

# Sagebrush Sparrow (*Artemisiospiza nevadensis*)

## Conservation Status Rank Summary

December 4, 2024

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	Score	Data Source	Comments
<b>Rarity</b>					
Range Extent	2024-10-07	S: 56613.3 km <sup>2</sup>	3.930	MTNHP Range Maps	None
Area of Occupancy	2024-10-07	250   4km <sup>2</sup> cells	3.440	MTNHP Modeling	None
Number of Occurrences	2024-10-07	87	4.130	MTNHP Databases	None
Population Size			-		Factor not used in ranking.
# of Occurrences in Good Condition			-		Factor not used in ranking.
% of Area Occupied in Good Condition			-		Factor not used in ranking.
Environmental Specificity	2018-05-01	Narrow	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	Factor not used in ranking. Requires continuous stands of sagebrush or sagebrush/ saltbush to breed   Methodology: NS (2003)   Original Score: B
Rarity is calculated by averaging weighted factor scores: $((3.93 \times 1) + (3.44 \times 2) + (4.13 \times 1)) / 4 = 3.74$					
<b>Trends</b>					
Short-term Trend	2024-10-07		-	Expert Opinion	Factor not used in ranking. High quality data on trend are not available from IMBCR or BBS
Long-term Trend	2024-10-07		-0.070	Expert Opinion	Sagebrush habitats have been fragmented and coverage has declined in Montana since European settlement, but it is unlikely that these declines would have resulted in > 25% decline in total population or habitat.
Trends score is calculated by summing weighted short and long-term trend scores: $((-0.07 \times 1)) = -0.07$					

## Threats

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
<b>Threats</b>					
<b>Overall Threat Impact</b>		High	1.830		None
Intrinsic Vulnerability	2018-05-01	Not intrinsically vulnerable	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	Factor not used in ranking. Species breeds annually and has the ability to disperse to suitable patches of habitat, although documentation of breeding in Montana is infrequent.   Methodology: NS (2003)   Original Score: C
Threat score is calculated from Overall Threat Impact when available or Intrinsic Vulnerability if not: ( 1.83 ) = 1.83					

### Individual Threats Data

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Impact Score	Scope	Severity	Immediacy	Comments
<b>Agriculture &amp; Aquaculture</b>	2024-10-07	Low	Restricted	Moderate	High	Although the species responds positively to manage grazing, threat of loss of sagebrush due to clearing for grazing and conversion to row crops is a threat
<b>Invasive &amp; Other Problematic Species, Genes &amp; Diseases</b>	2024-10-07	High	Pervasive	Serious	High	Cheat Grass ( <i>Bromus tectorum</i> ) predicted habitat suitability models show a high degree of overlap between the breeding range of sagebrush sparrow. As cheat grass can reduce sagebrush coverage through altering fire dynamics of these systems, the scope and severity of habitat loss through this mechanism is relatively high
Threat Tally: 0 - Very High, 1 - High, 0 - Medium, 1 - Low Overall Threat Impact* = High						

\*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:  $(3.74 \times 70\%)$  + Threats:  $(1.83 \times 30\%)$  + Trends:  $(-0.07) = 3.09$

Calculated Rank: S3

<b>Accepted Rank</b>	S3B
<b>Date Approved</b>	Date Unknown
<b>Approval Authority</b>	Legacy Assessment: MTNHP Staff
<b>Rank Justification</b>	Species is rare across the state outside of several breeding populations in southern Montana. Short-term trend is unknown and it faces threats from habitat loss due to invasive annual grasses and degradation of sagebrush habitat due to ranching.

## 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](https://mtnhp.mt.gov/docs/Montana_State_Rank_Criteria_20211201.pdf)

Montana Field Guide Species Account:

<https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=ABPBX97040>

Predicted Suitable Habitat Model:

<https://mtnhp.mt.gov/resources/models/?elcode=ABPBX97040>

## 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

Data to assess species status are generally available, but short-term trend is not.

### Summary of Information Needs

General avian monitoring programs are insufficient to characterize population changes for this species. Species specific monitoring is needed to determine population trend and explore impacts of threats.

## 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	Immediacy	Comments
<b>Agriculture &amp; Aquaculture - 2.3 - Livestock Farming &amp; Ranching</b>	2024-10-07	Dan Bachen	Expert opinion; Shroeder 2020	Restricted	Moderate	High	Although the species responds positively to manage grazing, threat of loss of sagebrush due to clearing for grazing and conversion to row crops is a threat
<b>Invasive &amp; Other Problematic Species, Genes &amp; Diseases - 8.1 - Invasive Non-Native/Alien Species/Diseases</b>	2024-10-07	Dan Bachen	MTNHP predicted habitat suitability models; expert opinion	Pervasive	Serious	High	Cheat Grass ( <i>Bromus tectorum</i> ) predicted habitat suitability models show a high degree of overlap between the breeding range of sagebrush sparrow. As cheat grass can reduce sagebrush coverage through altering fire dynamics of these systems, the scope and severity of habitat loss through this mechanism is relatively high