Carex paysonis (Payson's Sedge)
Conservation Status Rank Summary

Date Published: August 5, 2026

For details on assessment and ranking methodology, see: *Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species*

Rarity and Trends

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value Factor Rating	Score	Data Source	Comments
Rarity					
Range Extent	2026-08-05	132748.0 km² F = 20,000-200,000 km²	3.930	MTNHP Range Maps	None
Area of Occupancy	2026-08-05	* FG = 126-2,500 4-km² grid cells	[3.440, 4.130]	MTNHP Databases	The 246 observations in the database occupy between 126-500 grid cells. Many undocumented locations also exist that may push the number of occupied grid cells to more than 500.
Number of Occurrences			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
Population Size	2026-08-05	* U = Unknown	-	MTNHP Databases	**Factor not used in ranking.** The available observations lack quantitative data on population levels. However, the species is widespread and relatively common in some alpine habitats.
# of Occurrences in Good Condition			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
% of Area Occupied in Good Condition			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
Environmental Specificity	2025-03-01	Moderate C = Moderate; generalist or community with some key requirements scarce	-	Expert Opinion	**Factor not used in ranking.** Assessed by Scott Mincemoyer
Rarity is calculated by averaging weighted factor scores: **((3.93 × 1) + ([3.44, 4.13] × 2)) / 3 = [3.60, 4.06]**					
Trends					
Short-term Trend	2026-08-05	* FG = Decline of 30% to relatively stable	[-0.070, 0.000]	Expert Opinion	Actual short-term trends are unknown. However, the habitat is often remote and largely intact, so populations have likely been relatively stable or experienced only small declines in the recent past.
Long-term Trend	2026-08-05	* U = Unknown	-	Expert Opinion	**Factor not used in ranking.** Long-term trends are unknown. However, the species habitat is largely intact and often remote, so populations have likely been relatively stable.

Trends score is calculated by summing weighted short and long-term trend scores:
(([-0.07, 0.00] × 2)) = [-0.14, 0.00]

*Values may be absent if not precisely estimated; factors may still be assessed for rank if a Factor Rating can be assigned.

Threats

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value / Factor Rating	Score	Data Source	Comments
Threats					
Overall Threat Impact		Low / D = Low	5.500		No significant and widespread threats to the species are known. The species' habitat is often remote.
Intrinsic Vulnerability	2025-03-01	Not intrinsically vulnerable / C = Not intrinsically vulnerable	-	Expert Opinion	**Factor not used in ranking.** Assessed by Scott Mincemoyer
Threat score is calculated from Overall Threat Impact when available or Intrinsic Vulnerability if not: **(5.50) = 5.50**					

Individual Threats Data

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Impact Score	Scope	Severity	Immediacy	Comments
No Threat Identified	2026-08-05	Low	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No significant and widespread threats to the species are known. The species' habitat is often remote.
Threat Tally: 0 - Very High, 0 - High, 0 - Medium, 1 - Low Overall Threat Impact* = Low						

*See Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species for calculation of Overall Threat Impact based on the number and impact of individual threats.

Conservation Status Rank Calculation

Raw score

Rarity: ([3.60, 4.06] × 70%) + Threats: (5.50 × 30%) + Trends: ([-0.14, 0.00]) = [4.03, 4.49]

Calculated Rank: S4

Accepted Rank	S4
Author(s)	Scott Mincemoyer
Rank Approved By	Montana Natural Heritage Program Staff
State Rank Reason	**DRAFT: Requesting feedback on the 2026 revised rank, factors, and State Rank Reason outlined below and in the Conservation Status Rank Report.** *Carex paysonis* is widespread and relatively common across higher elevation mountain ranges in southwest and southcentral Montana. Occurrences are often in relatively remote areas, which limits the potential for negative impacts. No significant and widespread threats to the species are known besides potential impacts associated with climate change. Population levels are poorly documented, though are believed to be fairly robust, and trends are unknown though populations have likely been relatively stable in the recent past or experienced only minor declines.

Supplementary Information

Montana Natural Heritage Program. 2021. Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species. 18 p.
https://mtnhp.mt.gov/docs/Montana_State_Rank_Criteria_20211201.pdf

Montana Field Guide Species Account:
https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=PMCYP03A80

Predicted Suitable Habitat Model:
https://mtnhp.mt.gov/resources/models/?elcode=PMCYP03A80

Information Needs

Information needs are assessed by considering the availability of factors used to assess species status as well as the quality of these assessments. Current information availability and quality to inform Conservation Status Rank for this species are highlighted.

Rank Factor	Assessment Category	Value	Criteria
General Status	Status Quality	Adequate	Calculated rank has low uncertainty and is represented by a single rank (e.g. S3); accepted rank may be adjusted to a range rank (e.g. S2S3)
		Poor	Rank assessed as SU or calculated rank has notable uncertainty and corresponds to a range rank with 2 or more values (e.g. S2?, S1S3, or S4S5)
Rarity	Range Quality	Adequate	Range polygon adequately represents area of probable occupancy and does not include substantial unoccupied areas; range may be adequately defined and still include areas of unsuitable habitat (e.g. mountain ranges for plains species)
		Marginal	Range polygon defined, but may include or exclude notable areas where the species may or may not occur on the landscape
		Poor	Range polygon not defined
	Habitat Quality	Adequate	Species-habitat relationship is well-defined (e.g. relevant literature or robust habitat model available)
		Marginal	Understanding of species-habitat relationship is adequate among some but not all habitats (e.g. literature covers similar habitats outside of Montana or habitat model performance is only somewhat adequate)
		Poor	Species-habitat relationship is not well understood
Threats	Threat Quality	Adequate	Threat Impact is a single value (including "Unthreatened")
		Marginal	Threat Impact assessed at more than one value (e.g. "High - Medium")
		Poor	Threat Impact is Unknown but Intrinsic Vulnerability is assessed
		Unknown	Threat Impact is Unknown and Intrinsic Vulnerability is not assessed
Trends	Recency	Current	Short-term Trend assessment date less than 10 years old
		Out of Date but Adequate	Short-term Trend assessment date is more than 10 years old or Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Out of Date	Short-term Trend assessment date more than 10 years old
		Not Available	Short-term Trend data are not available
	Trend Quality	Sufficient	Short-term Trend assessed at a single value or multiple values with a minimum trend greater than -10% (stable or increasing)
		Unknown but Sufficient	Short-term Trend is Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Poor	Short-term Trend is less than -10% (in decline) with two or more values selected
		Unknown	Short-term Trend is Unknown

Summary of Information Availability

Summary of Information Needs

Additional Threat Details

The table below contains the complete threats assessment for this species. While the Conservation Status Rank Calculation is based on cumulative, broadly categorized (Level 1) threats data, threats are assessed and tracked for more specifically categorized (Level 2) threats when available.

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Assessed By	Data Source	Scope	Severity	Imme-diacy	Comments
No Threat Identified - 0	2026-08-05	S. Mincemoyer	Expert Opinion	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No significant and widespread threats to the species are known. The species' habitat is often remote.
Climate Change & Severe Weather - 11.1 - Habitat Shifting & Alteration	2026-08-05	S. Mincemoyer	Expert Opinion	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Climate change, including increased temperatures and increases in the frequency and severity of drought may negatively impact some populations though the magnitude and timing of impacts is uncertain.