diseases and parasites	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Alternative Land Uses (mining, wind power, water development)	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Dramatic Weather Events	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Medium

Updates to CCARM Threats (Table 4) as identified in 2005. These changes were made in February 2013.

1. Enhanced native and domestic predators:

   Changed "Loss of Brood-rearing habitat quality": from "High" to "Very High" due to ravens harassing males on leks for several years.

   * We need a newspaper article about burying carcasses to minimize access. Residences need control their trash. Nicki volunteered to create a document.

2. Recreational Use:

   Reduced Nesting/Early Brood Rearing Habitat Quality: from High to Medium
   Reduced Summer/Labe brood-rearing Habitat Quality: from High to Medium
   Reduced Winter Habitat Quality: from High to Medium

3. Invasive/alien vegetation species (meaning grasses/forbs/shrubs):

   Reduced Nesting/Early Brood Rearing Habitat Quality: from Very High to High
   Reduced Connectivity of Seasonal Habitat Types: from High to Medium
   Reduction of Population and Sub-populations: from High to Medium

   The threat has been reduced because of active and effective management, resulting in improved habitat.

4. Concentrated wildlife and/or livestock use:

   No Changes Made

5. Fire and Lack of Vegetation Management (including P-J encroachment, Rabbitbrush):

   All threats increased to Very High

6. Development of Roads or Utilities:

   Reduced Lek Habitat Quality: from Medium to Low
   Reduced Nesting/Early Brood Rearing Habitat Quality: from Very High to High
   Reduced Winter Habitat Quality: from High to Medium
   Reduced Connectivity of Seasonal Habitat Types: from High to Medium
   Reduction of Population and Sub-populations: from High to Medium

   Regulatory mechanisms are in place to protect leks; mitigation plans to conserve other necessary habitats.

7. Lack of Communication among Public Parties:
    All threats moved to a status of "Low"

8. Diseases and Parasites:
    Reduced Nesting/Early Brood Rearing Habitat Quality: from Medium to Low
    Reduced Nesting/Early Brood Rearing Habitat Quality: from Medium to Low
    Reduced Winter Habitat Quality: from Medium to Low
    Reduced Connectivity of Seasonal Habitat Types: from Medium to Low
    Reduction of Population and Sub-populations: from Medium to Low

9. Alternative Land Uses:
    Reduced Lek Habitat Quality: from Medium to High
    SITLA plans might endanger current leks

10. Dramatic Weather Events:
    Reduced Population Size: from Low to Medium
    Reduced Connectivity of Seasonal Habitat Types: from High to Medium
    Reduction of Population and Sub-populations: from High to Medium